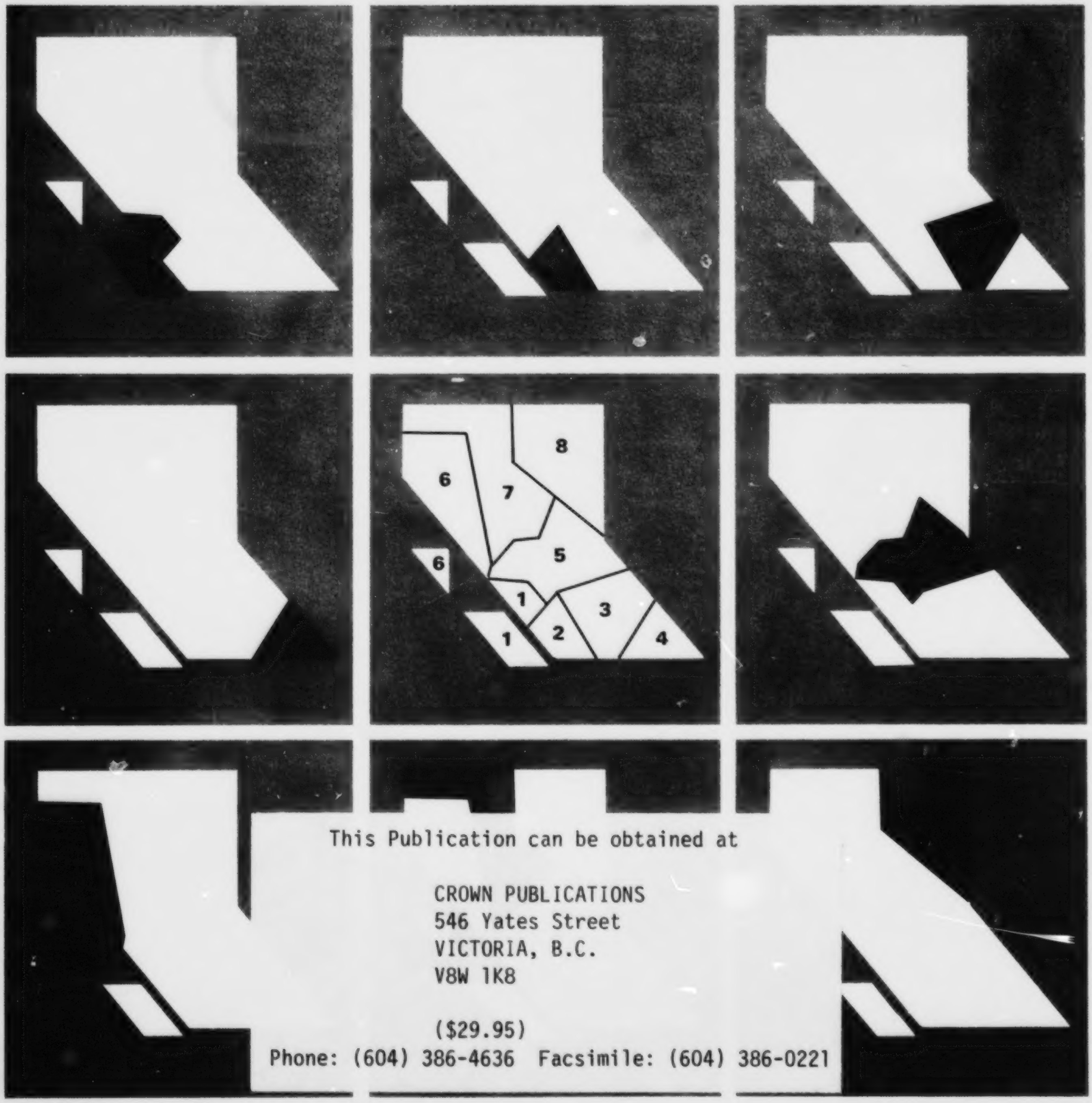
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIONAL INDEX



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Ministry of Regional Development
THE HON. ELWOOD N. VEITCH, MINISTER

Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations
THE HON. MEL COUVELIER, MINISTER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL INDEX

1989

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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR MAINLAND/SOUTHWEST

The British Columbia Regional Index is the best single-volume source of detailed information on the province's municipalities and regions, and has been in constant demand since the first edition was published in 1948.

The 1989 edition has been restructured on the basis of the eight Development Regions established by the government in September 1987. Thus, it should prove to be very useful to the Ministers of State and their staffs as they carry out their regional responsibilities.

The uses of the Regional Index are, of course, not limited to government. The economic, demographic and other information contained in this publication is of value to all those who wish to know more about British Columbia and share the goal of strengthening the province through development of the regions.

Elwood Veitch

Hon. Elwood N. Veitch

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The Ministers of State, and numbers where
you can reach their staff, are listed below.

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Kootenay Region
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Hon. Bruce Strachan
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Hon. Jack Weisgerber
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…or contact your local Government Agent's office.

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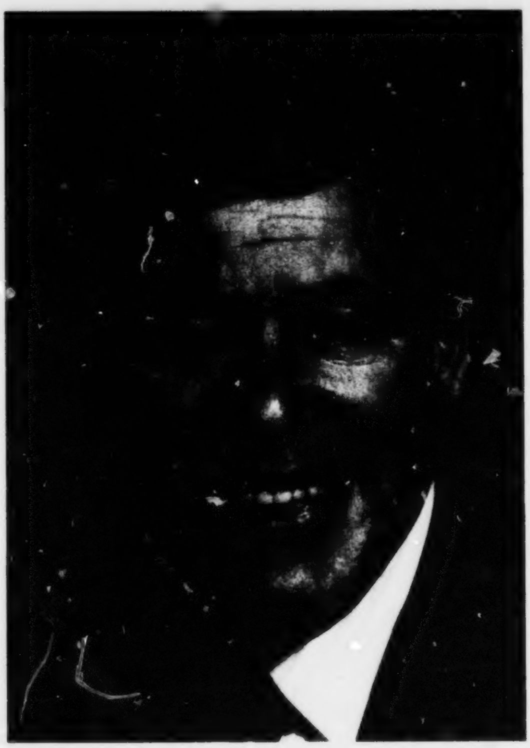

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE RELATIONS

The 1989 edition of the British Columbia Regional Index has been a joint undertaking of the Ministry of Regional Development, which provided the text and the maps, and the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, which, through its Central Statistics Bureau, updated the statistical information.

An important objective of the Regional Index is to provide a common set of basic statistics for the geographic areas and municipalities of the province. However, not all of the available data are contained in this publication, and I invite you to direct any statistical requests you may have to:

Data Dissemination Section,
Central Statistics Bureau,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 3C1
or telephone (604) 387-0327.

Hon. Mel Couvelier

FOREWORD

The Regional Index of British Columbia provides an extensive and detailed economic description of British Columbia on a regional basis. It was last published in 1986 and this edition follows the same basic format, although there has been a reduction from 9 to 8 sub-provincial regions. The province's 30 Census Divisions are grouped into these 8 sub-provincial regions, known as Development Regions. These 8 Development Regions have been sub-divided into 73 smaller geographic units termed Areas for purposes of analysis. General information is provided for each of the 8 Regions followed by specific data on the Areas within each Region. This in turn is followed by a brief profile of the incorporated municipalities within each Area. Every effort has been made to achieve a degree of comparability for those who are in possession of the previous editions, and who wish to examine development patterns over a longer time frame.

Metric measurements have been included where possible, although these are not always presented in the standard format. In some sectors Imperial standards have been retained as they remain in common use. In other cases the metric equivalent has been provided only for the first figure in a series because of space limitations.

The sections dealing with municipalities have been abbreviated in comparision with editions prior to 1986 because virtually every Regional District in the Province has prepared, usually with government assistance, regional and community profiles that are updated regularly. Those persons requiring such detailed information are advised to direct their inquiries to local municipal or Chamber of Commerce offices.

This publication is a summary document and will not be able to provide answers to all of the questions that the reader may have. It has been possible to provide only a portion of the statistical information available for each Region and Area. Persons requiring an overview of the Province, its people and economy are advised to refer to companion publications such as British Columbia Facts and Statistics. Those requiring further statistical detail on a small-area basis are advised to contact the Central Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations for assistance. The Ministry of Regional Development can also provide an inventory of industrial parks and sites in the Province, lists of useful contacts in each Area, and publications which explain assistance programs and how to establish or develop a business.

The assistance provided by the many contributors of information used in this report is gratefully acknowledged. Major sources are listed in the Appendix, which includes brief descriptions of the methodology employed in compiling information as well as limitations of the data provided.

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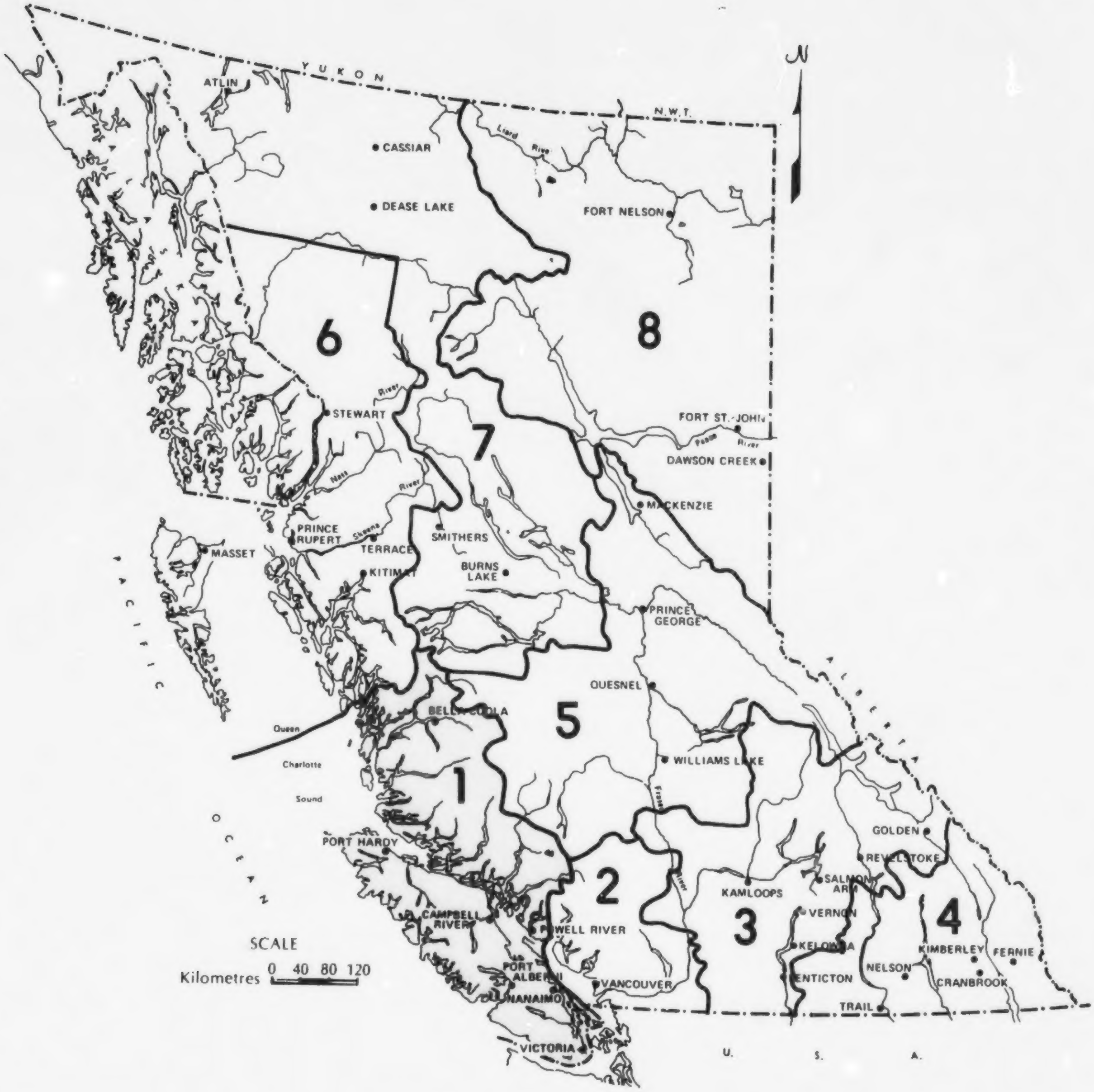
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VANCOUVER
NANAIMO
TRAIL
VICTORIA
U. S. A.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

ECONOMIC HISTORY

European contact, beginning in 1774, established a flourishing trade in furs and led to the gradual exploration and settlement of the land that is now British Columbia. In the middle of the 19th century gold was discovered and settlement began in earnest. An influx of gold-seekers created the need for an administration to ensure that order would prevail. In 1866 the colony of British Columbia was formed by amalgamating the British Crown Colonies on Vancouver Island and the mainland. In 1871, British Columbia joined Confederation in return for the promise of an all-Canadian railway linking the Province to the rest of the nation.

Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 set the stage for rapid development of the Province's vast forest, mineral, fisheries and agricultural resources. The opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 increased market opportunities for all export industries by reducing transportation costs. In particular, grain movements from the Prairies increased sharply in volume, establishing Vancouver as a major port. After World War II, growth in all sectors was extremely rapid as expanding world demand for resource products, coupled with basic infrastructure improvements, opened up the interior and northern parts of the Province to development.

British Columbia has, with few exceptions, led the nation in the growth of population and industry. The Province, with an estimated population of 2,925,700 in 1987, contains 11.4 percent of the Canadian population. Between 1977 and 1987, the Province's population rose at an average annual rate of approximately 42,630 persons, or 1.6 percent. The year-by-year changes have ranged from 3 percent (1980) to less than one percent (1983, 1985, and 1986).

Settlement is heavily concentrated in the southwestern corner of the Province, with Metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria together accounting for almost 57 percent of the total.

The larger population base and high incomes of the postwar era have stimulated expansion of the tertiary or service sector which, since 1968, has been the fastest growing component of the economy in terms of employment. The industrial base is gradually becoming more sophisticated and diversified but industrial growth will continue to be heavily resource-oriented because British Columbia has an abundance of natural resources, much of which remains to be developed.

FORESTRY

Approximately 46 percent of British Columbia's total area, or 43.3 million hectares, is classified as productive forest land. Merchantable softwood (coniferous) and hardwood (broadleaved) timber in the Province comprise over half the Canadian total. The mature timber inventory is estimated at 8,241 million cubic metres, of which 97.5 percent is softwood. The principal species, in descending order by volume, are hemlock, spruce, balsam, lodgepole pine, red cedar and Douglas fir. Western hemlock dominates the coastal forests while lodgepole pine is the leading species in the Interior. Approximately 94 percent of the forest land is owned or administered by the Provincial Government. Forest management is guided by the principle of sustained yield, which dictates that timber depletion shall not exceed the forests' ability to reproduce sound wood. In 1979, Timber Supply Areas (TSA) replaced Public Sustained-yield Units (PSYU) as the primary forest management unit.

Forest-based industries form the most important segment of the Provincial economy. Virtually every community relies to some degree on the industry, which directly employs about 7 percent of the labour force. Of all manufacturing industries in British Columbia, wood industries (including sawmills and plywood plants) rank first, followed closely by the paper and allied industries. British Columbia in 1986 manufactured 84 percent of the softwood plywood produced in Canada, 61 percent of the softwood lumber, 29 percent of the pulp and 17 percent of the paper. During 1987, British Columbia exported $9,288 million worth of forest products. The leading markets were the U.S.A., the European Common Market and Japan. The leading products were: lumber, $4,173 million; wood pulp, $2,875 million; and newsprint, $992 million.

MINERAL INDUSTRY

Mining activity began with the working of Vancouver Island coal deposits in the 1840's but coal was soon overshadowed by placer gold. The subsequent search for the origin of placer deposits led to numerous lode discoveries and the establishment of townsites such as Nelson, Rossland and Grand Forks, to name only three, that are still in existence. Coal mining then began in earnest to supply the rapidly growing energy needs of homes, industry and railways, markets later lost to other sources of energy. Technological advances in handling complex ores permitted the huge Sullivan mine at Kimberley to reach full production in the 1920s. Trail, with its smelter-refinery complex, grew apace. In the 1960s the emphasis shifted to copper and molybdenum as new markets and technology permitted development of numerous large, low-grade, open-pit mines. In the late 1960s the coal industry was reactivated when Japanese steelmakers began purchasing large quantities of coking coal from East Kootenay mines.

Large-scale commercial production of gas and oil in the Peace River-Liard Region began with completion of gas and oil transmission lines south from Taylor in 1957 and 1961 respectively. Following discovery of prolific gas reserves in the Fort Nelson Area, another 220 miles of 30-inch line were laid from Fort Nelson to join the original line at Chetwynd. In 1978, another major link to tap fields in the southern portion of the Dawson Creek Area was built from Chetwynd. Most communities on the mainland are now served by natural gas distributing companies and large quantities of gas are exported to the United States market.

In the early 1980s, the mining industry was dominated by development of new coal mines in both the traditional East Kootenay district and the new Northeast or Peace River coalfields. Two major projects came into production in late 1983 in the Northeast, following expenditure of some $2.5 billion by the public and private sectors to develop the mines and the necessary infrastructure. More recently, the emphasis has been on development of precious metals deposits, as world markets for fuels and base metals have generally exhibited slow growth or even declines.

Copper is the most important metal mined in British Columbia, with an estimated value of $745 million in 1987, followed by gold ($232 million), silver ($126 million), zinc ($98 million), and molybdenum ($93 million). Sulphur is the leading industrial mineral, with production valued at $65 million in 1987, followed by asbestos at $48 million. Fuels have dropped in price over the past few years, leading to cuts in exploration and development activity and lower revenues than in the past. Nevertheless, in 1987 natural gas delivered to pipelines was valued at $478 million, coal at $860 million, and crude oil at $309 million. The total value of all mineral production in the Province was $3.4 billion (preliminary estimate) for the year, just fractionally below the record 1985 total.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in British Columbia is extremely diverse, specialized production in various parts of the Province being largely determined by climatic conditions. Out of the total Provincial land area of approximately 89.3 million hectares, only 4.1 percent is arable or potentially arable, and 16.5 percent has agricultural capability, primarily as grazing land. Supporting the cattle ranching industry, this grazing land is concentrated within the southern Cariboo, Thompson-Okanagan, and Kootenay Regions. The 1986 Census listed 19,063 farms (with sales of $250 or more) covering a total area of 2.4 million hectares (excluding Crown-owned land), of which 900,270 ha were classed as improved and 570,843 ha were under crops. Commercial farms, defined as those with annual sales of $2,500 or more, numbered 13,699.

Dairying, poultry farming and the growing of tree fruits, grain, vegetables, berries, grapes, bulbs and ornamental shrubs are some of the other activities carried out in the Province. British Columbia accounts for 93 percent of the cranberries grown in Canada, 66 percent of the apricots, 60 percent of the sweet cherries, and 57 percent of the raspberries. Large dairy herds are concentrated near the major market areas in the Lower Fraser Valley, southeastern Vancouver Island and the North Okanagan-Shuswap, with lesser concentrations near Smithers, Vanderhoof, Prince George, Quesnel, and Creston. The Okanagan Valley is well suited to the cultivation of tree fruits, grapes and other heat-loving crops. Most of the Province's grain, oilseeds and forage seeds are grown in the Peace River country, although grains are also a major crop in the Creston Area.

Because of its mild climate and large market, the Lower Mainland Region exhibits the most diversified agricultural activity, with dairying, poultry, eggs, berries, vegetables, greenhouse crops and many other specialized types of production in evidence. However, with the growth of communities in the central and southern Interior, there has been a gradual shift in some activities away from the Lower Mainland. Mixed livestock-crop farming is general throughout the Province.

Of British Columbia's resource industries, agriculture ranks third behind forestry and the mineral industry. Cash receipts from farming operations totalled an estimated $1,025 million in 1987. Dairying and the production of livestock and related products are the most important components in the agricultural economy.

FISHING

British Columbia's fishing industry historically has been dominated by the salmon fishery. Salmon canning began in 1870 on the Fraser River and spread quickly northward. Canning made possible the marketing of the fish harvest in distant places, and the industry grew rapidly as a result. Since World War II, advances in methods of harvesting and transporting the catch have gradually eliminated the need for facilities close to the fishing grounds, and the industry has become increasingly concentrated in Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Richmond. More recently, technological advances in the culture of various species, notably salmon, have resulted in the successful implementation of the Salmonid Enhancement Program and the initial development of a rapidly expanding salmon mariculture industry.

A diverse range of marine animals and plants in the Pacific coast waters are valued for commercial fisheries and mariculture production. Salmon remains the most valuable species, accounting for about 60-70 percent of the landed and wholesale values of fisheries products in a typical year. The herring fishery is the second most valuable component of the industry. Prior to 1967, herring had been harvested in large quantities for conversion to oil and meal. The fishery was almost completely closed from 1967 to 1971 to allow depleted stocks to recover. Since that time the bulk of the catch has been taken for its roe, an expensive delicacy in Japan. Halibut ranks a distant third in the list of most valuable species.

The traditional commercial fishing industry provides employment for approximately 12,000 fishermen who operate a fleet of about 7,000 vessels. The industry also supports approximately 5,000 workers in processing plants, plus additional employment in shipyards and service industries. Over the past four years, the value of the catch has averaged $300 million. Processing the catch has generally doubled this value, producing an average wholesale value of $600 million, and, on average, 60 percent of this production is sold on export markets.

The size of the catch in a given year is dependent on the stock fluctuations of the many individual species harvested. As each species is subject to cyclical fluctuations, both the total catch and species composition of the catch fluctuate from year to year. Changes in the species composition, in turn, affect the total value of the catch, since prices vary among differing species. In 1986, an excellent salmon harvest helped the industry reach a record $760 million at the wholesale level.

Aquaculture, an industry of exceptional growth, is currently valued at approximately $6 million per year, of which oysters comprise 42 percent; salmon, 48 percent; and trout, 10 percent. However, the industry is expanding rapidly, and is projected to reach production levels as high as $150 million by 1995. As of November 1987, there were 20 private hatcheries supplying smolts to 118 grow-out sites along the coast. An additional 139 grow-out tenures had been approved and 279 applications were pending. Although growth potential is highest for salmonid mariculture, opportunities also exist for the future production of abalone, scallops, mussels, and sablefish (blackcod).

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism, or the travel industry, plays a prominent and growing role in the Provincial economy. The value of tourists' expenditures in 1986 was an estimated $3.24 billion, of which about 60 percent was spent by non-resident visitors. Approximately 3.51 million residents of other provinces and 4.67 million Americans visited British Columbia during the year. Visits by offshore residents is the fastest growing component of the industry; in 1986 the Province was host to some 560,000 persons in that category. Sharp gains in all categories were attributable to the success of Expo 86, the World Exposition on Transportation and Communication, in Vancouver.

British Columbia is rich in natural and man-made attractions. However, distance from population centres, availability of accommodations, transportation infrastructure, climate and many other factors determine the distribution of travellers. More than half of travel expenditures are made in the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island and Coast Regions. The Okanagan Valley is by far the leading tourist destination in the British Columbia Interior, but the Thompson-Shuswap corridor and the Kootenays are also important; together all three account for more than a third of tourist outlays. The vast area north of Cache Creek represents more than three-quarters of the land area of the Province but currently accounts for only about one-tenth of travel expenditures.

MANUFACTURING

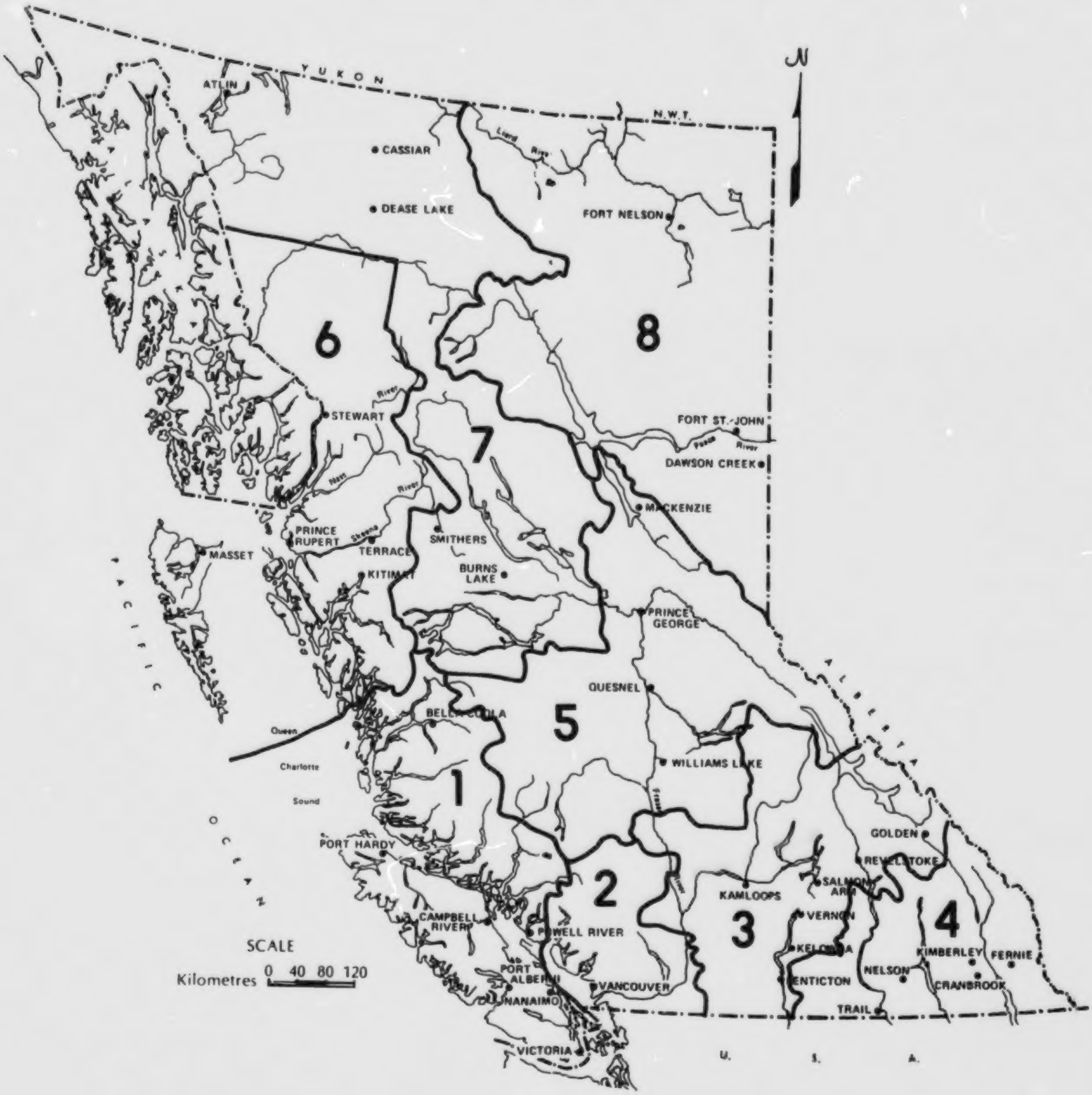
The Province's manufacturing industry has developed largely on a resource base, namely forest products, refined non-ferrous metals, fish products, processed agricultural products, and products derived from petroleum and natural gas. In recent years, the production of chemicals, undersea vessels, commercial vehicles, plastic products, sawmilling and logging equipment, pulp and paper machinery, electronic and electrical products, and specialized metal fabrications have all grown rapidly in importance.

In 1986 the value of factory shipments reached $20.6 billion and direct employment totalled 151,000 persons. The wood and pulp and paper industries together accounted for almost one-half of that total, a proportion that varies little from one year to the next. The food industries consistently rank in third place, with approximately 13 percent of the total.

The location of resources, centres of population and transportation factors have historically determined regional distribution in manufacturing. The Lower Mainland has developed as the Province's major manufacturing centre with Vancouver Island next in importance. The Okanagan Valley has the largest concentration of secondary manufacturing outside of the major metropolitan centres, with food processing and the manufacturing of trucks, glass products, mobile homes, recreational vehicles, and boats - to list just a few of the industries - providing many jobs. Other large-scale non-forestry manufacturing includes fish processing at Prince Rupert, non-ferrous smelting and refining at Trail, and methanol-ammonia production and aluminum smelting at Kitimat. Forest products manufacturing is undertaken in some form in almost every community in the Province, and industries serving local needs, such as bakeries and machine shops, are also widespread.

VANCOUVER ISLAND/COAST REGION

British Columbia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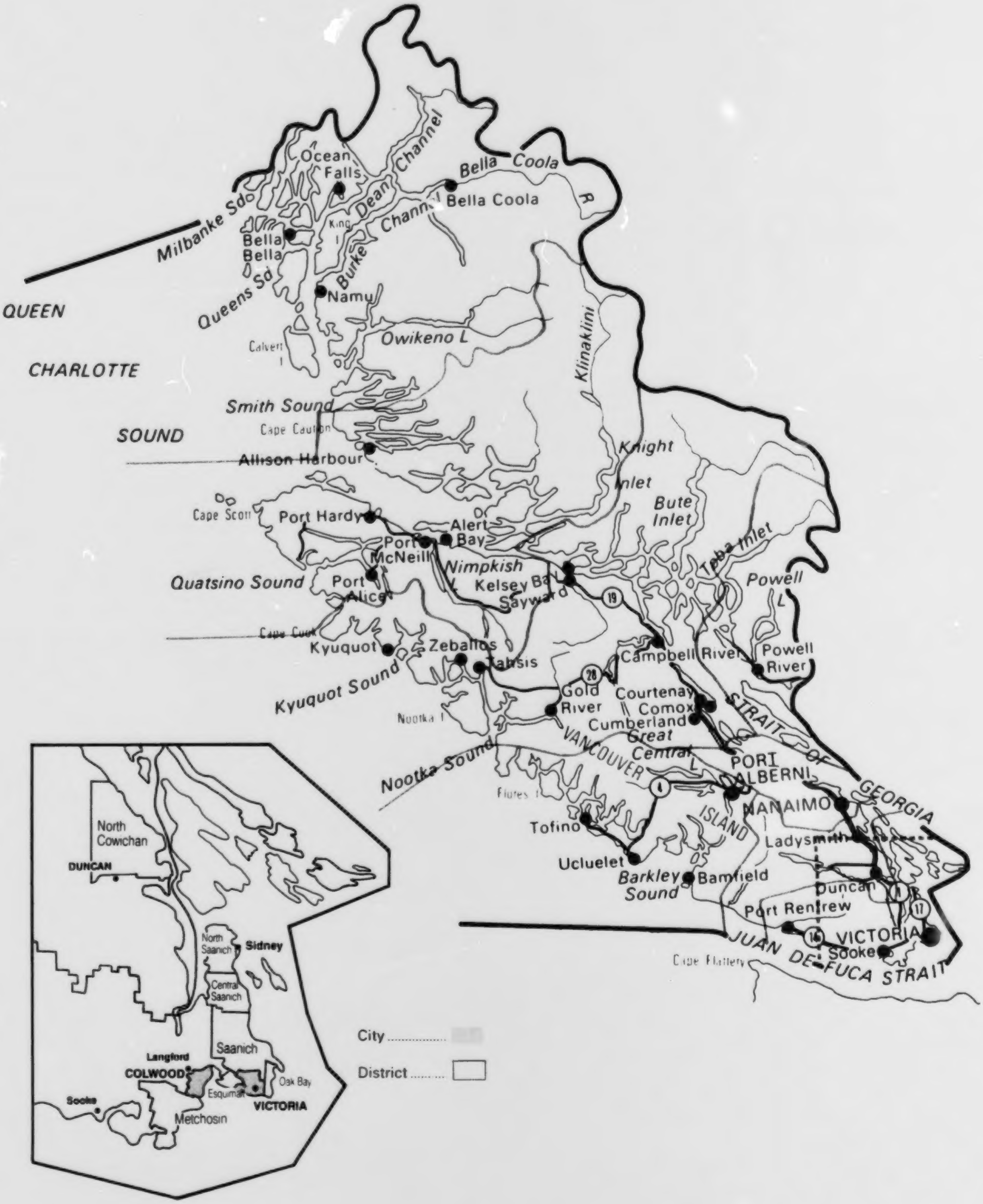
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North Saanich
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Saanich
Langford
COLWOOD
Esquimalt
Oak Bay
VICTORIA
Sooke
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City ....
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VANCOUVER ISLAND/COAST REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Vancouver Island/Coast Region comprises Vancouver Island, numerous smaller islands and a section of the Mainland which, with the exception of Powell River, is remote and sparsely inhabited. It has a land area of 8,720,000 ha (21.5 million acres) which represents 9.8 percent of the Provincial total. In terms of size, the Region ranks sixth of the 8 Development Regions, but on the basis of population and economic activity it ranks second, being exceeded only by the Mainland/Southwest. For planning and administrative purposes it is divided into 8 Regional Districts: Capital, Cowichan Valley, Nanaimo, Alberni-Clayoquot, Comox-Strathcona, Mount Waddington, Powell River, and Central Coast. As with the Province as a whole, population is concentrated in the southern part of the Region and density diminishes from south to north.

Vancouver Island has an average width of about 80 km and extends for approximately 450 km in a northwest-southeast direction along the southern British Columbia coast. It is the largest island lying off the west coast of North or South America. Vancouver Island may be said to consist of two basic parts - a long narrow coastal plain extending along the east coast, and a rugged mountain backbone bordered on the west by an island-studded, deeply-fiorded coast. The eastern coastal plain from Campbell River south is the most heavily populated part of the Region and supports substantial agricultural activity.

The remainder of Vancouver Island, except for fragments of coastal plain along the west coast, is composed of the Vancouver Island Ranges. On their west side the ranges drop steeply to the sea or to small, discontinous, narrow, coastal plains. In the north the ranges end abruptly along an east-west line through the mouth of Quatsino Sound. North of this, the terrain consists of patches of plain separated by low, rolling hills, the highest being about 760 metres above sea level. The Vancouver Island Ranges consist of many small mountain groups separated by deep U-shaped valleys. Some of these valleys extend across the Island, and in some places, such as the Alberni Inlet, have floors that are partly below sea-level. The highest elevations on Vancouver Island occur in the north-central portion where summits reach 2,200 metres.

Throughout the length of the west coast of the Island and particularly from Barkley Sound north, a series of fiords and islands provide an intricate network of tidewater inlets and passages. These waterways are generally characterized by high, steep walls and abrupt changes in direction.

Included in the Region is a rugged section of the Mainland lying adjacent to and north-east of that portion of Vancouver Island north of Parksville. Although it is one and one-half times the size of Vancouver Island it contains relatively few permanent residents. Here the mountains frequently rise to heights of 1,200-1,800 metres within a mile or two of the coast and are generally grouped into large mountain blocks separated by deep, trough valleys. The majority of these blocks contain peaks well over 3,000 metres in elevation and collectively form part of the greatest mountain mass in Canada. The highest peak is Mount Waddington, 4,016 metres above sea-level, exceeding the highest elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The limited amount of flat land is usually in the form of small deltas. The coastline is indented by numerous, often strongly twisting fiords and channels. These provide a labyrinth of inter-connected waterways which, though generally subject to very strong tidal currents, are sheltered and navigable. Some of them penetrate far into the mountains and provide relatively easy access to important timber stands.

The influence of the Pacific Ocean is strong, with the result that winters are mild and summer temperatures tend to be 3-6 degrees C. cooler than those of the Southern Interior. There are 3 main climatic zones, namely the wet west coast, the relatively dry southeast coast of Vancouver Island and the cool and wet mountains. Victoria's annual average of over 2,200 hours of bright sunshine is exceeded in Canada only by parts of the south-western Prairies. The maritime climate is ideal for the growth of conifers which in turn provide the foundation of the industrial economy.

POPULATION TRENDS

		Change	
	Population	Number	Percent
1976*	465,239	--	--
1977	470,676	5,437	1.2
1978	478,898	8,222	1.7
1979	485,800	6,902	1.4
1980	497,730	11,930	2.5
1981*	517,536	19,806	4.0
1982	525,598	8,062	1.6
1983	528,606	3,008	0.6
1984	532,656	4,050	0.8
1985	536,188	3,532	0.7
1986*	538,089	1,901	0.4
1987	543,896	5,807	1.1
1988	555,100	11,204	2.1

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	254,900	49.2	262,475	49.0
Female	262,695	50.8	273,570	51.0
0- 4	34,255	6.6	36,105	6.7
5- 9	34,220	6.6	35,035	6.5
10-14	37,840	7.3	34,795	6.5
15-19	44,270	8.6	37,360	7.0
20-24	45,265	8.7	39,465	7.4
25-29	44,700	8.6	42,630	8.0
30-34	43,610	8.4	44,490	8.3
35-39	33,425	6.5	43,625	8.1
40-44	26,695	5.2	33,615	6.3
45-49	25,160	4.9	26,845	5.0
50-54	26,220	5.1	25,505	4.8
55-59	28,290	5.5	26,950	5.0
60-64	26,245	5.1	29,420	5.5
65-69	24,210	4.7	26,725	5.0
70+	43,365	8.4	53,170	9.9

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics.**

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	195,430	211,030
Persons per Household	2.6	2.5
FAMILIES		
Total	141,765	149,775
Persons per Family	3.0	2.9
DWELLINGS		
Total	195,455	211,005
Owned	129,300	136,940
Rented	66,110	71,150
Single Detached	126,085	142,505
Apartment and Duplex	57,170	6,525
Other	12,320	65,005

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	67,860	19.5
$5,000-$9,999	56,400	16.2
$10,000-$14,999	48,100	13.8
$15,000-$19,999	40,620	11.7
$20,000-$29,999	61,510	17.7
$30,000-$39,999	39,150	11.2
$40,000-$49,999	19,520	5.6
$50,000 and Over	14,960	4.3
Total - All Returns	348,090	100.0
Average Income ($)	19,332	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	4,245	63.1
Pension Income	867	12.9
Investment Income	859	12.8
Self-employment Income	330	4.9
Other Income	428	6.4
Total Income	6,729	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	4,390	1.7
Fishing and Trapping	4,300	1.7
Logging and Forestry	12,810	5.1
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	2,150	0.9
Manufacturing	25,175	10.0
Construction	14,735	5.9
Transportation and Storage	10,120	4.0
Communication and Utilities	6,070	2.4
Wholesale Trade	6,815	2.7
Retail Trade	34,135	13.6
Finance and Insurance	5,940	2.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	5,095	2.0
Business Service	9,855	3.9
Government Service	31,810	12.7
Educational Service	16,675	6.6
Health and Social Service	22,720	9.0
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	21,150	8.4
Other Service Industries	17,810	7.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	251,420	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

For purposes of analysis the Vancouver Island/Coast Region has been subdivided into 16 economic areas within 8 Regional Districts. The economy of the Victoria Area is based on service industries (particularly public administration and defence), trade and manufacturing. The service industries also dominate the Gulf Islands economy. Elsewhere in the Region, the forest industries are the basic component with commercial fisheries generally playing a secondary role. Only in the Port Hardy Area is the mining industry elevated to a position near that of forestry. Tourism is valued in all parts of the Region but assumes its greatest relative importance in Parksville - Qualicum and Victoria. Agriculture plays a small but significant role in all Areas between Victoria and Courtenay - Comox, inclusive. The Nanaimo Area relies heavily on the forest industries but has developed as a trade and service centre second only to Victoria.

The relative importance of various industries is indicated by the numbers employed in each. In 1986 the Regional labour force numbered 260,685 persons, of which 251,420, or 17.5 percent of the Provincial total, were classed as experienced. The composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 1.8 percent; forestry (logging) 5.1 percent; fishing and trapping 1.7 percent; mines and quarries 0.9 percent; manufacturing (includes wood and paper products) 10.0 percent; construction 5.9 percent; transportation, communication and other utilities 6.4 percent; trade 16.3 percent; government services 12.6 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 39.3 percent. The Region accounted for 31.6 percent of the Provincial forestry (logging) labour force in 1986 and 49.9 percent of those in fishing and trapping occupations; these were the largest proportions among the 8 Development Regions. In most other categories the Region was exceeded only by the Mainland/Southwest; the exceptions were agriculture, where it ranked third after the Mainland/Southwest and Thompson-Okanagan, and mining, in which it ranked fifth, exceeding the North East, Cariboo, and North Coast Regions.

Future economic growth will be realized primarily through improved utilization of forest and fisheries resources; through continued expansion of the retirement and tourist industries; through further development of educational and research activities; and from a public administration and defence workforce that will tend to expand in step with the population and economy of the Province as a whole.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 15,684 persons, including 49 working owners, or 12.6 percent of the Provincial total. The Region was second only to the Mainland/Southwest in terms of manufacturing employment and output, and also in terms of the variety of industries represented. However, the dominant position of the forest industries remained unchallenged. Wood products and paper and allied products together provided in excess of 60 percent of both jobs and factory shipments. Other important industries included food, beverages, transportation equipment (largely shipbuilding and repair), printing and publishing, metal fabricating, machinery and non-metallic mineral products. Unfortunately, because of confidentiality requirements with respect to the less-developed Regional Districts, it is possible to provide only a very limited profile by industry.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Food[1]	38	748	18,575	119,580	35,342
Wood industries[2]	99	3,747	132,599	542,050	195,453
Printing and publishing[3]	62	877	23,570	61,970	44,407
Metal fabricating[4]	57	656	17,665	45,819	25,884
Other	204	9,607	370,569	1,846,571	855,654
Total[5]	460	15,635	562,978	2,615,990	1,156,740

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[1] Excludes Central Coast and Mount Waddington R.D.
[2] Excludes Central Coast R.D.
[3] Excludes Cowichan Valley, Powell River, and Mt. Waddington R.D.
[4] Excludes Mt. Waddington R.D.
[5] Excludes Central Coast R.D.

Unlike the situation in the Mainland/Southwest Region, the major urban centre is not the location at which manufacturing activity is concentrated. The Capital Regional District boasted the largest number of establishments in 1985 by a wide margin (49 percent), but accounted for only 24 percent of manufacturing employment and 13 percent of factory shipments. The following table provides a summary of the principal statistics for the Regional Districts within the Vancouver Island/Coast Region, excluding Central Coast Regional District for which data cannot be provided.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Regional District	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Alberni-Clayoquot	27	2,701	98,972	426,650	195,785
Mount Waddington	16	644	20,885	85,449	34,012
Capital	225	3,806	104,939	329,648	170,870
Comox-Strathcona	69	2,986	111,623	612,948	264,961
Cowichan Valley	48	1,925	83,653	482,315	198,317
Nanaimo	60	1,975	71,102	329,007	108,206
Powell River	15	1,598	71,804	349,973	184,859
Total[1]	460	15,635	562,978	2,615,990	1,156,740

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[1] Excludes Central Coast R.D. with 2 establishments in food industries and one in wood industries.

FORESTRY

The Vancouver Island/Coast Economic Development Region comprises 6.6 percent of the total regulated forest land area of the Province. It contains 6.2 percent of the Provincial area of mature timber and 9.8 percent of the volume of mature timber. The Region corresponds approximately with the Arrowsmith, Strathcona, Mid-Coast, and Kingcome Timber Supply Areas, and the western two-thirds of the Sunshine Coast TSA. It incorporates all or part of 12 Tree-farm Licences and a number of small farm wood-lot licences. In addition, private holdings are extensive, with the result that the following statistics on Crown timber volume and area present an incomplete picture of the industry.

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	1,553,328	30.9
Immature Timber	602,574	12.0
Residual	76	0.0
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	46,928	0.9
Non-commercial stands	1,468	0.0
Non-forest	2,825,857	56.2
TOTAL	5,030,231	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	3,993,373	6.9
Western red cedar	11,394,980	19.8
Hemlock sp.	23,993,155	41.6
Balsam sp.	10,338,236	17.9
Spruce sp.	2,096,595	3.7
Yellow cedar	4,773,041	8.3
Larch sp.	0	0.0
Western white pine	7,509	0.0
Lodgepole pine	895,712	1.6
Yellow pine	0	0.0
Whitebark pine	21,363	0.0
Cottonwood sp.	21,358	0.0
Red alder	84,368	0.2
Broadleaf maple	12,538	0.0
Birch sp.	2,962	0.0
Aspen	87	0.0
TOTAL	57,635,277	100.0

Hemlock and Western red cedar are the main species cut, followed by balsam, yellow cedar, Douglas fir, and spruce. A significant proportion of the timber harvested here, particularly in the northern part of the Region, is shipped to the Lower Mainland for further processing.

Forest industries manufacturing includes pulp, paper, veneer, plywood, shakes, shingles, pulpwood chips, and lumber. The largest sawmills are located in or near Port Alberni, Chemainus, Lake Cowichan, Cowichan Bay, Victoria, Sooke, Tahsis, Campbell River and Nanaimo. In 1986 there were 20 permanent primary sawmills in operation, with a combined capacity of 4,135 Mfbm per shift, or 13.1 percent of the Provincial total, and 7 shake and shingle mills with a total capacity of 900 squares per shift. The veneer and plywood industry, which has undergone a major reduction in recent years, consisted of plywood plants at Port Alberni and Victoria in 1986, but in early 1988 a small veneer plant opened in Nanaimo. The pulp and paper industry includes 7 mills located at Campbell River, Crofton, Gold River, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Port Alice, and Powell River. The annual capacity of these mills in 1986 was 3,232,000 tonnes of pulp and 1,940,000 tonnes of paper. This represented 46 percent and 70 percent, respectively, of Provincial pulp and paper production capacity.

Some Areas have experienced declining forest industries employment as the structure of the industries changes. New sawmilling investment will be made as the shift to smaller-diameter wood continues. As older processing facilities are replaced with more efficient units, forest industries employment in primary conversion plants will likely decline further. On the other hand, increased emphasis on utilization of former "weed" species, intensive forestry practices, and greater production of higher value-added products should prove to offset these losses to a considerable extent.

AGRICULTURE[1]

Vancouver Island/Coast ranks second only to the Mainland/Southwest in terms of population, and rapid growth over the past few decades has resulted in the loss of considerable farm land. Despite this, farming remains an important part of the local economy. Farming activity is limited almost exclusively to a narrow strip of land on the east coast of Vancouver Island extending from Victoria to Campbell River. Operations are extremely diverse and, in the Capital Regional District in particular, they are highly specialized. As urban pressures have increased in metropolitan Victoria, there has been a marked decline in acreage devoted to labour-intensive crops such as strawberries, and in enterprises requiring larger amounts of land (e.g. beef and dairy farms) in the Capital Regional District. However, between 1981 and 1986 the number of census farms (those with annual sales of $250 or more) in the Region increased by 124 or 5.7 percent, to 2,290, while all other regions experienced declines.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

	Capital	Cowichan Valley	Nanaimo	Alberni-Clayoquot	Comox-Strathcona(a)	Central Coast	Powell River
Total number of farms	854	554	348	58	373	31	72
Value of products sold in 1985							
$250,000 and over	33	37	7	4	21	-	-
$100,000 to $249,999	21	44	13	7	20	-	1
$50,000 to $99,999	23	16	10	-	8	-	1
$25,000 to $49,999	29	24	14	4	11	1	3
$10,000 to $24,999	85	40	28	4	46	2	7
$5,000 to $9,999	113	74	62	11	61	5	17
$2,500 to $4,999	220	107	92	10	65	8	11
under $2,500	330	212	122	18	141	15	32
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type							
Dairy	23	69	16	7	27	1	1
Cattle	102	99	82	12	73	8	8
Hogs	12	12	8	2	8	-	-
Poultry	49	42	26	4	22	-	6
Wheat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Field crops, other than small grains	5	5	3	1	5	2	-
Fruits and vegetables	95	12	15	2	14	2	4
Miscellaneous specialty	168	63	53	8	50	1	14
Mixed	68	40	23	4	32	2	7

(a) Includes 8 farms in Mount Waddington Regional District.

Farm land in 1986 constituted only 0.6 percent of the Region; 69,923 acres (28,296 ha) were classified as improved. In terms of both farm acreage and the proportion of farm land to total land area, the Region ranked seventh out of the 8 regions, ahead of North Coast. However, much of the industry is intensive in nature and agricultural production is more significant than the above figures would suggest. The 2,290 census farms recorded in 1986 had 38,003 acres under crops. Tame hay (30,612 acres) and other fodder crops (2,515 acres), produced in conjunction with the local livestock industry, accounted for most of this land. Major cash crops included potatoes (1,026 acres), vegetables (1,407 acres), tree fruits (510 acres), small fruits (406 acres), and specialty crops such as flowers and holly. Recently, there has been considerable interest in kiwi fruit, which appears to have the potential to become a major industry. Greenhouse space totalled 175,364 square metres, 13 percent of the Provincial total and the biggest area under glass outside of the Lower Mainland.

Cattle numbered 32,087; dairy cows and heifers totalled 13,989, more than in every other region but the Lower Mainland/Southwest. The poultry industry is also second only to the Lower Mainland, with the birds accounting for almost 12 percent of the total inventory for the province. Of lesser significance are pigs and sheep, although in specific localities they play an important role.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery and stock was estimated at $656.4 million in 1986, 10.1 percent of the Provincial total. The industry provided the equivalent of 1,064 person-years in full-time and part-time employment. Farm operators reported 238,877 days of off-farm labour, which is the equivalent of 919 full-time jobs. Cash receipts from the sale of farm products totalled $83.5 million in 1985.

MINING

The Regional boundaries encompass the Alberni, Victoria, and Nanaimo Mining Divisions plus portions of the Skeena and Vancouver Divisions. Mining activity has waxed and waned at a number of locations at different times in the past. Ladysmith, Nanaimo and Cumberland were all originally settled because of the coal found there, but the last few small mines were closed during the 1960s. Zeballos was the site of an active gold camp and Ladysmith boasted a copper smelter at one time. Today the industry is concentrated at Port Hardy, Campbell River, and Texada Island.

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[1] Statistics on farm land, livestock, land use, capital values, and employment include 41 farms in the Sunshine Coast Area of Mainland/Southwest Region, but exclude 31 farms in the Central Coast Area.

The Texada Mines Ltd. iron-copper mine on Texada Island closed in December 1976, but a number of limestone quarries nearby remain in production. The limestone is shipped to cement plants, lime plants and manufacturers of building products in metropolitan Vancouver and Washington State, and pulp mills along the coast. Reserves are believed sufficient to last for at least 100 years.

Copper is by far the leading mineral produced, accounting for just over half of the total value of production. Gold, zinc, silver, molybdenum, limestone and other structural materials (sand and gravel) make up most of the balance. The Region consistently ranks either fourth or fifth of the eight Development Regions on the basis of production values. Output in 1985 was 6.8 percent of the Provincial total. Between 1980 and 1985 an decline of 20 percent in production values was recorded, largely because of a drop in copper and molybdenum prices.

A major expansion of the Westmin property near Campbell River, which came onstream early in 1985, resulted in a substantial rise in output values. Additional gains will be realized when a further expansion is fully operational following completion in early 1988. A large coal project at Campbell River is currently awaiting improved thermal coal markets before proceeding beyond the pilot plant stage and a number of smaller precious metals and coal deposits are currently being evaluated with a view to production. However, such future developments are unlikely to fully offset closure of the Island Copper mine near Port Hardy, expected in the mid-1990s when ore reserves are exhausted.

Drilling activity commenced in early 1986 to follow up extensive seismic work in exploring for natural gas on the east coast of Vancouver Island. The results were apparently inconclusive, but there is believed to be longer term potential for both onshore and offshore hydrocarbon discoveries in the Region.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Gold	51,195,098	37,608,505	30,396,434	36,019,410	32,643,012	34,498,030
Silver	23,701,275	13,829,877	12,974,564	17,766,690	9,716,437	9,370,687
Copper	131,546,319	112,907,024	100,721,119	121,015,606	105,290,657	124,401,843
Lead	1,581,808	1,421,054	1,194,662	338,827	702,521	404,540
Zinc	13,518,379	12,937,198	15,461,602	13,641,470	14,694,479	27,139,111
Cadmium	137,720	47,847	33,117	20,143	--	--
Molybdenum	24,805,409	17,960,947	14,125,451	9,826,668	10,446,427	11,483,606
Cement	15,675,405	1,561,426	--	--	--	--
Coal	--	--	--	--	226,044	1,703,681
Lime and limestone	6,890,776	6,523,209	6,643,600	8,629,536	9,621,237	5,320,695
Other structural materials	19,587,058	18,479,499	13,979,373	17,057,531	16,547,722	17,401,742
Industrial minerals	81,525	100,448	77,963	78,088	58,088	34,645
Miscellaneous metals	--	--	--	--	--	569,602
TOTAL	288,720,772	223,377,034	195,607,885	224,393,969	199,946,624	232,328,182

TOURISM

Vancouver Island is known for its moderate climate, beautiful scenery, excellent fishing, skiing facilities, sandy beaches, and the "English" atmosphere of the City of Victoria. Transportation to and from the Islands is largely by car ferries - in itself a popular tourist attraction. The mainland portion of the Region, as well as the many islands between, are relatively undeveloped, largely because vehicular access is very limited. Nevertheless, the protected coastal waters attract many boaters and support some of the best salmon fishing in the world.

The importance of the tourist industry is clearly indicated by the figures in the following tables. Of the 8 Development Regions in the Province, this one ranks second in terms of both the number of accommodation units and tourist expenditures.

The following tables are derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishment with 4 or more rooms for rent. Although the tables do not include campground rental fees, they do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist expenditures, the degree of seasonality experienced, and the distribution within the Region. In 1987, room rental outlays in the Vancouver Island/Coast Region reached $102.94 million, 20 percent of the Provincial total. Fully 62 percent of this amount was spent within the Capital Regional District.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
Vancouver Island/Coast Region
($ Million)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	3.40	4.27	5.41	5.64	7.42	8.41	12.92	14.45	10.42	5.43	4.07	3.69	85.53
1986	3.51	4.18	4.92	5.71	8.67	11.29	14.55	16.72	13.79	7.27	4.31	3.62	98.53
1987	3.97	4.78	6.41	6.13	8.33	10.60	15.59	18.03	12.51	7.55	4.75	4.30	102.95

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL DISTRICT
($ Million)

	1985	1986	1987
Capital	56.64	65.39	63.78
Cowichan Valley	3.21	3.25	4.14
Nanaimo	9.88	12.48	13.87
Alberni-Clayoquot	4.43	5.09	5.73
Comox-Strathcona	7.84	8.58	10.50
Mount Waddington	1.55	1.77	2.20
Powell River	1.58	1.50	2.19
Central Coast	0.41	0.48	0.53

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 3,125 registered commercial fishing vessels based in the Vancouver Island/Coast Region, providing employment for approximately 5,350 persons. The catch harvested in the Region accounts for over half of the value of the total British Columbia catch; however, much of the catch is harvested by vessels based elsewhere. Resident vessels account for approximately 30 percent of the total landed value of the British Columbia catch, or $115-120 million in 1986.

Most of the 85 processing plants licensed in the Region in 1986/87 were located along the south and east coast of the Island. Forty-four were licenced only for cold storage purposes and few plants were of significant size. The wholesale value of the 1986 fisheries production was about $70 million, or 9 percent of the British Columbia total. An estimated 400 persons are employed in fish processing with up to 700 working during peak periods.

Mariculture development in the region is proceeding at a rapid pace, with much of the recent development concentrating on salmon production along the east coast of Vancouver Island. As of December 1987, there were 77 finfish farm tenures approved and 107 applications pending. Approved shellfish farm tenures numbered 284, with an additional 108 applications pending. Over 200 other sites were under study.

Because the boundary between the Mainland/Southwest and Vancouver Island/Coast Regions cannot be precisely defined over water, it is impossible to allocate catch statistics with any degree of accuracy. While no division has been attempted, it is known that the bulk of the Southern Zone harvest (and part of the Northern Zone) is attributable to the Vancouver Island/Coast Region.

The following table provides consolidated landing statistics from Fisheries and Oceans Canada for that part of the Province south of the Ocean Falls Area southern boundary. The figures represent landings within that zone rather than the harvest by local fishermen. Despite their limitations, they do provide a measure of the relative importance of the various types of catch, as well as an indication of the yearly fluctuations in the quantity and quality of each component. A longer time series would show even greater fluctuations, as both 1985 and 1986 were good years in terms of the salmon cycles.

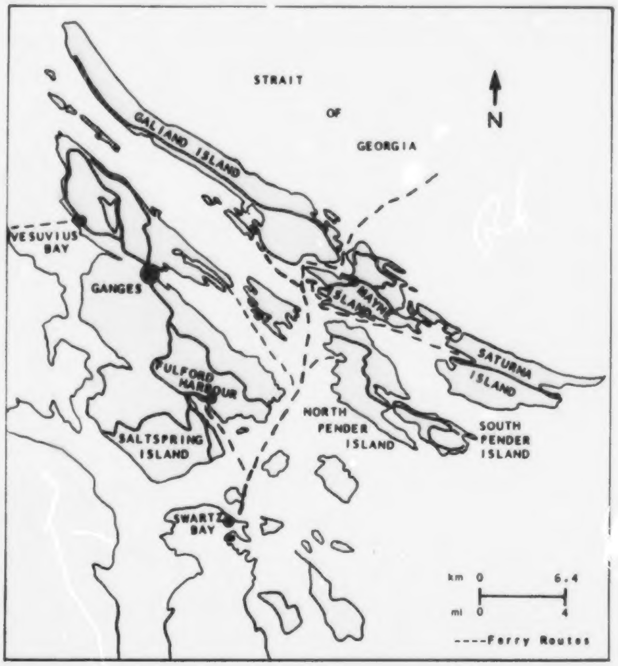
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES - FISH LANDED
Southern Zone

	1985		1986	
	tonnes	$000	tonnes	$000
Salmon	65,098	160,087	47,564	172,842
Herring	7,233	16,900	705	2,399
Halibut	435	1,278	698	3,166
Groundfish*	23,696	13,895	30,417	19,665
Shellfish	14,625	18,189	14,323	19,306
Other fish	216	164	163	151
Totals	111,303	210,513	93,870	217,479

* Excludes deliveries of hake by B.C. fishermen to foreign vessels under special agreement, with a value of $2.25 million in 1985 and $4.38 million in 1986.

GULF ISLANDS AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Capital Census Division (Regional District) with a total land area of approximately 30,500 ha. It includes the communities of Fulford Harbour (1986 population 132), Galiano Island (754), Ganges (1,133), Mayne Island (620), North Pender Island (1,045), Saturna Island (241), and South Pender Island (104).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Gulf Islands Area was 9,075 persons, an increase of 13.1 percent from 1981. This represented the largest percentage gain in the Vancouver Island/Coast Region and the sixth-largest in the Province. The largest centre of population is Ganges, an unincorporated community that is the service and retail trade centre for the Islands. A small number of fishermen are based in the Area and there is also some farming and logging activity. However, the local economy is largely supported by tourism, retired residents, and self-employed artists and craftsmen. At just under 25 percent in 1986, the Area has the highest proportion of population aged 65 or over in the Province. Regular ferry service between the Gulf Islands, the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island has been the major factor in growth over the past two decades. A small number of workers commute daily to larger centres but the emphasis to date has been on residential subdivision for summer homes and permanent residences for retired persons. There are fears that continued growth will destroy the character of the Area and a concerted effort has been made to provide appropriate controls.

MANUFACTURING

There is little manufacturing activity in the Area. Firms reported in 1987 included a bakery, fish processors, a publisher, and producers of candles, woodwork, children's clothing, and quilts. No statistics are available (see Victoria Area).

FORESTRY

Forestry is limited to minor logging activity. Portable sawmills have operated from time to time, but there are no permanent facilities.

AGRICULTURE

Historically, agriculture played a large role in the local economy, but over the past 25 years the industry has rapidly declined. Some farm land has been subdivided for recreational and retirement homes while other properties were purchased intact for the same purposes. In 1986 there were 178 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 4,965 acres of improved land. Mixed farming predominates; production includes sheep, cattle, milk, poultry, hogs, potatoes, hay and other fodder. Of 1,921 acres under crops in 1986, 1,641 were in hay, 66 in tree fruits, 44 in vegetables, and 20 in small fruits. Just over 10 percent of the Province's sheep were recorded here. Total farm capital value was estimated at $62.8 million and sales receipts at $1.8 million. Only 30 farms reported sales of $10,000 or more, suggesting the extent of part-time operations.

MINING

British Columbia Lightweight Aggregates Limited operated a shale expanding plant on Saturna Island on an intermittent basis from 1959. Production terminated in November 1974 and the plant was dismantled.

TOURISM

The Gulf Islands are an extremely attractive group of large and small islands offering recreation in a completely rural and tranquil atmosphere, yet located only a short distance from three-quarters of the British Columbia population. With improvement in the ferry services during the 1960s the Islands became much more accessible with the result that there was a boom in subdividing for vacation and retirement cottages. A concerted effort is now being made to preserve the atmosphere of the Islands and to ensure that sufficient land is set aside for the enjoyment of the public. The waters surrounding the Gulf Islands provide excellent fishing and boating. These features, combined with the desirable climate, suggest that the tourist industry will remain an important factor in the local economy.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 97 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Gulf Islands that provide employment for about 165 persons, or 1 percent of the provincial total. In 1985, eight active shellfish leases incorporated an area of 28 hectares. Salmon and freshwater fish farms are also represented.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,025	3,865	4,170	9,005	4,395	4,610
0 - 4	430	225	220	540	280	270
5 - 14	850	410	455	1,005	505	475
15 - 24	750	380	375	685	335	325
25 - 34	1,150	585	585	1,020	455	595
35 - 44	730	390	380	1,290	675	615
45 - 54	790	350	435	805	410	400
55 - 64	1,435	645	805	1,445	655	810
65 and Over	1,835	915	940	2,240	1,085	1,145

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	660	855	1,030
2	1,245	1,640	1,845
3	330	445	480
4	275	350	400
5	120	140	150
6 and Over	85	65	70
Average per Household	2.3	2.3	2.2

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,370	3,075	3,640
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	70	80	0
Other	280	315	295
Owned	2,080	2,735	3,100
Rented	620	730	870

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	2,820	85,156	30,197
Private Households	3,965	102,447	25,838

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	215	6.0
Fishing and Trapping	130	3.6
Logging and Forestry	80	2.2
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	25	0.7
Manufacturing	185	5.2
Construction	395	11.0
Transportation and Storage	240	6.7
Communication and Utilities	100	2.8
Wholesale Trade	55	1.5
Retail Trade	340	9.5
Finance and Insurance	95	2.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	95	2.6
Business Service	135	3.8
Government Service	180	5.0
Educational Service	320	8.9
Health and Social Service	320	8.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	315	8.8
Other Service Industries	365	10.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,585	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 64, GULF ISLANDS

1977-78	1,018	1983-84	1,147
1978-79	1,041	1984-85	1,156
1979-80	1,045	1985-86	1,233
1980-81	1,077	1986-87	1,228
1981-82	1,082	1987-88	1,335
1982-83	1,150		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Capital R.D.	72,502	50,022	31,152	55,222	36,156	36,994	29,759	36,088

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

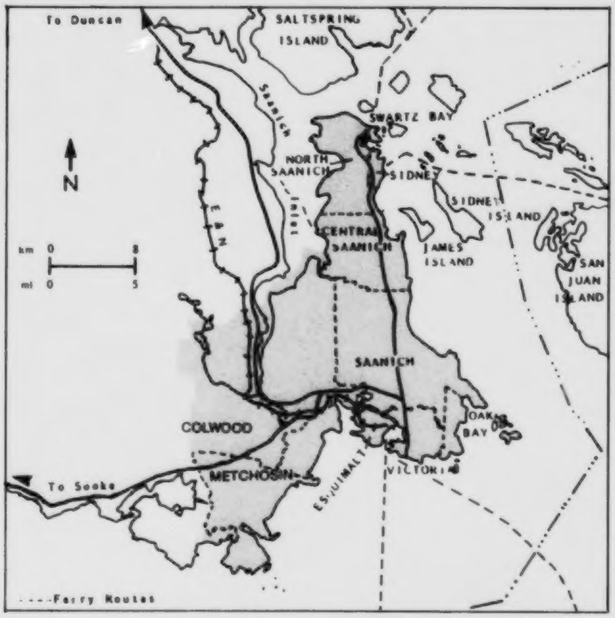
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Ganges	2,593	2,551	2,690	2,813	2,768	2,804	2,933	3,041
Gulf Islands	1,484	1,433	1,500	1,587	1,567	1,541	1,607	1,672
COMMERCIAL								
Ganges	1,251	1,196	1,293	1,345	1,319	1,289	1,314	1,345
Gulf Islands	884	847	897	967	973	980	968	974

NEWSPAPERS - Gulf Islands Driftwood (Ganges) weekly - circulation 4,645 (July 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Lady Minto Gulf Islands Hospital, Ganges - 19 beds, 6 bassinets, 31 extended care beds.

VICTORIA AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Capital Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 52,625 ha. It includes the Cities of Victoria (1986 population 66,303) and Colwood (11,432), the Districts of Esquimalt (15,972), Oak Bay (17,065), Central Saanich (11,475), North Saanich (7,247), Saanich (82,940), and Metchosin (3,676), and the Town of Sidney (8,982). Separate statistics for View Royal, scheduled to be incorporated as a town in December, 1988, are not available.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Victoria Area was 248,075 persons, an increase of 6.3 percent from 1981. Although this rate of growth was slightly above the Provincial average, change was not consistent throughout the Area. As with most large urban centres, the core area (Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay) exhibited moderate growth, whereas the fringe areas (Saanich, Central Saanich, North Saanich, Sidney, Colwood, Metchosin, and the unincorporated districts) all experienced much more rapid growth rates. Service industries are the main sources of income, and the largest payrolls are those of the Federal and Provincial governments. The second most important source of employment is trade, which is supported in part by the large number of retired residents and by the well-developed tourist industry. Manufacturing is also an important component of the local economy. However, a number of manufacturing plants have closed over the past 25 years because of transportation costs to and from the Island, and this problem is of great concern to the community. Educational and research "industries" do not face this problem and have become of increasing importance. Agriculture, commercial fishing, logging and transport-related operations round out the economy. The Area's economic prospects appear favourable. As the Provincial population and economy increases, so must the public sector, whether services are provided directly by government employees, or they are required to monitor private sector contracts for such services. Continued development as a retirement, tourism, and education-research centre is also anticipated.

MANUFACTURING

Considerable diversity in manufacturing is evident although wood products, food, beverages, and shipbuilding and repair dominate the sector. Leading employers in 1987 included: B.C. Forest Products Ltd., Times-Colonist (publishers), Wescraft Manufacturing Ltd. (windows), Kennemetal Ltd. (cutting tools), Nicholson Murdie Machines Ltd. (logging and mill equipment), Versatile Pacific Shipyards Inc. (shipyard), and Island Farms Dairies Co-op Association. Principal statistics for the Area and the Gulf Islands Area in 1984 were as follows:

	Central Saanich	Saanich	Sidney	Victoria	Other Capital Regional District
Establishments	10	14	27	161	36
Employees	48	61	214	2,625	1,056
Wages and salaries ($000)	1,263	1,391	4,195	67,625	30,788
Value of shipments ($000)	5,740	3,940	13,448	230,016	91,156
Value added ($000)	2,595	2,002	7,001	114,432	45,105

FORESTRY

Forestry activity is concentrated in the manufacturing phase of the industry which depends on logs from other parts of the Province. Some loggers reside in Greater Victoria but logging activity is minimal and limited to private holdings. Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.) operates the largest sawmill which has a capacity of 150 Mfbm per shift. That company also operated a large plywood plant with veneer obtained from a plant in the Lake Cowichan Area. However, both facilities were closed permanently in mid-1982. Victoria Plywood Ltd. operates a plywood and veneer facility, with an annual capacity of 90 MM sq.ft. (3/8 inch basis). This plant was closed in December 1983, but was reopened in April 1985 as a co-operative venture owned by its employees. Because all raw materials must be shipped in, and because pollution problems in an urban environment are of concern, the long-term future of the forest industries here is difficult to assess. Many additional jobs will continue to be provided by the forestry administration and research activities of the Provincial and Federal governments, and by related endeavours. For example, in 1982, a 40-hectare seed orchard was officially opened in Saanichton; owned by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd., it is expected to produce its first significant seed crop in 1990. Another nursery, seed orchard, and research centre is operated in Saanichton by CIP Inc.

AGRICULTURE

Although there are some farms in the unincorporated district west of Victoria and Saanich, agricultural activity is concentrated on the Saanich Peninsula. The industry may be characterized as both intensive and well diversified. Tree fruits, berries, vegetables, potatoes, and specialty crops (holly, flowers, seeds, kiwi fruit, bulbs, nursery and greenhouse crops etc.) are important. Beef and dairy operations continue to provide considerable revenue although urban pressures have tended to force producers out of the Area. The poultry industry, having minimal land needs, has expanded in response to market growth. Over the past 25 years, farm land has been lost to residential and other uses. This has been reflected primarily in declining berry production, and the virtual elimination of greenhouse space near the urban core. In 1986 there were 633 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 9,530 acres of improved land. Of 6,555 acres under crops, 4,198 were in hay, 871 in vegetables, 189 in tree fruits, and 136 in small fruits. Cattle numbered 4,516 head. Greenhouses covered almost 100,000 square metres, or 8 percent of the Provincial total. Farm capital value was estimated at $203.7 million and sales receipts at $27.8 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by only 154 farms, indicating the extent of part-time operations.

MINING

A number of sand and gravel pits supply aggregates for the construction industry and manufacturers of ready-mix concrete. The Producers Aggregate plant of Construction Aggregates Ltd. is the largest in British Columbia. Its reserves are sufficient to last until the end of the century.

TOURISM

The features of the Area which attract thousands of tourists and convention delegates each year also make it an ideal retirement site. One attraction is the climate; Victoria records an average of less than 750 millimetres of rain and more than 2,200 hours of sunshine each year. Temperature extremes are also rare and in most winters there is only light snowfall or none at all. Golf can be played the year round. The waters around the city and the Saanich Peninsula provide some of the best year-round salmon fishing and boating on the coast. The tourism industry is a major employer, particularly during the summer months. Attractions are numerous, including the natural beauty of the city's residential districts, double-decker and horse-drawn tour vehicles, the Provincial museum, numerous specialty shops and restaurants, the Parliament Buildings, world famous Butchart Gardens, historic buildings and special events such as the annual Victorian Days celebrations, the Swiftsure sailing race and the May Day parade. It is in continued development as a tourist (and retirement) centre that the Area's greatest potential appears to lie.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 544 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Victoria Area that provide employment for about 930 persons, or eight percent of the provincial total. Ten freshwater fish farms were licensed as of March 1988.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	233,470	111,015	122,560	247,180	117,770	129,430
0 - 4	12,530	6,405	6,070	14,260	7,460	6,905
5 - 14	27,405	13,765	13,545	27,205	13,830	13,425
15 - 24	40,020	19,930	20,125	36,210	18,560	17,760
25 - 34	38,435	19,090	19,325	40,545	19,620	20,780
35 - 44	25,165	12,380	12,795	34,110	16,905	17,260
45 - 54	23,290	11,320	11,975	23,260	11,350	11,990
55 - 64	27,025	12,230	14,835	26,635	12,070	14,520
65 and Over	39,775	15,795	23,830	44,815	17,910	26,955

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	20,400	27,770	30,000
2	28,315	33,770	37,525
3	11,385	13,445	14,735
4	11,355	12,610	13,450
5	5,910	4,955	4,805
6 and Over	3,705	2,470	1,945
Average per Household	2.6	2.4	2.3

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	46,980	53,455	57,265
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	27,960	34,240	5,505
Other	6,060	7,430	40,415
Owned	49,275	56,345	60,205
Rented	31,690	38,655	41,325

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	67,805	2,542,766	37,501
Private Households	102,335	3,255,062	31,808

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,560	1.3
Fishing and Trapping	755	0.6
Logging and Forestry	1,335	1.1
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	270	0.2
Manufacturing	6,705	5.5
Construction	7,305	6.0
Transportation and Storage	4,365	3.6
Communication and Utilities	3,140	2.6
Wholesale Trade	3,310	2.7
Retail Trade	16,650	13.7
Finance and Insurance	3,325	2.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	2,875	2.4
Business Service	6,760	5.6
Government Service	21,740	17.9
Educational Service	8,400	6.9
Health and Social Service	13,240	10.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	10,500	8.6
Other Service Industries	9,550	7.9
Total Experienced Labour Force	121,645	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 61, GREATER VICTORIA

1977-78	25,679	1983-84	21,927
1978-79	24,675	1984-85	21,896
1979-80	24,169	1985-86	22,134
1980-81	23,403	1986-87	22,362
1981-82	22,477	1987-88	22,491
1982-83	22,147		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 62, SOOKE

1977-78	7,943	1983-84	7,610
1978-79	7,855	1984-85	7,455
1979-80	7,973	1985-86	7,522
1980-81	7,821	1986-87	7,620
1981-82	7,712	1987-88	7,775
1982-83	7,682		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 63, SAANICH

1977-78	6,096	1983-84	6,235
1978-79	6,131	1984-85	6,360
1979-80	6,198	1985-86	6,403
1980-81	6,377	1986-87	6,465
1981-82	6,349	1987-88	6,669
1982-83	6,308		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Central Saanich	11,666	18,980	7,642	7,719	7,053	12,377	14,965	14,084
Colwood	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,992	12,016
Esquimalt	1,546	624	--	--	--	--	2,553	3,565
Metchosin	--	--	--	--	--	673	2,987	3,759
North Saanich	13,552	10,202	6,577	10,641	7,336	16,681	16,871	18,904
Oak Bay	11,999	18,227	2,681	4,008	16,589	7,359	8,928	9,930
Saanich	75,743	88,420	60,674	67,873	55,624	76,271	78,939	91,947
Sidney	12,668	28,971	2,839	7,829	4,679	11,492	8,585	11,704
Victoria	59,431	111,289	55,428	42,296	48,992	53,238	55,111	88,400
Capital R.D.	72,502	50,022	31,152	55,222	36,156	36,994	29,759	36,088

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Sidney	9,024	9,083	9,414	10,108	10,470	10,846	11,461	11,992
Victoria	102,440	98,862	100,294	102,812	103,371	105,217	109,268	114,011
COMMERCIAL								
Sidney	2,541	2,496	2,665	2,786	2,832	2,881	3,048	3,208
Victoria	30,725	30,073	30,849	31,337	30,764	31,055	32,102	33,201

NEWSPAPERS - Victoria Times-Colonist daily - paid circulation, morning 78,715, Sunday 76,027 (September 1987); Victoria Star weekly - circulation 23,750 (April 1987); Victoria Pennysaver weekly - circulation 89,600 (May 1987); Victoria's Monday Magazine weekly - circulation 35,000 (September 1987); Esquimalt Lookout published twice monthly (Canadian Forces); Esquimalt Star weekly - circulation 12,000 (November 1987); Oak Bay Star weekly - circulation 10,700 (June 1987); Saanich News weekly - circulation 12,500 (November 1987); The Review (Sidney) weekly - circulation 12,791 (December 1987); Colwood Goldstream Gazette weekly - circulation 14,904 (December 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria - 514 beds, 0 bassinets, 111 extended care beds; Victoria General Hospital, Victoria - 422 beds, 86 bassinets, 100 extended care beds; Saanich Peninsula Hospital, Saanichton - 75 beds, 3 bassinets, 150 extended care beds; Gorge Road Hospital, Victoria - 100 rehabilitation care beds, 288 extended care beds; Queen Alexandra Hospital for Children, Victoria - 40 rehabilitation care beds, 53 extended care beds; Glendale Lodge Hospital, Victoria - 75 extended care beds; Juan de Fuca Hospitals, Victoria - 480 extended care beds (Aberdeen Hospital - 75, Glengarry Hospital - 215, Mount Tolmie Hospital - 75, Priory Hospital - 115); Mount St. Mary Hospital, Victoria - 126 extended care beds;

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - University of Victoria, total fall 1986 enrolment - 10,824; Camosun College, total 1986-87 enrolment - 4,514.

VICTORIA CITY

Incorporated in 1862, Victoria has an area of 2,335.1 ha. By highway and ferry the City is 69 road km south of Vancouver and by ferry it is 32 km north of Port Angeles, Washington, U.S.A.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	61,765	62,550	64,380	66,305
Males	28,205	28,030	28,390	29,520
Females	33,555	34,520	35,990	36,785
Under Age 15	11,005	8,305	7,185	8,015
Aged 15 to 64	36,625	39,095	40,605	41,550
Aged 65 or Over	14,135	15,150	16,590	16,750
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	24,850	28,800	32,935	33,850
Persons per Household	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9
Owned Dwellings	9,350	10,270	11,030	11,465
Rented Dwellings	15,415	18,530	21,910	22,390
TOTAL FAMILIES	14,775	15,040	15,465	15,800
Persons per Family	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6
Children per Family	n.a.	0.9	0.7	0.7
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	13,100	13,180	12,910
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,945	2,285	2,890

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	62,551
1977	62,491
1978	64,295
1979	64,408
1980	64,633
1981	64,379
1982	64,331
1983	64,879
1984	65,365
1985	65,919
1986	66,303
1987	66,973

CENTRAL SAANICH DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1950, Central Saanich has an area of 5,007.4 ha. The District is bounded on the north by North Saanich and on the south by Saanich.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	5,135	7,415	9,890	11,475
Males	2,570	3,665	4,905	5,660
Females	2,565	3,750	4,985	5,810
Under Age 15	1,410	1,885	2,240	2,410
Aged 15 to 64	3,210	4,710	6,515	7,495
Aged 65 or Over	515	820	1,130	1,575
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,560	2,300	3,415	4,060
Persons per Household	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8
Owned Dwellings	1,285	1,935	2,730	3,145
Rented Dwellings	265	360	680	920
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,390	2,060	2,865	3,415
Persons per Family	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,950	2,675	3,110
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	110	190	305

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	7,413
1977	7,523
1978	8,473
1979	8,983
1980	9,396
1981	9,890
1982	10,313
1983	10,772
1984	10,973
1985	11,336
1986	11,475
1987	11,790

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1912, Esquimalt has an area of 1,005.2 ha. The District is bounded on the east by Victoria.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	12,925	15,050	15,870	15,970
Males	6,500	7,455	7,985	8,280
Females	6,425	7,600	7,885	7,690
Under Age 15	3,275	2,835	2,275	2,370
Aged 15 to 64	8,365	10,570	11,350	11,150
Aged 65 or Over	1,285	1,645	2,240	2,445
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	4,020	5,670	6,485	6,600
Persons per Household	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.2
Owned Dwellings	2,195	2,525	2,755	2,885
Rented Dwellings	1,805	3,150	3,725	3,720
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,320	4,015	4,290	4,205
Persons per Family	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.8	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	3,465	3,635	3,425
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	550	655	775

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	15,053
1977	15,607
1978	15,540
1979	15,883
1980	15,971
1981	15,870
1982	15,965
1983	15,992
1984	16,007
1985	15,985
1986	15,972
1987	16,273

NORTH SAANICH DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1965, North Saanich has an area of 4,691.4 ha. The District lies at the north end of the Saanich peninsula and is bounded on the south by Central Saanich.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,600	4,695	6,115	7,250
Males	1,815	2,380	3,040	3,595
Females	1,785	2,315	3,080	3,645
Under Age 15	735	880	1,165	1,290
Aged 15 to 64	2,300	3,185	4,085	4,765
Aged 65 or Over	565	630	865	1,190
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,210	1,680	2,235	2,675
Persons per Household	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Owned Dwellings	985	1,450	1,985	2,350
Rented Dwellings	225	230	245	325
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,020	1,420	1,910	2,310
Persons per Family	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.0	0.9	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,350	1,810	2,185
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	70	100	125

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,697
1977	4,819
1978	4,970
1979	5,246
1980	5,594
1981	6,117
1982	6,339
1983	6,498
1984	6,781
1985	6,963
1986	7,247
1987	7,479

OAK BAY DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1906, Oak Bay has an area of 1,637.2 ha. The District is bounded on the west by Victoria and on the north by Saanich.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	18,425	17,660	16,990	17,065
Males	8,400	7,950	7,525	7,550
Females	10,025	9,705	9,465	9,515
Under Age 15	3,430	2,520	2,250	2,345
Aged 15 to 64	11,105	10,760	9,910	9,440
Aged 65 or Over	3,890	4,380	4,830	5,260
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	6,685	6,960	7,310	7,425
Persons per Household	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
Owned Dwellings	4,850	5,185	5,375	5,445
Rented Dwellings	1,820	1,775	1,940	1,980
TOTAL FAMILIES	5,035	4,870	4,815	4,800
Persons per Family	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.0	0.9	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	4,445	4,385	4,360
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	420	425	440

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	17,658
1977	17,337
1978	17,189
1979	17,113
1980	17,119
1981	16,990
1982	16,914
1983	16,906
1984	16,756
1985	16,896
1986	17,065
1987	17,220

SAANICH DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1906, Saanich has an area of 10,728.4 ha. The District is bounded on the south by Victoria and Oak Bay, and on the north by Central Saanich.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	65,040	73,385	78,710	82,940
Males	32,045	36,000	38,260	40,220
Females	32,990	37,380	40,455	42,720
Under Age 15	18,050	16,415	14,960	14,730
Aged 15 to 64	40,355	49,030	53,750	56,065
Aged 65 or Over	6,635	7,940	10,000	12,130
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	19,600	23,855	28,305	31,080
Persons per Household	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6
Owned Dwellings	15,870	18,885	21,420	23,140
Rented Dwellings	3,720	4,970	6,880	7,940
TOTAL FAMILIES	17,095	19,805	22,305	23,870
Persons per Family	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	17,990	19,925	21,120
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,820	2,380	2,750

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	73,383
1977	73,997
1978	74,372
1979	75,205
1980	77,081
1981	78,710
1982	79,516
1983	79,749
1984	81,133
1985	81,844
1986	82,940
1987	85,040

SIDNEY TOWN

Incorporated in 1952, Sidney has an area of 713.8 ha. The Town is bounded on the north, west and south by North Saanich. By highway it is approximately 26 km north of Victoria centre.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	4,870	6,730	7,945	8,985
Males	2,350	3,250	3,870	4,240
Females	2,515	3,485	4,080	4,745
Under Age 15	1,215	1,580	1,435	1,515
Aged 15 to 64	2,725	4,040	4,950	5,225
Aged 65 or Over	930	1,110	1,565	2,245
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,715	2,405	3,155	3,745
Persons per Household	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3
Owned Dwellings	1,130	1,800	2,365	2,715
Rented Dwellings	580	600	790	1,025
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,380	1,895	2,380	2,705
Persons per Family	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.9	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,755	2,180	2,415
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	140	205	290

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	6,732
1977	6,573
1978	6,544
1979	6,677
1980	7,456
1981	7,946
1982	8,144
1983	8,407
1984	8,754
1985	8,943
1986	8,982
1987	9,046

COLWOOD CITY

Incorporated in 1985, Colwood has an area of 2,063.2 ha. The City lies to the west of Esquimalt, from which it is separated by a narrow strip of formerly unincorporated land (View Royal Town as of December 1988). It is bounded on the south by Metchosin.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	--	--	--	11,410
Males	--	--	--	5,720
Females	--	--	--	5,695
Under Age 15	--	--	--	2,950
Aged 15 to 64	--	--	--	7,805
Aged 65 or Over	--	--	--	645
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	--	--	--	3,635
Persons per Household	--	--	--	3.1
Owned Dwellings	--	--	--	2,610
Rented Dwellings	--	--	--	1,050
TOTAL FAMILIES	--	--	--	3,240
Persons per Family	--	--	--	3.2
Children per Family	--	--	--	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	--	--	--	2,925
Lone-Parent Families	--	--	--	330

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	--
1977	--
1978	--
1979	--
1980	--
1981	--
1982	--
1983	--
1984	--
1985	11,559
1986*	11,432
1987	11,776

Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

METCHOSIN DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1984, Metchosin has an area of 7,980 ha. Lying southwest of Victoria, the District is bounded on the east and south by water, and on the west and north by unincorporated land, except for a short common boundary with the City of Colwood.

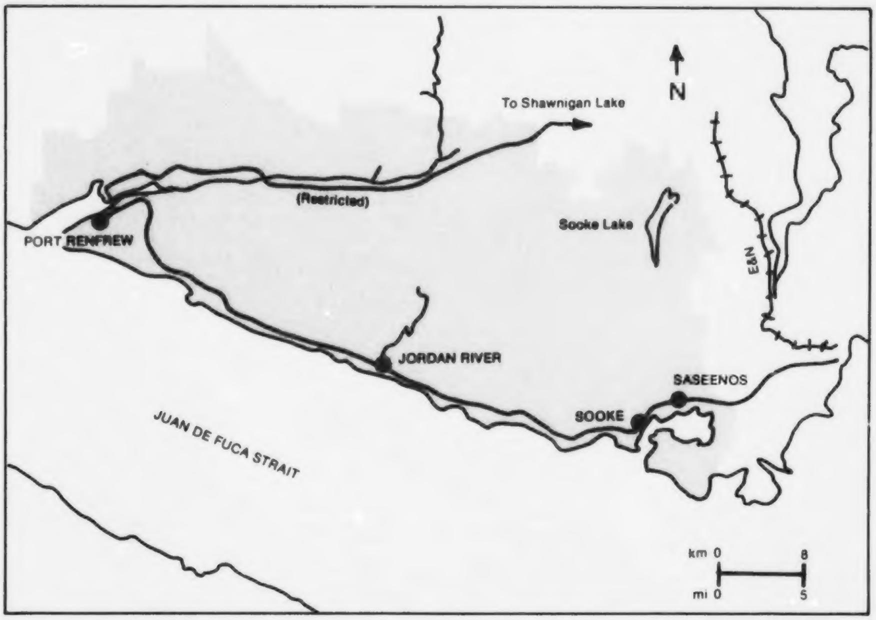
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	--	--	--	3,675
Males	--	--	--	1,955
Females	--	--	--	1,720
Under Age 15	--	--	--	835
Aged 15 to 64	--	--	--	2,565
Aged 65 or Over	--	--	--	275
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	--	--	--	1,165
Persons per Household	--	--	--	3.0
Owned Dwellings	--	--	--	995
Rented Dwellings	--	--	--	170
TOTAL FAMILIES	--	--	--	1,005
Persons per Family	--	--	--	3.2
Children per Family	--	--	--	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	--	--	--	935
Lone-Parent Families	--	--	--	65

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	--
1977	--
1978	--
1979	--
1980	--
1981	--
1982	--
1983	--
1984	--
1985	3,637
1986*	3,676
1987	3,779

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

SOOKE - PORT RENFREW AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of the Capital Census Division (Regional District) with a land area of approximately 148,700 ha. It includes the communities of Jordan River (73), Port Renfrew (152), Saseenos (355), and Sooke.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Sooke - Port Renfrew Area was 8,236 persons, an increase of 3.4 percent from 1981. Logging is the leading resource industry and the main support of the small communities of Port Renfrew and Jordan River. The forest industries, including sawmilling, provide most of the employment base at Sooke as well. However, much of the growth in the past decade has occurred as residential "spill-over" from the Victoria Area; many residents commute to the City on a daily basis. Sooke is the commercial centre for the Area. Development of the south-eastern corner as a residential suburb of Victoria is expected to continue, and will be accompanied by further expansion of the commercial sector.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries account for most jobs in the manufacturing sector; Lamford Forest Products Ltd. is by far the largest firm. Other manufacturing in 1987 included boat building and repair, fishing equipment, communications equipment, seafoods, soy foods, commercial coatings, printing, and publishing. No statistics are available (see Victoria Area).

FORESTRY

The timber harvest comes from part of Tree-farm Licence Number 46 (formerly TFL 22), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.), part of Tree-farm Licence Number 25, operated by Western Forest Products Ltd., and private holdings within the Arrowsmith TSA. The major logging operations are those of Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. at Port Renfrew, Western Forest Products Ltd. at Jordan River, and CIP Inc. at Sooke. Log production is supplemented by production of poles, piling and other minor products. Most of the timber harvested moves to sawmills, plywood plants and pulp mills outside the Area. Lamford Forest Products (formerly Sooke Forest Products Ltd.), at Sooke, is the major lumber manufacturer with an 8-hour shift capacity of 200 Mfbm in 1986. The Sooke sawmill closed in late 1984 due to bankruptcy, but was reopened in early 1986 as an employee-owned co-operative.

AGRICULTURE

Mixed farming is the dominant type of enterprise being carried out on small pockets of arable land around Sooke and near Port Renfrew, with the emphasis on cattle, sheep, and poultry. In 1986 there were 43 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 603 acres of improved land, with 244 acres under crops (primarily forages). Total farm capital value was estimated at $9.8 million and sales receipts at $810,000. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by only 7 farms.

MINING

The Sunro copper mine at Jordan River operated on an intermittent basis during the 1960s and early 1970s. Final closure was in December 1974. At that time 70 workers were employed, but at full operation the work force numbered about 130, most of whom lived in Sooke. Recently, studies have been conducted on various gold-bearing deposits.

TOURISM

This is an Area of outstanding scenic beauty which boasts beautiful beaches, but development has been largely restricted to the eastern portion where the climate is more pleasing and boaters are afforded more protection. The Port Renfrew district is popular with fishermen as there are good runs of salmon and Steelhead in the San Juan River, but heavier rainfall and gravel roads (formerly restricted logging roads) have tended to restrict development. Port Renfrew is also the southern end of the increasingly popular West Coast Trail and the site of unique Botanical Beach, part of a new Provincial Park, which suggests that tourism investment will increase as access improves. The Sooke district, which contains a number of resorts, marinas and parks, attracts many tourists and day-trippers from Greater Victoria. A popular annual attraction is "All Sooke Day" which consists of loggers' sports and is noted for its specially prepared barbecued salmon. There is excellent year-round salmon fishing and also good hunting for grouse, deer and Black bear.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

An estimated 111 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Area provided employment for about 190 persons, or 2 percent of the provincial total.

A small scale hatchery project, begun in 1977, is located on Four Mile Creek, a tributary of the San Juan River, near Port Renfrew.

There were two shellfish leases covering six hectares of foreshore in 1985. Salmon and freshwater fish farms are also represented.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,975	4,070	3,895	8,200	4,175	4,050
0 - 4	705	375	365	645	330	305
5 - 14	1,275	685	615	1,255	665	610
15 - 24	1,260	615	635	1,040	525	500
25 - 34	1,555	775	765	1,425	690	720
35 - 44	965	515	455	1,295	645	625
45 - 54	655	345	295	770	405	365
55 - 64	760	365	380	845	430	410
65 and Over	800	390	395	960	460	515

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	305	475	595
2	720	1,015	1,115
3	320	465	540
4	330	535	575
5	190	210	195
6 and Over	135	100	65
Average per Household	2.9	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,510	1,955	2,465
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	90	225	0
Other	375	655	615
Owned	1,500	2,110	2,270
Rented	500	720	760

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	2,375	69,239	29,153
Private Households	3,050	84,020	27,548

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	45	1.3
Fishing and Trapping	90	2.5
Logging and Forestry	320	9.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	20	0.6
Manufacturing	330	9.2
Construction	230	6.4
Transportation and Storage	80	2.2
Communication and Utilities	115	3.2
Wholesale Trade	90	2.5
Retail Trade	520	14.5
Finance and Insurance	65	1.8
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	40	1.1
Business Service	115	3.2
Government Service	525	14.7
Educational Service	130	3.6
Health and Social Service	305	8.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	275	7.7
Other Service Industries	255	7.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,575	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 62, SOOKE

1977-78	7,943	1983-84	7,610
1978-79	7,855	1984-85	7,455
1979-80	7,973	1985-86	7,522
1980-81	7,821	1986-87	7,620
1981-82	7,712	1987-88	7,775
1982-83	7,682		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Capital R.D.	72,502	50,022	31,152	55,222	36,156	36,994	29,759	36,088

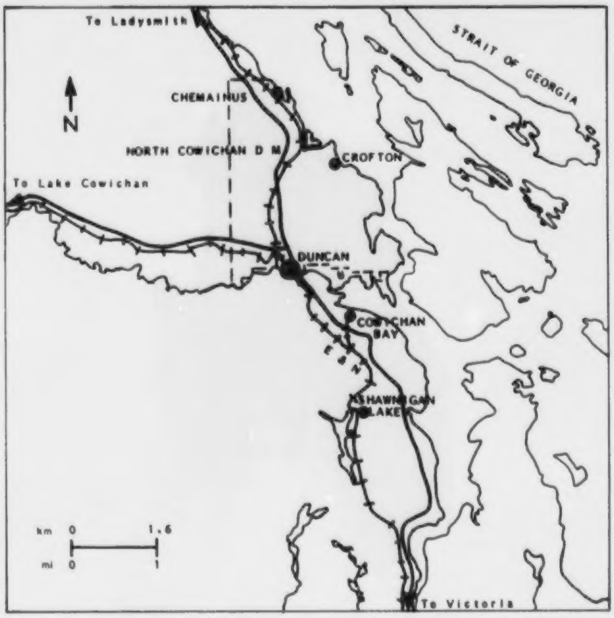
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Sooke	3,032	2,996	3,099	3,199	3,148	3,157	3,344	3,532
COMMERCIAL								
Sooke	1,550	1,514	1,521	1,665	1,564	1,522	1,621	1,692

NEWSPAPERS - Sooke Mirror weekly - circulation 3,842 (December 1987).

DUNCAN AREA

The Area comprises Electoral Areas A,B,C,D, and E of Cowichan Valley Regional District plus the District of North Cowichan (1986 population 18,674) and the City of Duncan (4,039). It includes the communities of Cobble Hill (102), Cowichan Bay (1,083), Koksilah (102), Mill Bay (590), and Shawnigan Lake. Total land area is approximately 42,800 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Duncan Area was 38,377 persons, an increase of 1.4 percent from 1981. The forest industries, particularly pulp and newsprint manufacturing at Crofton (currently undergoing a $270 million upgrading and expansion), constitute the backbone of the economy. Farming, commercial fishing and tourism are other important resource sectors. The City of Duncan is the main commercial centre for the surrounding districts and it also derives considerable income from the provision of services to travellers on Highway 1. Trade and services account for the largest number of jobs. Much of the Area's recent growth has been in the form of residential "spill-over" from metropolitan Victoria, particularly in the southern half. Future growth is expected to continue along past patterns.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries account for most jobs in the manufacturing sector. The largest employer is Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. with over 1,000 workers at the Crofton Pulp & Paper Division. Other manufacturing (excluding sawmills and shake mills) in 1987 included bakeries, machine shops, windows, knitted sweaters, concrete products, woodstoves, millwork, prefabricated building components, feed mills, boatbuilding and repair, metal fabricating, printing and publishing. Principal statistics for the City of Duncan and all of the balance of Cowichan Valley Regional District in 1984 were as follows:

	Duncan	Subdivision A Cowichan Valley	Other Cowichan Valley Regional District
Establishments	23	23	15
Employees	155	836	1,539
Wages and salaries	$3,533,000	$28,245,000	$59,066,000
Value of shipments	$17,717,000	$137,618,000	$356,408,000
Value added	$5,128,000	$43,457,000	$153,865,000

FORESTRY

The forest cut comes mainly from private lands. Three permanent sawmills were in operation during 1986: Doman Industries Ltd. at Cowichan Bay (250 Mfbm per shift capacity) and at Chemainus (Nanoose Forest Products Ltd., 85 Mfbm per shift); and MacMillan Bloedel Industries Ltd. at Chemainus (160 Mfbm per shift). Cincor Fibres Ltd. also operated a chip mill at Duncan, and Van Isle Fibre Ltd. had a small chip mill at Chemainus. MacMillan Bloedel's Chemainus sawmill was closed in 1982 and was then replaced by a smaller but much more productive facility, with a resultant drop in employment.

Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.) operates a large pulp and paper mill at Crofton, with 1,140 employees. In 1986, the pulp mill had a daily capacity of 1,960 tonnes of bleached kraft and groundwood pulp, while the paper mill had a daily capacity of 1,300 tonnes of newsprint. In February 1988 the company announced a $238 million upgrading and expansion to be completed by late 1991. This followed an earlier $32 million expansion of CTMP mill capacity scheduled for mid-1988 completion.

The Koksilah Nursery at Duncan makes an important contribution to the local forest economy, as does the head office of Doman Industries Ltd. in Duncan.

AGRICULTURE

In 1986 there were 554 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 27,144 acres of improved land in the Cowichan Valley Regional District. Most of this farmland is within the Duncan Area. Dairy farming is the main activity, and just over half of the 11,603 head of cattle reported in 1986 were dairy stock. As a result, hay and other fodder crops occupy 93.4 percent of the 10,882 acres under crops. Beef, pigs, sheep, poultry, and egg production are also important sources of revenue. Non-forage crops have been expanding recently, and in 1986 included 125 acres of vegetables, 189 of potatoes, 95 of tree fruits, 68 of small fruits, and 23 of nursery products. Other specialty crops include holly, flowers, bulbs, and greenhouse products. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 161 farms. Total sales receipts were estimated at $25.3 million and farm capital value at $156.9 million.

MINING

Ocean Cement Limited operated a cement plant at Bamberton with a capacity of 4.8 million barrels per year. Limestone was obtained from a quarry at Cobble Hill and shale from the Hillbank quarry near Cowichan Station. Following completion of a new plant in the Delta Area, production at the Bamberton mill was reduced in 1980 and then terminated in 1981.

Since 1985, intensive exploration work has been conducted on the Lara (Abermin Corp.) polymetallic gold-bearing deposits 15 km west of Chemainus. Mine development has been proposed, with operations commencing in 1990 with 75-85 workers.

TOURISM

Tourist trade is an important part of the local economy and growth has been steady in response to increasing traffic over the Island Highway. One of the most popular attractions is Shawnigan Lake which, with its warm water and mountain setting, is a favourite holiday spot and the site of many vacation homes. The Area is probably best known for its fishing; Cowichan Bay provides outstanding sport for Coho and Chinook salmon while the Cowichan River is one of the best Steelhead and Brown trout streams on Vancouver Island. Rainbow, Cut-throat and Eastern Brook trout and Dolly Varden are also caught. Hunters are attracted by excellent duck, grouse, pheasant, and deer hunting. Boating conditions are excellent in the protected waters of Saanich Inlet and the many channels between the east coast of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands. Other attractions include the murals and artisan village atmosphere of Chemainus, and the Cowichan Valley Forest Museum with its collection of old logging equipment.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 105 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Duncan Area that provide employment for about 180 persons.

Vancouver Island hatchery, near Duncan, is operated by the Provincial Ministry of Environment. It was built in 1982, primarily to supply steelhead and cutthroat trout. The Cowichan Indian Band operates a hatchery and related facilities on the Cowichan River for chinook, coho, and chum salmon.

Two active shellfish leases covered 13 hectares of foreshore in 1985. Five freshwater fish farms, including private salmon hatchery operations, were licensed as of March 1988.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1981 Total	1981 Male	1981 Female	1986 Total	1986 Male	1986 Female
Total	37,875	18,920	18,980	38,125	18,795	19,315
0 - 4	2,750	1,365	1,375	2,910	1,445	1,400
5 - 14	5,965	2,970	2,985	5,590	2,795	2,810
15 - 24	6,785	3,490	3,305	5,430	2,685	2,700
25 - 34	6,350	3,180	3,140	5,870	2,830	3,020
35 - 44	4,430	2,240	2,140	5,465	2,755	2,705
45 - 54	3,740	1,915	1,830	3,800	1,935	1,845
55 - 64	3,810	1,775	1,980	3,980	1,950	2,025
65 and Over	4,085	1,945	2,090	5,100	2,315	2,825

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,820	2,550	2,995
2	3,360	4,355	5,055
3	1,750	2,140	2,280
4	1,890	2,360	2,455
5	1,105	1,125	965
6 and Over	765	705	415
Average per Household	3.0	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	8,035	9,705	10,880
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,220	1,680	0
Other	1,465	1,845	3,630
Owned	8,035	9,800	10,145
Rented	2,690	3,450	3,725

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	10,800	360,850	33,412
Private Households	14,160	428,021	30,227

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	790	4.6
Fishing and Trapping	185	1.1
Logging and Forestry	1,245	7.3
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	60	0.4
Manufacturing	2,665	15.6
Construction	975	5.7
Transportation and Storage	540	3.2
Communication and Utilities	370	2.2
Wholesale Trade	420	2.5
Retail Trade	2,405	14.1
Finance and Insurance	350	2.0
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	305	1.8
Business Service	460	2.7
Government Service	1,070	6.3
Educational Service	1,230	7.2
Health and Social Service	1,455	8.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,435	8.4
Other Service Industries	1,105	6.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	17,075	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 65, COWICHAN

1977-78	8,009	1983-84	7,424
1978-79	7,814	1984-85	7,212
1979-80	7,633	1985-86	7,177
1980-81	7,646	1986-87	6,937
1981-82	7,630	1987-88	7,000
1982-83	7,526		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Duncan	1,955	6,229	1,383	1,183	2,082	2,082	1,429	1,559
North Cowichan	38,981	28,228	8,733	9,784	9,739	9,064	9,734	11,213
Cowichan Valley R.D.	17,821	24,178	13,609	14,194	10,754	8,026	10,412	19,348

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Chemainus	1,829	1,771	1,745	1,814	1,799	1,742	1,793	1,836
Duncan	13,958	13,581	13,849	14,331	14,003	14,000	14,348	14,826
COMMERCIAL								
Chemainus	950	1,023	972	1,021	1,005	1,037	1,062	1,106
Duncan	6,513	6,522	6,573	6,860	6,757	6,674	6,904	7,047

NEWSPAPERS - Cowichan News/Leader weekly - circulation 12,765 (October 1987); Cowichan Pictorial weekly - circulation 23,000 (August 1987); The Citizen (Duncan) weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Cowichan District Hospital, Duncan - 135 beds, 26 bassinets, 100 extended care beds; Chemainus Hospital - 10 extended care beds; Chemainus Diagnostic and Treatment Centre.

DUNCAN CITY

Incorporated in 1912, Duncan has an area of 345.2 ha. By highway the City is 60 km north of Victoria and 51 km south of Nanaimo.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	4,385	4,105	4,225	4,035
Males	2,150	1,920	1,995	1,855
Females	2,235	2,185	2,230	2,185
Under Age 15	1,230	885	760	695
Aged 15 to 64	2,675	2,580	2,575	2,360
Aged 65 or Over	480	640	895	1,000
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,375	1,495	1,780	1,795
Persons per Household	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.1
Owned Dwellings	860	890	905	900
Rented Dwellings	510	605	875	895
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,115	1,065	1,115	1,055
Persons per Family	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.0	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	895	935	830
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	170	175	230

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,106
1977	4,709
1978	4,607
1979	4,426
1980	4,319
1981	4,228
1982	4,265
1983	4,320
1984	4,183
1985	4,078
1986	4,039
1987	3,911

NORTH COWICHAN DISTRICT

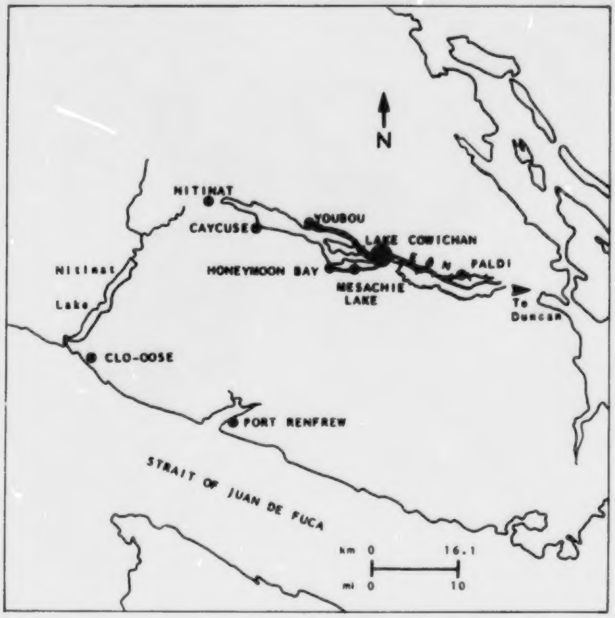
Incorporated in 1873, North Cowichan has an area of 20,432.9 ha. The District is bounded on the south by Duncan.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	12,170	15,955	18,210	18,670
Males	6,165	8,090	9,105	9,170
Females	6,005	7,870	9,110	9,500
Under Age 15	3,835	4,275	4,215	4,165
Aged 15 to 64	7,360	10,375	12,130	12,120
Aged 65 or Over	975	1,305	1,865	2,385
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	3,495	5,095	6,355	6,860
Persons per Household	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.7
Owned Dwellings	2,765	3,835	4,710	5,000
Rented Dwellings	725	1,260	1,645	1,860
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,025	4,170	5,065	5,320
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	3,820	4,590	4,665
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	355	475	650

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	15,956
1977	15,658
1978	16,347
1979	16,638
1980	17,170
1981	18,210
1982	18,667
1983	18,616
1984	18,798
1985	18,669
1986	18,674
1987	18,902

LAKE COWICHAN AREA

The Area comprises Electoral Areas F and I of Cowichan Valley Regional District plus the Village of Lake Cowichan (1986 population 2,170). It includes the communities of Caycuse (98), Honeymoon Bay (211), and Youbou (801). Total land area is approximately 254,530 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Lake Cowichan Area was 5,123 persons, a decline of 9.5 per cent from 1981. This was the largest decrease recorded in the Vancouver Island/Coast Region. The economy is based almost wholly on the forest industries. A few fishermen are based on the west coast and tourism generates some revenue during the summer. Although public forest lands are under sustained yield management, much of the forest area tributary to Cowichan Lake is within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grant, and these private lands have not been managed on a sustained yield basis. As a result, the number of mills has declined sharply. Loss of jobs within the Area has not been fully reflected in the population base, however, as most residences are within easy commuting distance of Duncan or logging sites in the Alberni Area, and some of the housing built specifically for sawmill workers has been sold for retirement housing.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries account for most jobs in the manufacturing sector. The largest employer in 1987 was the B.C. Forest Products lumber mill at Youbou. Other manufacturing was limited to a bakery, and a newspaper publisher. No statistics are available (see Duncan Area).

FORESTRY

The timber harvest comes from private lands within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grant and part of Tree-farm Licence Number 46 (formerly TFL 22), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.). Most of the mature timber on the private lands has been harvested with the result that both logging and milling employment has declined steadily over the past two decades. In 1981 the Western Forest Industries Ltd. mill at Honeymoon Bay (capacity of 275 Mfbm per shift) was closed. Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. at Youbou (capacity of 300 Mfbm per shift) is the only permanent operation remaining. There was also one mid-size shake and shingle mill with a shift capacity of 110 squares in production in 1986. British Columbia Forest Products' softwood veneer mill at Youbou was phased out in mid-1982. To some extent, reduced logging activity within the area has been offset by employment opportunities outside of the Area, but within daily commuting distance via logging roads.

The Ministry of Forests maintains a research and propagation centre at Cowichan Lake.

AGRICULTURE

Some mixed farming is carried on, but good farm land is limited to small isolated pockets. Most of the 21 farms recorded in 1986 are small and are operated on a part-time basis. (See the Duncan Area for data on Cowichan Valley Regional District.)

TOURISM

This is an Area of natural scenic beauty, which also boasts abundant sport fish and wildlife. The Cowichan River is an outstanding Steelhead stream. Brown trout and Eastern Brook trout are well-established in the river, particularly in its upper reaches. Cowichan Lake produces Rainbow and Cut-throat trout and Dolly Varden. For the hunter there are Blue grouse, Black bear and deer. With improved access and population growth on southern Vancouver Island, Cowichan Lake has begun to assume the role played by Shawnigan Lake in earlier years. The number of vacation cottages is rising as is the number of boats participating in water sports. Lake Cowichan Village is also the gateway to Nitinat Lake on the west coast of the Island and has witnessed an increasing number of sportsmen destined for that spot. However, because the Village is a considerable distance off the main Island highway, there is little commercial traffic to offset the seasonality of tourist trade. As a result, there is little incentive to build modern accommodations and this lack has hindered development of the Area as a tourist destination.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated two commercial fishing vessels resident in the area providing employment for about about 3 persons.

Nitinat Rivery hatchery is located at the confluence of the Nitinat and Little Nitinat rivers. This Japanese style hatchery, designed to accommodate 28 million chum eggs and 1.5 million chinook eggs, is currently undergoing modifications.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,660	2,915	2,755	5,105	2,630	2,485
0 - 4	490	240	235	400	205	180
5 - 14	1,035	515	520	870	455	415
15 - 24	955	510	455	690	375	315
25 - 34	980	520	460	820	420	425
35 - 44	670	365	320	735	385	380
45 - 54	585	325	280	530	275	245
55 - 64	535	270	270	575	310	275
65 and Over	435	215	215	490	225	245

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	260	310	370
2	490	570	640
3	265	360	290
4	380	370	340
5	215	185	145
6 and Over	175	120	70
Average per Household	3.2	3.0	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,490	1,615	1,680
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	105	85	0
Other	175	180	170
Owned	1,245	1,380	1,430
Rented	540	510	385

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,445	45,284	31,338
Private Households	1,845	53,826	29,174

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	40	1.8
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.5
Logging and Forestry	490	22.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.2
Manufacturing	465	21.2
Construction	115	5.3
Transportation and Storage	55	2.5
Communication and Utilities	30	1.4
Wholesale Trade	15	0.7
Retail Trade	235	10.7
Finance and Insurance	30	1.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	25	1.1
Business Service	30	1.4
Government Service	115	5.3
Educational Service	155	7.1
Health and Social Service	145	6.6
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	95	4.3
Other Service Industries	135	6.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,190	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 66, LAKE COWICHAN

1977-78	1,401	1983-84	1,161
1978-79	1,317	1984-85	1,105
1979-80	1,309	1985-86	1,062
1980-81	1,279	1986-87	1,031
1981-82	1,245	1987-88	1,016
1982-83	1,208		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Lake Cowichan	1,010	2,164	309	615	399	343	143	596

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Cowichan	2,012	1,844	1,784	1,827	1,742	1,677	1,636	1,672
COMMERCIAL								
Cowichan	1,230	1,130	1,093	1,107	1,096	1,095	1,029	1,083

NEWSPAPERS - The Lake News weekly - circulation 1,594 (July 1987).

LAKE COWICHAN VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1944, Lake Cowichan has an area of 514 ha. By highway the Village is 27 km west of Duncan.

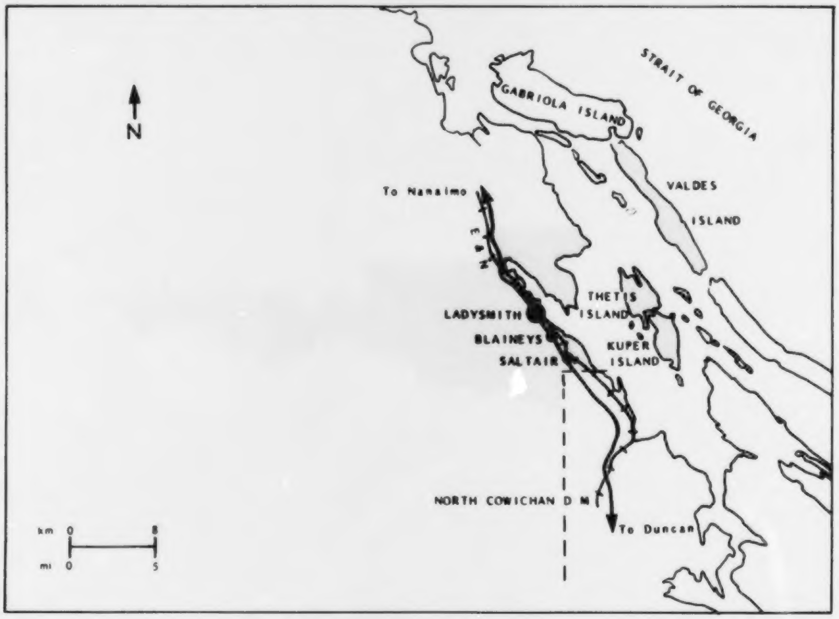
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,360	2,370	2,390	2,170
Males	1,225	1,190	1,210	1,075
Females	1,135	1,180	1,185	1,095
Under Age 15	760	690	640	520
Aged 15 to 64	1,475	1,530	1,545	1,425
Aged 65 or Over	125	150	205	235
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	645	705	770	800
Persons per Household	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.7
Owned Dwellings	510	560	620	625
Rented Dwellings	130	140	145	180
TOTAL FAMILIES	585	595	645	610
Persons per Family	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	560	585	535
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	40	60	75

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,369
1977	2,289
1978	2,327
1979	2,301
1980	2,484
1981	2,391
1982	2,470
1983	2,460
1984	2,320
1985	2,217
1986*	2,170
1987	2,165

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

LADYSMITH AREA

The Area comprises Electoral Areas G and H of Cowichan Valley Regional District and the Town of Ladysmith (1986 population 4,393). It includes the communities of Saltair (1,429), Thetis Island (235), and Yellow Point (797). Total land area is approximately 40,650 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Ladysmith Area was 9,063 persons, a decrease of 1.3 percent from 1981. The economy is based on the forest industries, principally sawmilling and logging although some residents are believed to be employed in pulpmills in the Duncan and Nanaimo Areas. Other resource sectors are tourism, agriculture and commercial fisheries - including oyster culture. The Town of Ladysmith is the local trade and services centre for the surrounding districts. There would appear to be little potential for expansion in local primary forestry operations, but mining offers potential in the form of Abermin Corporation's Lara prospect 15 km west of Chemainus; production could commence in 1990. Residential development can be expected to continue on the strength of the Area's attractiveness to retired persons and those employed in adjacent districts.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries account for most jobs in the manufacturing sector. Other manufacturing reported in 1987 included a bakery, shellfish processing, printing and publishing, precast concrete, millwork, and ornamental ironwork. No statistics are available (see Duncan Area).

FORESTRY

The timber harvest comes from part of the Tree-farm Licence Number 47 (formerly TFL 2), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.), and private holdings. All of the timber harvested by Fletcher Challenge is shipped from Ladysmith Harbour to processing plants in the Lower Mainland or at Campbell River. Logs once were carried from the sorting facilities at Nanaimo Lakes by a privately-owned rail line. However, the Nanaimo Lakes logging operation was substantially reduced in 1985 as the company re-organized its various timber divisions. Two sawmills were in production in 1986: Ladysmith Forest Products Ltd. (a division of Doman Forest Products Ltd.), with an 8-hour shift capacity of 200 Mfbm, and CIP Inc., with a capacity of 180 Mfbm per shift.

AGRICULTURE

Arable soils are limited to a narrow strip along the coast and parts of the adjacent islands, with the result that there are few commercial farms. Beef and dairy cattle, potatoes and vegetables provide the bulk of farming income. (See the Duncan Area for data on Cowichan Valley Regional District)

MINING

The coal industry provided the economic base upon which Ladysmith was founded. At the present time the only production is represented by small gravel pits, although in recent years there has been some interest in the potential for natural gas deposits and possible renewal of coal mining, as well as extensive exploration activity in a mineralized belt extending southeast from Port Alberni. If the Lara prospect, 15 km west of Chemainus, becomes a mine as proposed, employment benefits likely will be split between Ladysmith and Duncan Areas. Operations could begin in 1990 with 78-85 employees.

TOURISM

Tourism is a significant factor in the local economy. The off-shore waters are very popular with fishermen. The volume of highway traffic, the number of campers at local facilities, and the number of visitors to the Yellow Point resort district are all substantial.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 63 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Ladysmith Area. Employment on all vessels is approximately 110 persons.

Forty-one active shellfish leases covered 141 hectares of foreshore, primarily around Ladysmith harbour, in 1985, and shellfish processing provides additional employment. The salmon farming industry is also represented.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,170	4,540	4,670	9,055	4,475	4,555
0 - 4	685	355	340	590	300	290
5 - 14	1,390	650	750	1,340	665	680
15 - 24	1,340	680	680	1,155	590	575
25 - 34	1,430	730	710	1,250	610	645
35 - 44	1,035	515	520	1,240	630	605
45 - 54	915	450	435	815	420	405
55 - 64	1,120	525	585	1,105	540	560
65 and Over	1,310	625	660	1,515	720	780

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	470	605	695
2	1,015	1,230	1,305
3	455	465	485
4	430	560	550
5	245	220	240
6 and Over	220	175	115
Average per Household	2.9	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,220	2,595	3,000
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	250	255	0
Other	385	390	560
Owned	2,310	2,655	2,645
Rented	490	580	615

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	2,660	80,622	30,309
Private Households	3,405	95,491	28,044

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	65	2.0
Fishing and Trapping	85	2.6
Logging and Forestry	195	5.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	15	0.5
Manufacturing	755	22.8
Construction	205	6.2
Transportation and Storage	265	8.0
Communication and Utilities	45	1.4
Wholesale Trade	65	2.0
Retail Trade	400	12.1
Finance and Insurance	35	1.1
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	55	1.7
Business Service	90	2.7
Government Service	205	6.2
Educational Service	185	5.6
Health and Social Service	235	7.1
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	210	6.3
Other Service Industries	205	6.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,315	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 68, NANAIMO

1977-78	12,379	1983-84	12,828
1978-79	12,145	1984-85	12,700
1979-80	12,218	1985-86	12,588
1980-81	12,486	1986-87	12,655
1981-82	12,904	1987-88	13,069
1982-83	12,891		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Ladysmith	1,828	4,141	1,574	1,475	630	1,007	1,190	1,178
Cowichan Valley R.D.	17,821	24,178	13,609	14,194	10,754	8,026	10,412	19,348

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Ladysmith	3,705	3,595	3,526	3,659	3,632	3,707	3,805	3,962
COMMERCIAL								
Ladysmith	1,803	1,817	1,794	1,843	1,822	1,848	1,820	1,896

NEWSPAPERS - Ladysmith-Chemainus Chronicle weekly - circulation 2,364 (November 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Ladysmith and District General Hospital, Ladysmith - 32 beds, 3 bassinets, 10 extended care beds.

LADYSMITH TOWN

Incorporated in 1904, Ladysmith has an area of 921.5 ha. By highway the Town is 88 km north of Victoria and 23 km south of Nanaimo.

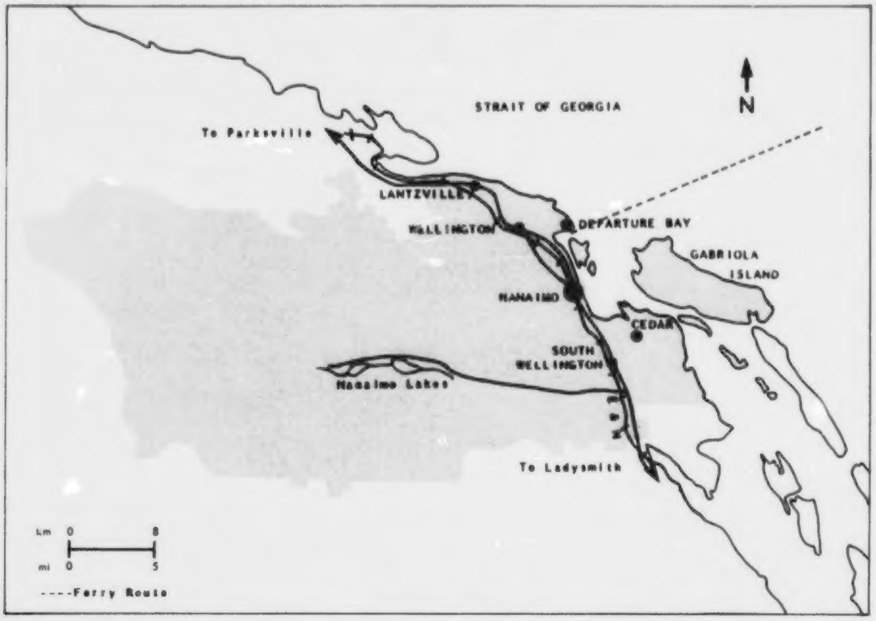
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,665	4,005	4,560	4,390
Males	1,850	2,005	2,240	2,170
Females	1,810	2,000	2,315	2,220
Under Age 15	980	905	1,055	945
Aged 15 to 64	2,285	2,560	2,840	2,670
Aged 65 or Over	400	540	665	780
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,155	1,435	1,690	1,705
Persons per Household	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5
Owned Dwellings	935	1,105	1,310	1,310
Rented Dwellings	215	330	375	395
TOTAL FAMILIES	950	1,115	1,295	1,260
Persons per Family	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.2	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,025	1,190	1,130
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	95	105	135

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,004
1977	4,199
1978	4,276
1979	4,302
1980	4,429
1981	4,558
1982	4,641
1983	4,553
1984	4,518
1985	4,491
1986	4,393
1987	4,430

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

NANAIMO AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Nanaimo Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 102,000 ha. It includes the City of Nanaimo (1986 population 49,029) and the communities of Cassidy Mobile Home Park (120), Cedar by the Sea (227), Extension (255), Gabriola Island (2,066), Lantzville (1,839), Nanaimo Lakes (155), South Wellington (679), and Winchelsea (599).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Nanaimo Area was 60,420 persons, an increase of 4.7 percent from 1981. The forest industries, including logging, sawmills, veneer, pulp and paper, are the foundation of the economy and provide a very large payroll. Other important components are construction, commercial fishing, manufacturing (other than forest industries manufacturing), tourism, education, research, and agriculture. The largest number of jobs is provided by service industries and trade. Wholesale trade is growing in importance. Further development is anticipated with the recent establishment of a major industrial park at Duke Point. Future growth will be realized largely through expansion of the City's role as the main service and distribution centre for the northern half of Vancouver Island.

MANUFACTURING

Substantial industrial diversity is evident although the forest industries dominate the manufacturing sector. The major employer is MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. with more than 1,000 workers at the Harmac pulp - lumber complex. S. Madill Ltd., a producer of steel spars and other specialized logging equipment, is the largest firm outside of the resource industries. Principal statistics for all of the Regional District (excluding Parksville) in 1984 were as follows:

	Nanaimo Regional District (excluding Parksville)
Establishments	63
Employees	2,100
Wages and salaries	$63,667,000
Value of shipments	$311,708,000
Value added	$126,805,000

FORESTRY

The timber harvest comes from part of Tree-farm Licence Number 47 (formerly TFL 2), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.) and from private holdings. The principal logging operations are those of Fletcher Challenge and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. There were five permanent sawmills in the Area in 1986, with a combined 8-hour shift capacity of 1,090 Mfbm, The operators were: CIPA Industries Ltd.; Doman Forest Products Ltd; MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. (2); and Mayo Forest Products Ltd. MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.'s Harmac pulp mill is the largest single employer with over 1,000 workers reported in all phases of the lumber-pulp complex. It has a daily capacity of 1,050 tonnes of bleached kraft. Additional forestry employment is provided by a large nursery operated by MacMillan Bloedel and a veneer plant, owned by Coastland Wood Industries Ltd., that began production early in 1988.

Continued expansion of the forest industries is possible, although commensurate gains in employment are not expected. The Duke Point industrial park can accommodate a number of additional wood processing plants; Doman Industries Ltd. has indicated that it will build a pulp mill there when market conditions are favourable. MacMillan Bloedel has been examining the economics of increasing the capacity of the Harmac pulp mill, and in March 1988 announced a $50 million modernization of the No. 3 woodroom (sawmill) that will eliminate 70 positions when completed in June 1989.

AGRICULTURE

Arable soils are limited to the coastal strip and parts of Gabriola Island. In 1986 there were 204 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 5,543 acres of improved land. Many of the properties are farmed on a part-time basis as only 41 farms reported sales of $10,000 or more in 1985. However, there are some commercial operations including large dairy farms in the Cedar district. Beef, poultry, eggs, pigs, sheep, potatoes, greenhouse and nursery crops are the other main sources of revenue. Of 3,543 acres under crops in 1986, 64 were in vegetables, 43 in tree fruits, and 21 in small fruits, with the balance primarily in forages. Cattle numbered 2,984 head, of which 779 were dairy cows and heifers. Total farm capital value was estimated at $50.5 million and sales receipts at $5.2 million.

MINING

The Nanaimo Area was originally settled because of the coal found there. Current activity is largely confined to the production of structural material (sand and gravel).

Wolf Mountain Coal has developed a small thermal coal mine 10 km southwest of Nanaimo; reserves are reported sufficient for 10 years of production at 650 tonnes per day. In 1985 the mine produced 45,900 tonnes of clean coal and employed a monthly average of 18 workers. Limited drilling has been undertaken to explore the potential for coal gas and natural gas.

TOURISM

Nanaimo is the second most important port (after Victoria) for visitors to Vancouver Island. Although most tourists pass through on their way to other points, they still make an impact on commerce. However, the Area is steadily becoming more of a tourist destination as well; attractions range from the original bastion to the annual bathtub races. The island-dotted coastal waters, which are a yachtsman's paradise, provide outstanding fishing and boating as do the many lakes in the Area. The hunter will find Willow and Blue grouse, ducks, pheasant, deer, and Black bear. Tourist trade in Nanaimo will continue to expand as new developments elsewhere on Vancouver Island increase the annual flow of ferry and highway traffic, and as local attractions increase in number and drawing power.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 338 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Nanaimo Area. Employment on all vessels is approximately 580 persons, or 5 percent of the provincial total.

A small hatchery on the Nanaimo River is operated by a local community group. It provides full time employment for six persons plus some additional seasonal work. Six active shellfish leases in the Nanaimo Area covered 13 hectares of foreshore in 1985. Seven freshwater fish farms were licensed as of March 1988, and the salmon farming industry is also represented.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	57,675	28,740	28,885	60,315	29,650	30,625
0 - 4	4,140	2,140	1,985	4,305	2,205	2,130
5 - 14	8,300	4,275	4,000	8,350	4,295	4,080
15 - 24	10,345	5,185	5,190	8,680	4,345	4,365
25 - 34	10,040	4,975	5,020	9,675	4,675	4,990
35 - 44	7,115	3,595	3,510	8,915	4,495	4,410
45 - 54	5,865	2,985	2,870	6,025	3,060	2,945
55 - 64	5,835	2,695	3,100	6,345	3,040	3,275
65 and Over	6,055	2,900	3,260	7,940	3,600	4,425

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	3,005	4,540	5,595
2	5,480	7,320	8,375
3	2,715	3,465	3,705
4	3,000	3,785	3,925
5	1,415	1,510	1,385
6 and Over	955	660	545
Average per Household	2.9	2.7	2.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	11,550	14,740	17,620
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	2,775	3,715	700
Other	2,280	2,865	5,340
Owned	12,160	14,950	15,945
Rented	4,445	6,410	7,445

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	17,050	559,825	32,834
Private Households	23,535	689,199	29,284

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	380	1.4
Fishing and Trapping	495	1.8
Logging and Forestry	1,090	4.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	105	0.4
Manufacturing	2,960	10.7
Construction	1,755	6.4
Transportation and Storage	1,735	6.3
Communication and Utilities	805	2.9
Wholesale Trade	1,075	3.9
Retail Trade	4,510	16.4
Finance and Insurance	705	2.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	695	2.5
Business Service	920	3.3
Government Service	1,960	7.1
Educational Service	1,790	6.5
Health and Social Service	2,345	8.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	2,200	8.0
Other Service Industries	1,975	7.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	27,570	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 68, NANAIMO

1977-78	12,379	1983-84	12,828
1978-79	12,145	1984-85	12,700
1979-80	12,218	1985-86	12,588
1980-81	12,486	1986-87	12,655
1981-82	12,904	1987-88	13,069
1982-83	12,891		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Nanaimo	57,917	75,947	26,884	24,781	23,758	20,279	38,745	27,445
Nanaimo R.D.	22,872	24,460	10,373	13,056	8,057	10,047	10,167	17,727

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Nanaimo	23,872	24,136	24,113	24,655	24,897	25,455	26,588	27,878
COMMERCIAL								
Nanaimo	9,765	9,862	9,805	10,118	10,041	10,001	10,256	10,620

NEWSPAPERS - Nanaimo Daily Free Presss daily - paid circulation 9,221 (September 1987); Nanaimo Times published three times a week - circulation 29,255, 22,547 Saturday (November 1987); The Log (Lantzville/Nanoose Bay) monthly - circulation 2,343 (April 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Nanaimo Regional General Hospital, Nanaimo - 260 beds, 39 bassinets, 111 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Malaspina College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 3,115.

NANAIMO CITY

Incorporated in 1874, Nanaimo has an area of 12,550.6 ha. By highway the City is 111 km north of Victoria and 152 km south of Campbell River.

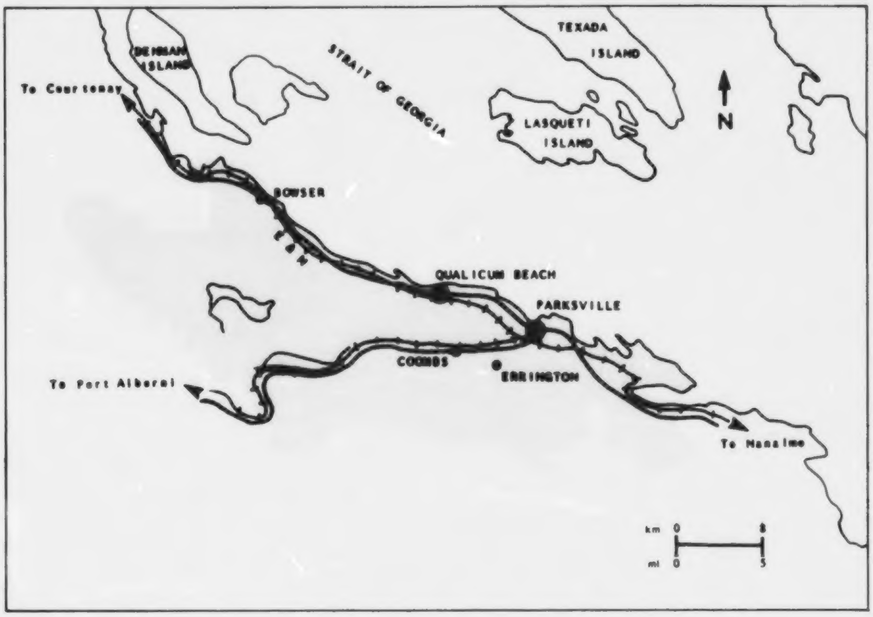
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	14,950	40,340	47,065	49,030
Males	7,430	20,050	23,320	23,915
Females	7,520	20,290	23,750	25,115
Under Age 15	3,580	9,645	10,015	10,170
Aged 15 to 64	9,465	26,705	32,030	32,285
Aged 65 or Over	1,905	3,990	5,020	6,570
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	5,045	13,800	17,555	19,255
Persons per Household	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.5
Owned Dwellings	3,250	9,780	11,675	12,435
Rented Dwellings	1,780	4,025	5,880	6,825
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,805	10,710	12,995	13,775
Persons per Family	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	9,600	11,480	11,785
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,115	1,510	1,985

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	40,336
1977	40,369
1978	40,088
1979	39,389
1980	40,225
1981	47,069
1982	49,210
1983	49,017
1984	49,162
1985	48,941
1986	49,029
1987	49,424

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

PARKSVILLE - QUALICUM AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of Nanaimo Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 102,100 ha. It includes the Towns of Parksville (1986 population 5,828) and Qualicum Beach (3,410), and the communities of Arbutus Park (360), Beachcomber (364), Coombs (711), Dolphin Beach (423), Errington (841), Nanoose Estates (318), and Nanoose Bay (421).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Parksville - Qualicum Area was 21,760, an increase of 12.1 percent from 1981, making this the second-fastest growing area in the Region in the 1981-86 period. The forest industries provide a large payroll and are valued because of their stabilizing effect on the economy, which derives much of its revenue from the highly seasonal tourist industry. This is one of the most popular summer vacation areas on Vancouver Island. Rounding out the resource base are commercial fisheries, including hatchery operations, and agriculture. Retail trade and service industries are the leading source of jobs, being supported in large part by the tourist industry and the large number of retired persons. Within the Vancouver Island/Coast Region, the proportion of the population aged 65 or more (21.4 percent in 1986) is higher only in the Gulf Islands Area. Some of the recent growth may be attributed to residential "spill-over" from the Nanaimo Area. Current patterns of development are expected to continue although the rate of growth may moderate somewhat.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing activity is limited in the Area, but is becoming increasingly diverse. Firms recorded in 1987 produced baked goods, boats, concrete products, lumber, machinery, seafoods, boat trailers, cedar specialties, roof trusses, stoves, skylights, and printing. Principal statistics for 1984 are available only for Parksville as follows (see also Nanaimo Area):

Establishments	11
Employees	65
Wages and salaries	$796,000
Value of shipments	$3,088,000
Value added	$1,187,000

FORESTRY

Logging is the principal forestry activity and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. is the major logging operator. Production of poles, piling, and Christmas trees supplements log production. Virtually all of the harvest is from private holdings. Small sawmills operate intermittently, but there are no permanent large conversion facilities.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the farm land consists of small holdings, generally operated on a part-time basis. Beef and dairy cattle form the basis of the main agricultural activity. In 1986, cattle numbered 1,630 head, of which 464 were dairy cows and heifers. Other important sources of income include poultry, eggs and potatoes. In 1986 there were 144 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 3,674 acres of improved land. Of 2,461 acres under crops, 30 acres were in vegetables, 17 in tree fruits, and 20 in small fruits, with most of the balance in forages. Total farm capital value was estimated at $32.7 million and sales receipts at $3.1 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by only 31 farms.

TOURISM

This is an internationally known summer resort centre. The long, safe, sandy beaches are the principal reason for the Area's popularity as a family holiday site. There is excellent fishing for salmon and trout; Little Qualicum River is one of Vancouver Island's outstanding Steelhead streams. The Area contains a large number of summer cottages and public park facilities in addition to a wide range of commercial accommodations. Highway traffic is an important source of commerce as travellers proceed north or west to numerous increasingly popular attractions. One of these is beautiful Cathedral Grove, in MacMillan Provincial Park about halfway between Parksville and Port Alberni, which contains the only stand of virgin coastal forest left along a major highway in the Province.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 98 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Parksville-Qualicum Area. They provide employment for approximately 170 persons.

The Little Qualicum project, which includes an artificial spawning channel and a rearing channel for chinook and steelhead, is located 2 km north of Qualicum Beach. The Big Qualicum project, in operation since 1963, is a major facility including a hatchery and sophisticated water control structures. The present incubation capacity is 20 million eggs.

Six shellfish leases covered 31 hectares of foreshore in 1985. Salmon farming is also represented.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	19,390	9,695	9,705	21,745	10,690	11,075
0 - 4	1,205	605	590	1,315	710	620
5 - 14	2,525	1,310	1,200	2,670	1,350	1,295
15 - 24	2,550	1,340	1,230	2,245	1,135	1,120
25 - 34	3,035	1,510	1,505	2,735	1,285	1,465
35 - 44	1,955	1,030	935	2,815	1,415	1,380
45 - 54	1,845	925	940	2,000	945	1,030
55 - 64	2,930	1,255	1,615	3,295	1,500	1,770
65 and Over	3,380	1,785	1,595	4,650	2,275	2,415

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	875	1,410	1,865
2	2,185	3,290	4,040
3	700	1,115	1,200
4	650	1,040	1,145
5	310	440	440
6 and Over	200	175	155
Average per Household	2.6	2.5	2.4

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	3,875	5,745	7,610
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	230	560	10
Other	770	1,170	1,280
Owned	3,975	5,925	6,945
Rented	970	1,565	1,920

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	6,765	203,311	30,053
Private Households	8,870	244,808	27,600

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	140	1.6
Fishing and Trapping	315	3.7
Logging and Forestry	495	5.8
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	65	0.8
Manufacturing	740	8.7
Construction	900	10.6
Transportation and Storage	250	2.9
Communication and Utilities	215	2.5
Wholesale Trade	340	4.0
Retail Trade	1,150	13.5
Finance and Insurance	180	2.1
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	265	3.1
Business Service	290	3.4
Government Service	550	6.5
Educational Service	545	6.4
Health and Social Service	630	7.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,005	11.8
Other Service Industries	550	6.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	8,495	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 69, QUALICUM

1977-78	2,496	1983-84	3,518
1978-79	2,569	1984-85	3,509
1979-80	2,760	1985-86	3,434
1980-81	3,056	1986-87	3,486
1981-82	3,267	1987-88	3,558
1982-83	3,372		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Parksville	9,337	11,313	2,981	7,424	3,965	3,158	5,829	1,687
Qualicum Beach	10,060	16,189	2,810	4,001	2,770	3,861	4,234	6,811
Nanaimo R.D.	22,872	24,460	10,373	13,056	8,057	10,047	10,167	17,727

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Parksville	3,982	4,079	4,103	4,275	4,367	4,499	4,773	5,080
Qualicum	2,715	2,897	2,952	3,177	3,252	3,376	3,648	3,845
COMMERCIAL								
Parksville	1,839	1,881	1,860	1,819	1,825	1,900	2,032	2,171
Qualicum	1,333	1,351	1,352	1,428	1,451	1,445	1,471	1,567

NEWSPAPERS - The Arrowsmith Star (Parksville) weekly - circulation 10,273 (May 1987); Parksville-Qualicum News weekly - circulation 11,282 (January 1988).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Trillium Extended Care Hospital, Qualicum - 55 extended care beds.

PARKSVILLE CITY

Incorporated in 1945, Parksville has an area of 1,243.1 ha. By highway the City is 35 km north of Nanaimo and 47 km east of Port Alberni.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,170	3,185	5,215	5,825
Males	1,030	1,540	2,525	2,720
Females	1,140	1,655	2,695	3,115
Under Age 15	455	605	1,020	1,055
Aged 15 to 64	1,200	1,870	3,145	3,285
Aged 65 or Over	515	710	1,060	1,495
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	805	1,220	2,075	2,450
Persons per Household	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Owned Dwellings	620	850	1,325	1,605
Rented Dwellings	185	370	750	845
TOTAL FAMILIES	615	920	1,500	1,715
Persons per Family	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	1.0	1.0	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	840	1,360	1,500
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	80	145	215

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,187
1977	3,718
1978	4,001
1979	4,399
1980	4,802
1981	5,216
1982*	5,523
1983	5,629
1984	5,699
1985	5,763
1986*	5,828
1987	5,927

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

QUALICUM BEACH TOWN

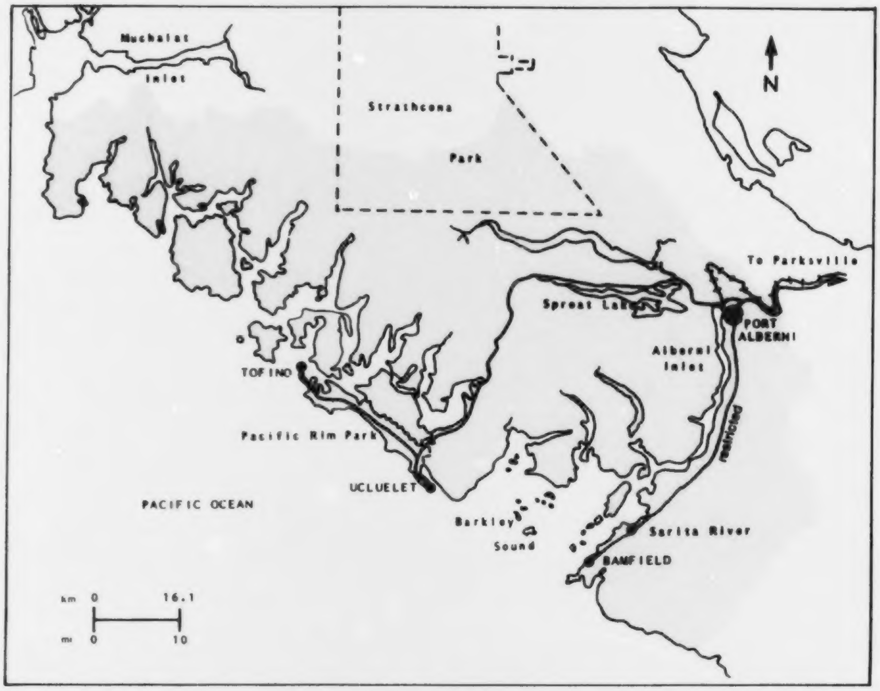
Incorporated in 1942, Qualicum Beach has an area of 1,076.2 ha. By highway the Town is 11 km north of Parksville and 62 km south of Courtenay.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,245	1,725	2,840	3,410
Males	600	855	1,395	1,665
Females	645	870	1,445	1,750
Under Age 15	275	290	515	540
Aged 15 to 64	730	1,115	1,775	2,010
Aged 65 or Over	240	320	550	855
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	470	690	1,130	1,415
Persons per Household	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Owned Dwellings	380	555	905	1,110
Rented Dwellings	95	130	220	310
TOTAL FAMILIES	355	535	900	1,120
Persons per Family	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	515	855	1,035
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	45	85

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,724
1977	1,795
1978	1,917
1979	2,140
1980	2,402
1981	2,844
1982	3,100
1983	3,183
1984	3,340
1985	3,362
1986	3,410
1987	3,464

ALBERNI AREA

The Area comprises the Alberni - Clayoquot Census Division (Regional District) with a total land area of approximtely 774,000 ha. It includes the City of Port Alberni (1986 population 18,241), the Village of Ucluelet (1,512), the District of Tofino (940), and the communities of Bamfield, Beaver Creek (150), and Sproat Lake (445).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Alberni Area was 30,341, a decrease of 6.8 percent from 1981. This decline is a reflection of the Area's dependence upon the resource industries. The City of Port Alberni relies heavily on the forest industries, from logging to lumber, plywood, pulp, paper and newsprint. The forest resource is considered to be virtually fully committed although there are opportunities for further product upgrading. Commercial fishing and farming round out the City's economy but are of lesser importance and offer limited potential for increased employment, although fish farming is a growth industry. Tofino and Ucluelet are also resource oriented with the emphasis on logging, commercial fishing, mariculture, fish processing, and tourism. Completion of a paved highway between these communities and Port Alberni in the 1970s enhanced their ability to attract resource industry workers as permanent residents. It has also permitted large numbers of tourists to visit Pacific Rim National Park and its major attraction, Long Beach. Known mineral resources may be exploited in future, but unless a significant development of this nature is realized, future population change is anticipated to be moderate. However, the Area will continue to experience the benefits of relative population stability and high income levels.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries account for the greatest number of jobs in the manufacturing sector. MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.'s huge complex at Port Alberni in turn dominates the forest industries. Other manufacturing activities in 1987 included fish processing, ready-mix concrete, machine works, boat building and repair, bakeries, a dairy, millwork, steel fabricating, meat packing, upholstery, printing and publishing. Principal statistics for the Area and Mount Waddington Regional District in 1984 were as follows:

	Alberni-Clayoquot and Mount Waddington
Establishments	48
Employees	3,318
Wages and salaries	$108,666,000
Value of shipments	$458,389,000
Value added	$179,956,000

FORESTRY

The forest industries are the backbone of the economy. The timber harvest comes from the Arrowsmith Timber Supply Area, which includes Tree-farm Licence Number 44 (formerly TFLs 20 and 21), operated by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., and a portion of Tree-farm Licence 46 (formerly TFL Numbers 22 and 27, operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.).

Port Alberni is a major lumber producing centre. The MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. Alberni Division and Somass Division sawmills are among the largest in the Region, with a combined 8-hour shift capacity of 720 Mfbm. The Alberni Plywood Division of MacMillan Bloedel, which is also a substantial employer, has an annual capacity of 180 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis). Residues and waste from the wood processing plants go to the Company's pulp and paper mill. The pulp mill has daily capacity of 1,260 tonnes and the paper mill has a daily capacity of 1,050 tonnes.

The forest industries, and the community, expanded steadily over the decades of the 1950s through 1970s. Since then, modernization of both conversion facilities and logging practices has produced a substantial reduction in the number of jobs in the forest industries. In addition, logging camps have been closed as road improvements facilitated daily commuting to work, or as economic and wood supply conditions have dictated. The former led to closure of Franklin River camp in 1983 and the latter to closure of Estevan camp near Tofino in 1985. All such actions have resulted in population shifts.

Forest land tributary to Port Alberni is now considered to be fully committed and opportunities for further primary production increases are limited. However, further modernization of existing processing facilities is always under study, with the objective of additional productivity gains, and the manufacture of higher-added-value products. This is exemplified by a $147 million outlay to add a 350 tonne-per-day CTMP line at the pulp and paper complex, and construct a specialty sawmill to recover high quality, short, clear cedar, all scheduled for completion in 1989.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is not a significant contributor to the local economy, being restricted by climate, topography and heavy forest cover. Dairy farming has been the leading activity; almost half of the 1,602 head of cattle reported on June 1, 1986, were dairy animals. Beef cattle and pigs are the other main sources of income, followed by poultry, potatoes, vegetables and other minor crops. One large greenhouse operation specializes in English cucumbers. In 1986 there were 58 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) reported, with 2,657 acres of improved land. Their sales receipts for 1985 totalled $3.0 million, and total farm capital value was $20.3 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by only 19 farms. Detailed statistics on land use are combined with those for Courtenay-Comox Area.

MINING

Brynnor Mines Ltd. operated an iron mine near Ucluelet from 1962 until 1968; shipments continued into 1970. In its time this was the largest iron mine in the Province; it employed about 175 men. Sand and gravel pits represent the only mining activity at present but exploration work is intensive. A large low-grade copper deposit near Tofino (Catface) holds promise for future development, as do precious metals deposits at various locations. The most advanced prospect is the Macktush (SYMC Resources Ltd.) gold property 21 km south of Port Alberni on the west side of Alberni Inlet, where a proposed mine would employ 22 workers. A much larger prospect is Westmin Resources' Debbie/Yellow project near Port Alberni, where a $5 million exploration program is underway.

TOURISM

The principal attraction is Long Beach, an outstanding beach some 16 km long between the communities of Ucluelet and Tofino. Long Beach is the best-known part of Pacific Rim National Park, which extends - in three segments - from just south of Tofino to the mouth of the San Juan River in the Sooke - Port Renfrew Area. Access to Long Beach from Port Alberni was facilitated by the completion of a new low-level highway in 1972, prompting rapid growth of the tourism sector. Other attractions include the excellent fishing and boating waters of the Alberni Inlet and numerous lakes. The Ash, Nahmint and Stamp Rivers are reported to be good Steelhead streams, and for the hunter there are Willow and Blue grouse, deer and Black bear. Hiking enthusiasts are attracted in growing numbers to the West Coast Trail, which extends from Bamfield to Port San Juan. Whale watching is an important drawing card at Ucluelet and Tofino. Development of a ski hill on Mount Arrowsmith could have a significant impact on winter tourist revenues.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 432 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Alberni Area. They provide employment for approximately 740 persons, or 6 percent of the provincial total. Shore operations in processing plants in Port Alberni, Tofino, and Ucluelet provide additional employment.

Robertson Creek hatchery is located near the outlet of Great Central Lake about 15 km northwest of Port Alberni. Established in 1959, it underwent major expansions in 1971 and 1981. Thornton Creek hatchery is located at the mouth of Thornton Creek. The local Indian band is involved in a small hatchery project above the Lower Kennedy River rapids near Tofino.

Fourteen shellfish leases covered 86 hectares of foreshore in 1985. Salmon farming is well represented here, with 16 operating farms in 1987. There were also 4 freshwater fish farms licensed as of March 1988.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32,600	16,835	15,740	30,240	15,450	14,805
0 - 4	2,685	1,395	1,320	2,375	1,230	1,180
5 - 14	5,680	3,000	2,700	4,800	2,480	2,350
15 - 24	6,330	3,300	3,005	4,750	2,470	2,320
25 - 34	5,675	2,910	2,690	4,965	2,450	2,530
35 - 44	4,045	2,090	1,930	4,455	2,340	2,100
45 - 54	3,290	1,820	1,520	3,300	1,740	1,575
55 - 64	2,645	1,270	1,345	2,735	1,455	1,335
65 and Over	2,210	1,040	1,125	2,750	1,225	1,505

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,590	2,085	2,390
2	2,570	3,095	3,370
3	1,605	1,855	1,705
4	2,020	2,245	2,085
5	1,165	990	875
6 and Over	915	580	395
Average per Household	3.2	2.9	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	7,100	8,050	8,395
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,455	1,425	115
Other	1,285	1,365	2,705
Owned	7,185	7,885	7,540
Rented	2,645	2,980	3,005

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	8,230	293,421	35,653
Private Households	10,860	351,344	32,352

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	265	2.0
Fishing and Trapping	425	3.2
Logging and Forestry	1,755	13.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.0
Manufacturing	3,120	23.7
Construction	510	3.9
Transportation and Storage	590	4.5
Communication and Utilities	240	1.8
Wholesale Trade	165	1.3
Retail Trade	1,570	11.9
Finance and Insurance	220	1.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	120	0.9
Business Service	175	1.3
Government Service	815	6.2
Educational Service	775	5.9
Health and Social Service	840	6.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,050	8.0
Other Service Industries	575	4.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	13,145	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 70, ALBERNI

1977-78	8,138	1983-84	6,882
1978-79	7,924	1984-85	6,758
1979-80	7,676	1985-86	6,578
1980-81	7,527	1986-87	6,437
1981-82	7,473	1987-88	6,357
1982-83	7,236		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Port Alberni	9,831	9,916	7,674	3,413	2,315	2,557	3,443	4,126
Alberni-Clayoquot R.D.	6,358	7,796	3,893	3,776	3,451	2,388	2,211	1,701
Tofino	453	831	477	200	596	758	885	1,401

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Port Alberni	10,595	10,075	9,502	9,552	9,515	9,532	9,472	9,867
Tofino	406	353	340	341	330	357	365	378
Ucluelet	679	608	587	582	598	610	636	644
COMMERCIAL								
Port Alberni	5,566	5,183	5,158	5,250	5,170	5,131	5,061	5,196
Tofino	269	211	237	224	229	232	236	248
Ucluelet	493	392	448	490	478	465	448	440

NEWSPAPERS - Alberni Valley Times (Port Alberni) daily - paid circulation 6,516 (September 1987); The Westerly News (Tofino/Ucluelet) weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - West Coast General Hospital, Port Alberni - 118 beds, 24 bassinets, 32 extended care beds; Red Cross Outpost Hospital, Bamfield - 3 holding beds; Tofino General Hospital, Tofino - 21 beds, 6 bassinets.

PORT ALBERNI CITY

Incorporated in 1912, Port Alberni has an area of 1,913.8 ha. By highway the City is 47 km west of Parksville, at the head of Alberni Inlet.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	20,065	19,585	19,895	18,240
Males	10,435	10,085	10,150	9,150
Females	9,625	9,500	9,740	9,090
Under Age 15	6,305	5,480	5,020	4,255
Aged 15 to 64	12,710	12,865	13,315	12,030
Aged 65 or Over	1,050	1,240	1,560	1,960
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	5,690	6,155	6,815	6,755
Persons per Household	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
Owned Dwellings	3,860	4,335	4,760	4,605
Rented Dwellings	1,825	1,820	2,060	2,150
TOTAL FAMILIES	4,815	4,950	5,285	4,965
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	4,510	4,685	4,275
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	445	600	695

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	19,585
1977	19,473
1978	19,601
1979	19,351
1980	19,540
1981	19,892
1982*	19,833
1983	19,613
1984	19,113
1985	18,845
1986*	18,241
1987	18,150

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

TOFINO DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1932, Tofino has an area of 1,940.6 ha. By highway the District is 125 km west of Port Alberni.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	465	615	705	940
Males	235	310	360	490
Females	230	305	345	450
Under Age 15	150	150	185	240
Aged 15 to 64	280	440	490	640
Aged 65 or Over	35	25	25	55
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	130	200	245	360
Persons per Household	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
Owned Dwellings	100	95	130	215
Rented Dwellings	35	105	110	145
TOTAL FAMILIES	110	140	175	245
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	130	150	210
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	10	25	35

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	612
1977	606
1978	605
1979	633
1980	706
1981	705
1982	702
1983	673
1984*	986
1985	972
1986*	940
1987	959

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

UCLUELET VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1952, Ucluelet has an area of 595.3 ha. By highway the Village is 99 km west of Port Alberni and 42 km southeast of Tofino.

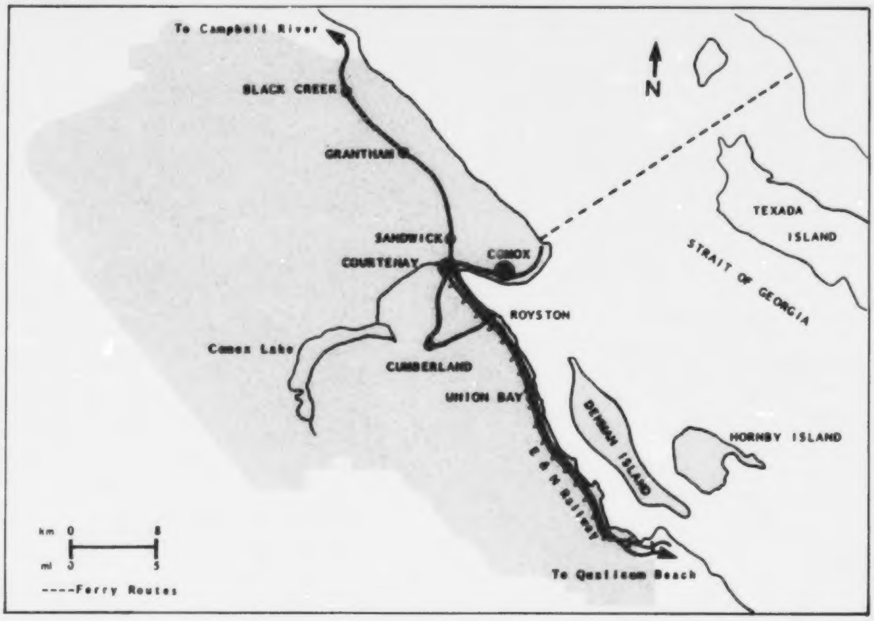
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,020	1,180	1,590	1,510
Males	560	645	855	805
Females	460	535	740	705
Under Age 15	330	340	415	350
Aged 15 to 64	655	795	1,115	1,060
Aged 65 or Over	35	45	65	85
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	275	370	560	555
Persons per Household	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.7
Owned Dwellings	185	250	325	330
Rented Dwellings	85	125	235	220
TOTAL FAMILIES	240	295	405	395
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	275	380	350
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	30	40

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,180
1977	1,226
1978	1,337
1979	1,437
1980	1,508
1981*	1,593
1982	1,584
1983	1,563
1984	1,562
1985	1,513
1986	1,512
1987	1,472

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

COURTENAY - COMOX AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of the Comox - Strathcona Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 177,000 ha. It includes the City of Courtenay (1986 population 9,631), the Town of Comox (6,873), the Village of Cumberland (1,853) and the communities of Black Creek (1,972), Fanny Bay (195), Little River (631), Meadowbrook (246), Saratoga Beach (330), Hornby Island (796), Royston (1,396), and Union Bay (553).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Courtenay - Comox Area was 37,553, an increase of 6.6 percent from 1981. The local economy is reasonably well diversified in comparison with surrounding areas. The dominant factor is the Canadian Forces air base at Comox with its large military and civilian staff. The forest industries are an important component as well; logging is the main activity within the Area but a significant number of residents are employed at the pulp and paper complex at Elk Falls in the Campbell River Area. Other residents commute to jobs elsewhere in that municipality. There is a well developed agricultural industry producing for the local market and for shipment to other parts of the Island and by direct ferry to Powell River. Commercial fishing, mariculture, tourism and the retirement industry round out the economy, and much of the recent growth may be attributable to development of a major skiing facility at Mount Washington. Courtenay is the trade and service core of the Area. Cumberland, formerly a coal mining community, survives as a logging and retirement centre. Continued growth is anticipated along current lines.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing within the Area is not extensive in comparison with Areas such as Campbell River, but it does exhibit considerable diversity. Leading employers in 1987 were Primex Forest Products Ltd., Dairyland, and Edward W. Bickle Ltd. (printing and publishing). Other manufacturing included shellfish processing, boatbuilding and repair, ready-mix concrete, bakeries, fishing lures, florist supplies, precast concrete, millwork, shakes, machinery, upholstery, specialty food products, and more. Principal statistics for the City of Courtenay and the balance of the Regional District in 1984 were as follows:

	Courtenay	Other Comox-Strathcona
Establishments	17	60
Employees	275	2,707
Wages and salaries	$7,116,000	$89,339,000
Value of shipments	$28,899,000	$500,802,000
Value added	$13,053,000	$214,540,000

FORESTRY

In addition to extensive private holding, the Area contains part of Tree-farm Licence Number 47 (formerly TFL 2), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.). The Company's local logging operations were closed in the fall of 1985 with the loss of 140 jobs, but logging resumed in June 1988, at a reduced scale. Primex Forest Products Ltd. operates a medium-size sawmill (70 Mfbm per shift capacity) at Courtenay. One shake/shingle mill at Fanny Bay reported shift capacity of 80 squares in 1986. In addition, pole plants were in operation at Courtenay and Royston.

AGRICULTURE[1]

This Area contains the bulk of agricultural activity in the northern half of Vancouver Island. Dairying and beef cattle are the major sources of farm income; 6,952 head were reported in 1986. Most of the milk is shipped to the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association (Dairyland) plant in Courtenay. Other sources of farm income include poultry, potatoes, vegetables, nursery and greenhouse crops and, to a lesser extent, pigs, sheep, fruit and berries. In 1986 there were 327 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 12,951 acres of improved land. Of 9,076 acres under crops, 363 were in potatoes, 191 in vegetables, and 57 in tree fruits. Most of the balance was in forages. Total farm capital value was estimated at $88.3 million and sales receipts at $14.5 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 94 farms.

MINING

The community of Cumberland owes its existence to the coal industry; however the mines have been closed for many years. The Mount Washington copper mine, 18 miles from Courtenay, operated intermittently to 1967, and the area has undergone considerable exploration work since. Better Resources has outlined a gold-silver orebody with substantial open pit potential on Mt. Washington. Present mining activity is limited to sand and gravel pits but the local coal resources have been subject to detailed study. Development proposals have included export of thermal coal and construction of a thermal power plant. The Quinsam Coal project (see Campbell River Area) will undoubtedly have an impact on this area when it proceeds. Seismic work has been undertaken in a search for natural gas in the Comox Valley, and drilling may follow.

TOURISM

There is a diversity of attractions, including fine saltwater beaches, fishing and boating, camping, mountain climbing, and skiing. Courtenay is the gateway to both Forbidden Plateau and Mount Washington, Vancouver Island's largest and most popular ski hills. In addition, as an important trading centre on the Island Highway, Courtenay benefits from the increasing volume of tourist and business traffic to all points in the northern part of the Island, as well as to Powell River.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 255 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Courtenay-Comox Area. Employment on all vessels is approximately 435 persons, or 4 percent of the provincial total.

The Puntledge River hatchery, 2 km from Courtenay, has been operational since 1979. This area includes some of the most productive shellfish foreshore on the coast. In 1985, there were 101 active shellfish leases incorporating 524 hectares of foreshore. Five freshwater fish farms were licensed as of March 1988.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	35,220	17,710	17,470	37,575	18,725	18,805
0 - 4	2,530	1,275	1,240	2,785	1,460	1,325
5 - 14	5,425	2,745	2,725	5,395	2,730	2,675
15 - 24	6,135	3,165	2,985	5,135	2,635	2,540
25 - 34	5,810	2,890	2,955	6,100	2,905	3,140
35 - 44	4,605	2,310	2,265	5,640	2,890	2,815
45 - 54	3,840	2,060	1,790	4,135	2,100	2,000
55 - 64	3,385	1,615	1,775	3,955	1,950	2,055
65 and Over	3,380	1,615	1,760	4,400	2,035	2,305

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[1] Statistics on cropland include 58 farms in Alberni Area.

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,530	2,270	2,985
2	2,880	4,210	5,240
3	1,625	2,250	2,460
4	1,875	2,330	2,425
5	945	980	820
6 and Over	590	415	320
Average per Household	3.0	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	7,130	9,420	11,230
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	660	1,085	0
Other	1,650	1,995	3,070
Owned	7,005	9,165	10,180
Rented	2,475	3,265	3,995

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	10,785	343,315	31,833
Private Households	14,235	409,465	28,765

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	575	3.3
Fishing and Trapping	485	2.8
Logging and Forestry	1,320	7.6
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	190	1.1
Manufacturing	1,205	6.9
Construction	930	5.3
Transportation and Storage	605	3.5
Communication and Utilities	365	2.1
Wholesale Trade	420	2.4
Retail Trade	2,510	14.4
Finance and Insurance	335	1.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	280	1.6
Business Service	400	2.3
Government Service	2,685	15.4
Educational Service	1,090	6.3
Health and Social Service	1,500	8.6
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,320	7.6
Other Service Industries	1,235	7.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	17,415	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 71, COURTENAY

1977-78	7,497	1983-84	7,211
1978-79	7,462	1984-85	7,056
1979-80	7,338	1985-86	6,958
1980-81	7,316	1986-87	6,944
1981-82	7,390	1987-88	7,175
1982-83	7,386		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Comox	7,614	17,295	3,316	3,757	3,175	3,075	4,677	6,619
Courtenay	12,983	32,591	12,291	6,061	5,560	4,251	5,022	12,987
Cumberland	530	3,584	1,650	756	897	486	369	393
Comox-Strathcona R.D.	25,599	39,405	17,493	15,891	11,025	11,493	12,933	13,570

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Courtenay	13,499	13,375	13,837	14,386	14,111	14,171	14,666	15,178
COMMERCIAL								
Courtenay	6,770	6,762	7,052	7,275	7,126	6,993	7,108	7,382

NEWSPAPERS - Comox Totem Times published every other week (Canadian Forces); Courtenay Comox District Free Press published twice weekly - circulation 9,766 (September 1987); Courtenay Comox Valley Record weekly - circulation 15,919 (November 1987); Courtenay-Campbell River North Island News-Advertiser weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - St. Joseph's General Hospital, Comox - 125 beds, 22 bassinets, 75 extended care beds; Cumberland Health Care Facility, Cumberland - 6 holding beds.

COURTENAY CITY

Incorporated in 1915, Courtenay has an area of 1,058.2 ha. By highway the City is 220 km north of Victoria, 108 km north of Nanaimo and 44 km south of Campbell River.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	7,155	7,735	8,990	9,630
Males	3,615	3,810	4,380	4,640
Females	3,535	3,920	4,610	4,990
Under Age 15	2,210	1,985	1,910	1,955
Aged 15 to 64	4,335	5,050	6,100	6,505
Aged 65 or Over	610	700	975	1,165
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,105	2,610	3,350	3,985
Persons per Household	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4
Owned Dwellings	1,290	1,700	2,120	2,350
Rented Dwellings	800	910	1,230	1,625
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,770	2,010	2,520	2,725
Persons per Family	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.2	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,760	2,160	2,240
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	245	360	485

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	7,733
1977	8,043
1978	8,165
1979	8,306
1980	8,445
1981	8,992
1982	9,384
1983	9,445
1984*	9,581
1985	9,539
1986	9,631
1987	9,659

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

COMOX TOWN

Incorporated in 1946, Comox has an area of 889.4 ha. By highway the Town is 6 km east of Courtenay.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,980	5,360	6,610	6,875
Males	1,980	2,675	3,260	3,350
Females	2,000	2,685	3,340	3,525
Under Age 15	1,370	1,470	1,510	1,435
Aged 15 to 64	2,315	3,555	4,510	4,585
Aged 65 or Over	295	335	585	850
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,050	1,580	2,240	2,535
Persons per Household	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6
Owned Dwellings	695	1,210	1,620	1,795
Rented Dwellings	345	365	620	740
TOTAL FAMILIES	940	1,365	1,850	1,975
Persons per Family	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,270	1,665	1,770
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	95	180	205

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	5.359
1977	5,735
1978	5,902
1979	6,164
1980	6,365
1981	6,607
1982	6,570
1983	6,567
1984	6,611
1985	6,596
1986	6,873
1987	7,012

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CUMBERLAND VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1898, Cumberland has an area of 741.6 ha. By highway the Village is 6 km south of Courtenay.

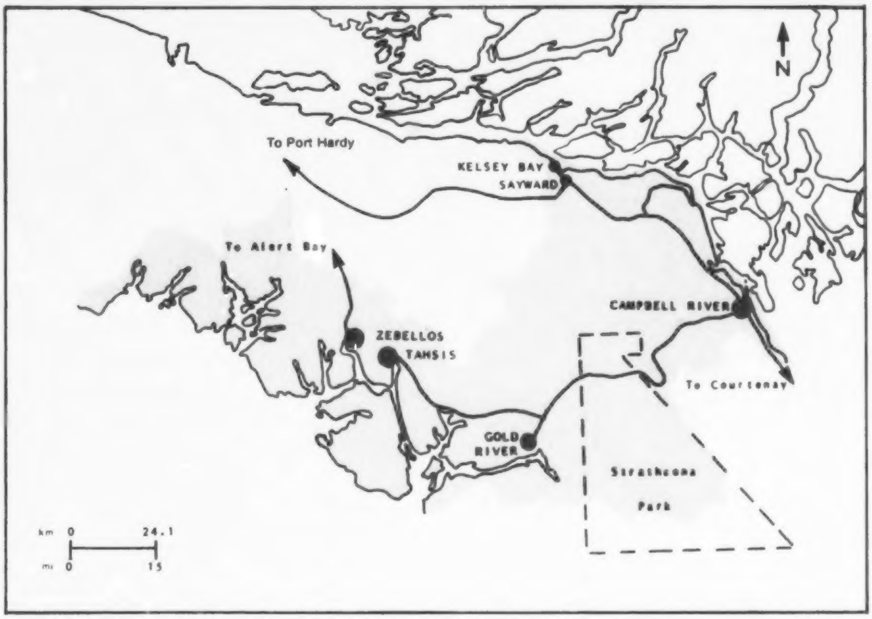
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,720	1,695	1,945	1,855
Males	845	850	955	905
Females	870	805	990	950
Under Age 15	520	405	430	430
Aged 15 to 64	940	1,020	1,175	1,080
Aged 65 or Over	260	270	335	340
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	525	585	720	715
Persons per Household	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.5
Owned Dwellings	475	490	570	550
Rented Dwellings	60	95	150	165
TOTAL FAMILIES	430	425	540	515
Persons per Family	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	380	450	415
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	40	90	105

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,697
1977	1,813
1978	1,890
1979	1,902
1980	1,941
1981	1,947
1982	1,920
1983	1,937
1984*	1,971
1985	1,903
1986	1,853
1987	1,916

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CAMPBELL RIVER AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Comox - Strathcona Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 880,000 ha. It includes the District of Campbell River (1986 population 16,986), the Villages of Gold River (1,879), Sayward (417), Tahsis (1,445), and Zeballos (195), and the communities of Oyster Bay (234), Oyster River (660), Shelter Point (536), Shelter Bay (176), and Stories Beach (1,043).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Campbell River Area was 30,690 persons, an increase of only 0.4 percent from 1981, as employment gains in mining were offset by job losses in the forestry sector. By far the most important factor in the economy and the largest source of employment is the forest industries with a pulp mill at Gold River, a huge pulp, paper and lumber complex at Elk Falls, sawmills at a number of locations and logging throughout the Area. Campbell River has been transformed from a quiet village to a vibrant urban centre since the early 1950s when major hydro-electric developments began. Other resource sectors of importance include mining and commercial fishing, including hatchery operations. Excellent salmon fishing is also the major attraction for the Area's many visitors. A major expansion of the Westmin Resources mine on Buttle Lake was completed in early 1985, and another completed in early 1988 raised the milling rate a further one-third. Development of a thermal coal mine near Middle Quinsam Lake has has received approval in principle and pilot operations have been initiated. The project is expected to proceed in phases; it could provide direct employment for over 200 workers at full operation. A new public highway linking Sayward and the northern communities of Port McNeill, Port Hardy and Port Alice was completed in late 1979, firmly establishing Campbell River as the leading trade and service centre north of Nanaimo. Continued growth is anticipated on the basis of this role and on further development in the resource sectors, particularly mining and tourism.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries comprise the bulk of manufacturing activity with pulp mills at Gold River and Elk Falls, and large sawmills at Tahsis and Campbell River. Other manufacturing reported in 1987 ranged from machine shops and metal fabrication to ready-mix concrete, baked goods, seafood, building products, millwork, publishing, and upholstery. No statistics are available (see Courtenay-Comox Area).

FORESTRY

Forest resources are contained within the Strathcona Timber Supply Area, comprising Tree-farm Licence Number 7, operated by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., and Tree-farm Licence Number 19, operated by CIP Inc. There is also a substantial amount of forest land held privately. In early 1980, British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) purchased approximately 100,000 acres of timberland near Campbell River from Elk River Timber Co. Ltd. Production of logs was substantially increased following the purchase. Much of the timber harvested leaves the Area for processing. There were three permanent sawmill operations in 1986: Crown Forest Industries Ltd. (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) at Campbell River (175 Mfbm capacity per shift); CIP Inc. at Tahsis (8-hour shift capacity of 360 Mfbm); and Raven Industries at Campbell River (140 Mfbm per shift). Three shake/shingle mills were also in operation in 1986; their total shift capacity was 410 squares. Additional forest-based employment is provided by the Campbell River Nursery, the largest facility in the Province developed by the Ministry of Forests and Lands (now privatized).

The pulp and paper industry plays a much larger role than does sawmilling. Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. operates a huge pulp, paper and sawmill complex at Duncan Bay, north of Campbell River. Daily pulp capacity was rated at 2,115 tonnes of kraft, and paper capacity at 1,560 tonnes of newsprint and coarse paper in 1986. At Gold River, CIP Inc. operates a kraft pulp mill with a rated daily capacity of 700 tonnes. Combined employment at these facilities exceeds 1,500 persons.

Modernization of sawmilling operations has resulted in a significant loss of jobs in the Area since 1986. CIP Inc. replaced the cedar mill and part of the hemlock mill at Tahsis with a new small log sawmill. The conversion, which eliminated 120 jobs, was completed in early 1987. However, developments in the pulp and paper sector promise new job creation. CIP Inc. is building a newsprint mill and CTMP unit at Gold River for completion in 1989. It is expected to cost $320 million and create 130 new direct jobs. In addition, Fletcher Challenge added a seventh TMP line at Duncan Bay in the spring of 1988, and is currently engaged in a major modernization project. Output of newsprint will rise by 50,000 tonnes per year, and market pulp production will increase by 21,600 tonnes.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays a minor role in the local economy, with most farms being maintained largely for residential purposes. Mixed farming is common. In 1986 there were 19 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more). Those 19 farms, plus 19 in the Bute Inlet Area, and 8 in the Mount Waddington Regional District, contained 1,373 improved acres, of which 719 were under crops. Other than forages, crops included tree fruits (15 acres), vegetables and potatoes (7 acres), and berries. Cattle numbered 719 head. Farm capital value was estimated at $12.6 million and sales receipts at $1.4 million. Twelve operators had sales over $10,000 in 1985.

MINING

Some $13 million worth of gold was shipped from mines at Zeballos from 1938 to 1943. A few small gold properties have been mined intermittently up to the present and there is renewed interest in the area. In 1962 Zeballos Iron Mines Ltd. commenced shipping iron concentrates; closed in 1963, the mine re-opened in 1964 and operated until 1969 when the ore was exhausted. Employment averaged 100.

Western Mines Limited (now Westmin Resources Ltd.) began shipping copper, lead, and zinc concentrates in 1967 from the Lynx mine located at the south end of Buttle Lake in Strathcona Park. To facilitate freight movements the Company built 37 km of road along Buttle Lake. Exploration work led to the discovery of a major new orebody and the decision to increase milling capacity to 2,700 tonnes per day by early 1985 at a cost of more than $200 million. In 1987, a $24 million project was begun to raise total capacity at the two mines to 4,400 tonnes per day. In 1985 the mill processed 585,670 tonnes of ore, producing 89,854 tonnes of concentrates containing gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and cadmium. Employment in 1985 averaged 450, rising to over 650 by early 1988.

Plans for an open-pit thermal coal mine at Quinsam Lake, 27 km west of Campbell River, are well advanced and will likely proceed as markets are secured. The project is expected to cost over $100 million and provide jobs for over 200 people when in full production, although current plans call for development to be phased in over an extended period. In 1988, the mine produced sufficient coal for trial shipments to various customers, primarily in Japan, operating with about 30 workers.

TOURISM

Campbell River is an internationally famous sport fishing centre. The main attraction is the Tyee (Chinook salmon over 30 pounds) fishing which reaches its peak in August. In addition there is outstanding fishing for Coho salmon in the salt water and for Steelhead, Rainbow and Cut-throat trout and Dolly Varden in the Area's many lakes and streams. Large numbers of tourists move into the Area for the entire summer, largely for the excellent fishing. For the hunter there are ducks, geese, Willow and Blue grouse, deer, and Black bear. Increasing tourist and commercial traffic to all northern Vancouver Island points (and Prince Rupert via ferry) has been - and will continue to be - reflected in revenue derived by the travel industry.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 346 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Area providing employment for about 590 persons, or 5 percent of the provincial total.

Conuma hatchery, located midway between Tahsis and Gold River, is the northernmost major S.E.P. facility on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It opened in 1978. Quinsam River hatchery is located 5 km west of Campbell River townsite; it began operation in 1974 and has since been expanded substantially.

Three shellfish leases, covering two hectares of foreshore, were active in the Campbell River Area in 1985. Five freshwater fish farms were licensed as of March 1988. Although mariculture is not significant within the Area, Campbell River is the primary service centre for the adjoining Bute Inlet Area, which is second only to the Sunshine Coast at present in such activities.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	30,600	15,815	14,790	30,545	15,615	14,910
0 - 4	2,640	1,395	1,300	2,535	1,295	1,235
5 - 14	5,300	2,670	2,705	4,995	2,530	2,510
15 - 24	5,820	2,945	2,820	4,860	2,450	2,385
25 - 34	6,185	3,250	2,930	5,785	2,960	2,805
35 - 44	4,045	2,195	1,855	4,975	2,595	2,350
45 - 54	2,835	1,560	1,240	3,040	1,635	1,415
55 - 64	2,145	1,110	1,045	2,340	1,240	1,120
65 and Over	1,595	800	795	2,010	985	1,065

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,050	1,670	2,090
2	2,140	3,080	3,380
3	1,475	1,815	1,980
4	1,665	2,230	2,305
5	895	950	850
6 and Over	575	380	325
Average per Household	3.2	2.9	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	4,820	6,575	7,870
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,185	1,600	10
Other	1,730	2,040	3,145
Owned	5,260	6,935	7,450
Rented	2,535	3,210	3,300

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	8,430	316,659	37,563
Private Households	10,855	376,265	34,663

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	125	0.8
Fishing and Trapping	440	2.9
Logging and Forestry	2,135	14.1
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	520	3.4
Manufacturing	2,725	18.0
Construction	715	4.7
Transportation and Storage	540	3.6
Communication and Utilities	355	2.3
Wholesale Trade	530	3.5
Retail Trade	1,875	12.4
Finance and Insurance	315	2.1
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	230	1.5
Business Service	260	1.7
Government Service	625	4.1
Educational Service	855	5.6
Health and Social Service	635	4.2
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,365	9.0
Other Service Industries	945	6.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	15,180	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 72, CAMPBELL RIVER

1977-78	5,918	1983-84	6,155
1978-79	5,961	1984-85	6,114
1979-80	6,013	1985-86	6,155
1980-81	6,171	1986-87	6,156
1981-82	6,188	1987-88	6,343
1982-83	6,179		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 84, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEST

1977-78	1,065	1983-84	1,058
1978-79	1,092	1984-85	1,034
1979-80	1,103	1985-86	969
1980-81	1,159	1986-87	983
1981-82	1,188	1987-88	943
1982-83	1,160		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Campbell River	44,441	19,415	9,276	10,132	8,916	7,872	14,370	17,436
Comox-Strathcona R.D.	25,599	39,405	17,493	15,891	11,025	11,493	12,933	13,570

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Campbell River	10,071	9,591	9,426	9,554	9,429	9,677	10,054	10,726
Gold River	768	727	709	648	594	603	614	651
COMMERCIAL								
Campbell River	5,496	5,069	5,125	5,353	5,368	5,428	5,519	5,925
Gold River	477	398	412	394	392	372	479	490

NEWSPAPERS - Campbell River Courier weekly - circulation 7,492 (September 1987); Campbell River Mirror weekly - circulation 7,833 (December 1987); The Upper Islander (Campbell River) weekly - circulation 7,716 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Campbell River and District General Hospital, Campbell River - 90 beds, 12 bassinets, 48 extended care beds; Red Cross Outpost Hospital, Kyuquot - 3 holding beds; Tahsis Hospital, Tahsis - 10 beds, 2 bassinets; Gold River Health Clinic.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - North Island College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 2,410.

CAMPBELL RIVER DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1947, Campbell River has an area of 13,609 ha. By highway the District is 264 km north of Victoria and 44 km north of Courtenay.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	10,000	12,075	15,830	16,985
Males	5,070	6,075	8,035	8,570
Females	4,930	5,995	7,795	8,420
Under Age 15	3,220	3,385	3,970	3,985
Aged 15 to 64	6,305	7,990	10,845	11,655
Aged 65 or Over	475	700	1,025	1,355
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,880	3,900	5,500	6,255
Persons per Household	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7
Owned Dwellings	1,940	2,525	3,450	3,940
Rented Dwellings	930	1,375	2,050	2,315
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,525	3,165	4,255	4,665
Persons per Family	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,840	3,825	4,030
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	325	430	640

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	12,072
1977	12,479
1978	13,086
1979	14,096
1980	14,704
1981	15,832
1982*	16,246
1983*	16,279
1984	16,500
1985	16,686
1986*	16,986
1987	17,359

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

GOLD RIVER VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1965, Gold River has an area of 1,092.7 ha. By highway the Village is 88 km west of Campbell River.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,895	1,945	2,225	1,880
Males	1,010	1,035	1,165	980
Females	885	905	1,060	900
Under Age 15	740	655	675	535
Aged 15 to 64	1,150	1,280	1,540	1,335
Aged 65 or Over	5	10	15	20
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	490	565	680	610
Persons per Household	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0
Owned Dwellings	325	370	490	485
Rented Dwellings	170	195	190	125
TOTAL FAMILIES	455	485	585	515
Persons per Family	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	470	550	490
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	30	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,942
1977	2,004
1978	2,097
1979	2,148
1980	2,194
1981	2,225
1982	2,137
1983	2,048
1984	1,991
1985	1,928
1986	1,879
1987	1,847

SAYWARD VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1968, Sayward has an area of 595.9 ha. By highway the Village is 71 km north of Campbell River.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	465	380	480	420
Males	245	210	265	230
Females	220	175	220	185
Under Age 15	160	110	145	125
Aged 15 to 64	295	255	320	280
Aged 65 or Over	10	15	20	15
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	115	95	150	130
Persons per Household	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.1
Owned Dwellings	95	80	110	105
Rented Dwellings	25	15	40	25
TOTAL FAMILIES	105	90	130	115
Persons per Family	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.3	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	85	120	105
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	5	10

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	383
1977	418
1978	413
1979	410
1980	470
1981	482
1982	481
1983	446
1984	456
1985	451
1986	417
1987	409

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

TAHSIS VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1970, Tahsis has an area of 817.8 ha. The Village is 68 km northwest of Gold River by restricted access logging road.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,350	1,665	1,740	1,445
Males	825	1,005	1,005	810
Females	530	660	735	635
Under Age 15	420	450	495	430
Aged 15 to 64	915	1,210	1,235	1,015
Aged 65 or Over	15	5	15	5
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	315	410	445	440
Persons per Household	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2
Owned Dwellings	55	80	215	285
Rented Dwellings	260	330	235	150
TOTAL FAMILIES	295	365	390	350
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.5	1.6
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	335	370	325
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	25	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,663
1977	1,636
1978	1,691
1979	1,709
1980	1,719
1981	1,739
1982	1,744
1983	1,702
1984	1,646
1985	1,594
1986	1,445
1987	1,260

ZEBALLOS VILLAGE

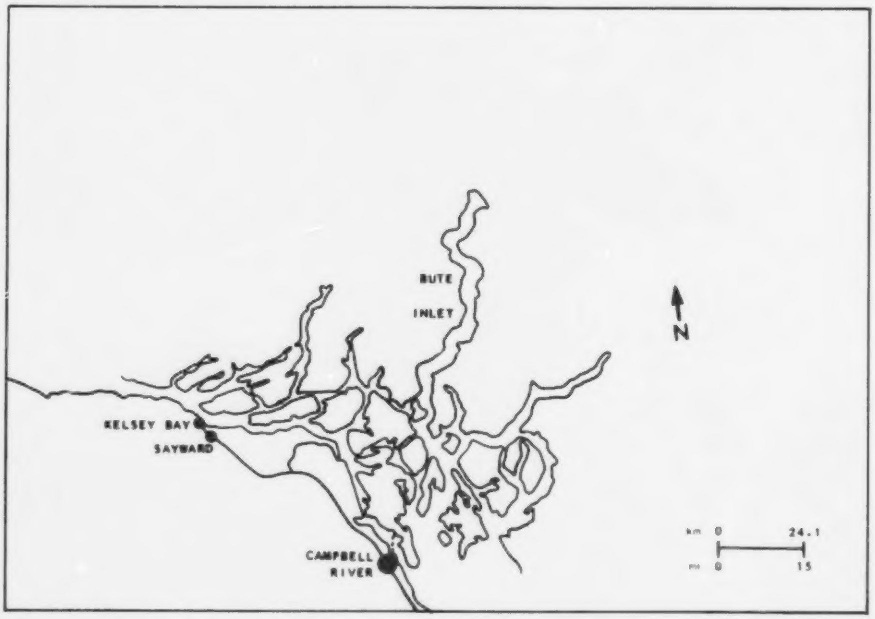
Incorporated in 1952, Zeballos has an area of 286.5 ha. The Village is approximately 10 km northwest of Tahsis by restricted access logging road.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	185	335	330	195
Males	100	185	175	105
Females	85	150	155	95
Under Age 15	75	100	100	45
Aged 15 to 64	110	225	220	145
Aged 65 or Over	0	10	5	0
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	55	95	105	75
Persons per Household	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.6
Owned Dwellings	20	45	55	50
Rented Dwellings	40	50	50	25
TOTAL FAMILIES	45	85	85	60
Persons per Family	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.4	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	80	85	55
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	0	0

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	337
1977	322
1978	338
1979	358
1980	351
1981	329
1982	281
1983	232
1984	240
1985	193
1986	195
1987	138

BUTE INLET AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Comox - Strathcona Census Division (Regional District) with a total land area of approximately 946,200 ha. It includes the communities of Gorge Harbour (1986 population 70), Heriot Bay (190), and Quathiaski Cove (159).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the Bute Inlet Area had a population of 2,902 persons, an increase of 2.6 percent from 1981. This large, sparsely populated Area contains a number of small settlements relying largely on the logging industry. There are some commercial fishermen based in the Area and a substantial number of salmon farming and shellfish mariculture operations. The south end of Quadra Island is connected by frequent ferry service to Campbell River, enabling the local residents to commute to the larger community for work or shopping. The Area is popular with boaters but supports few tourist facilities.

MANUFACTURING

The only manufacturing activities reported in 1987 were boat building and repair, and production of woodburning stoves. No statistics are available (see Courtenay-Comox Area).

FORESTRY

Forest resources are contained within portions of the Strathcona and Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Areas, and include parts of 5 Tree-farm Licences: 25, 39, 43, 45, and 47. The major operators are Western Forest Products, Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries), and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. Logging activity is extensive, with a large number of temporary and permanent logging camps on the Mainland and throughout the islands. All of the timber harvested here is shipped to processing facilities located in other Areas.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural activities are limited by lack of suitable land and by transportation problems. Mixed farming is common as is off-farm employment. In 1986 there were 19 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) reported. Statistics are included with those for the Campbell River Area.

TOURISM

Fishing and boating constitute the main tourist attractions. Although tourists are visiting the Area in increasing numbers each year, particularly in the waters off Campbell River, revenues derived from the industry have not been large. Lack of access has been the main problem and will continue to be a stumbling block to intensive developments. Recreational use is expected to increase at a steady rate but the proportion of each tourist's expenditures made locally will continue to be small.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 128 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Area. They provide employment for about 220 persons, or 2 percent of the provincial total.

The Bute Inlet Area is productive for shellfish mariculture, with 60 active leases covering 156 hectares of foreshore in 1985. It is also becoming popular for salmon farming. Thirty-two farms were operating in 1987 in the Area and the adjoining Powell River Area. Industry sources advise that an abundance of suitable sites indicates that future growth of the Province's aquaculture industry (both finfish and shellfish) will be concentrated here.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,830	1,485	1,335	2,835	1,485	1,365
0 - 4	305	165	130	270	145	120
5 - 14	470	235	230	515	275	240
15 - 24	305	165	165	255	150	115
25 - 34	670	340	335	535	260	295
35 - 44	435	250	185	575	320	255
45 - 54	220	140	85	275	140	120
55 - 64	235	115	115	220	120	100
65 and Over	165	95	75	230	125	125

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	145	200	255
2	275	305	335
3	145	195	160
4	135	180	210
5	60	85	75
6 and Over	50	45	5
Average per Household	2.8	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	650	820	985
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	5	10	0
Other	165	175	120
Owned	635	770	755
Rented	170	235	255

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	780	21,617	27,714
Private Households	1,080	26,005	24,079

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	25	1.8
Fishing and Trapping	145	10.4
Logging and Forestry	125	9.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	10	0.7
Manufacturing	170	12.2
Construction	45	3.2
Transportation and Storage	90	6.5
Communication and Utilities	20	1.4
Wholesale Trade	30	2.2
Retail Trade	85	6.1
Finance and Insurance	20	1.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Service	45	3.2
Government Service	75	5.4
Educational Service	85	6.1
Health and Social Service	90	6.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	215	15.5
Other Service Industries	120	8.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,390	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 72, CAMPBELL RIVER

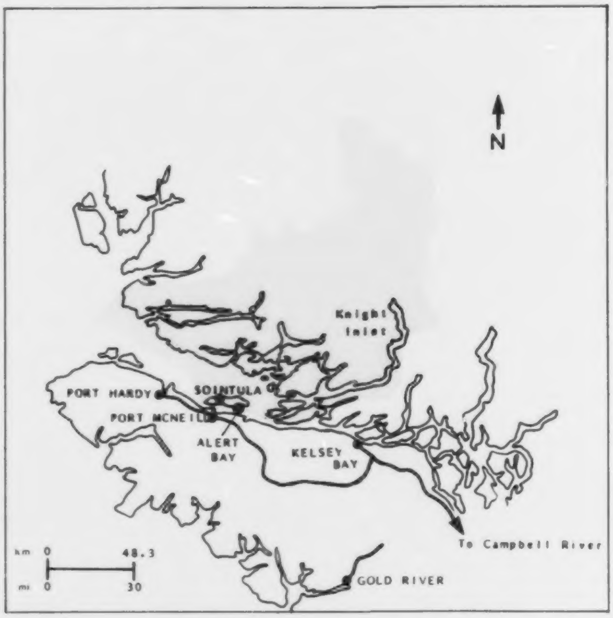
1977-78	5,918	1983-84	6,155
1978-79	5,961	1984-85	6,114
1979-80	6,013	1985-86	6,155
1980-81	6,171	1986-87	6,156
1981-82	6,188	1987-88	6,343
1982-83	6,179		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Comox-Strathcona R.D.	25,599	39,405	17,493	15,891	11,025	11,493	12,933	13,570

ALERT BAY AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Mount Waddington Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,259,300 ha. It includes the Village of Alert Bay (1986 population 679) and the community of Sointula (692).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Alert Bay Area was 2,545 persons, an increase of 10.2 percent from 1981. Like the neighbouring Bute Inlet Area, the Alert Bay Area comprises an isolated portion of the Mainland coast and a group of islands between the Mainland and Vancouver Island. Alert Bay and Sointula are commercial fishing communities; elsewhere the economic base is the logging industry. Problems of isolation and limited employment and educational opportunities were believed responsible for population loss during the 1970s. Completion of the public highway system linking the northern part of Vancouver Island to Campbell River may have served to emphasize these problems, resulting in an outflow of residents to nearby Vancouver Island communities with more amenities. The recent population increase may be the result of a change in the location of one or more semi-permanent logging camps, or it may be attributed to a return of native Canadians to Indian Reserves.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing activity is very limited. In 1987 three firms were reported at Alert Bay; one engaged in boatbuilding and repair, and the other two in fish processing. No statistics are available (see Alberni Area).

FORESTRY

Logging is the most important component of the industry. The Area encompasses part of the Kingcome Timber Supply Area, and includes portions of Tree-farm Licences 25, 39, 43, 45, and 47. The major operators are Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. and Crown Forest Industries Ltd.), and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. All of the log output is directed to sawmills, pulp mills and plywood plants located elsewhere. Little change in the present employment structure is anticipated, although its size and location within the Area may change significantly.

AGRICULTURE

In 1986 there were 8 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) in the entire Mount Waddington Regional District. Beef, poultry and eggs for local consumption are reported to be the main sources of farm receipts. (Data for these farms are included with those of the Campbell River Area.)

TOURISM

Tourism represented a very small part of the local economy in the past. As surface access on northern Vancouver Island has improved, the flow of tourist traffic to Alert Bay has grown, and further highway improvements will accelerate development in the village. The Indian culture of Alert Bay is an important attraction while the Area also boasts excellent fishing (salmon in particular) and good hunting. The number of tourist boats arriving each year is growing, but this type of visitor spends very little money locally because there are few commercial enterprises.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 167 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Area. They provide employment for about 285 persons, or 2 percent of the provincial total.

Two shellfish leases covered 60 hectares of foreshore in 1985. Salmon farming is also represented here, with 4 operating farms in 1987. Currently, a major spawning channel development is under construction on the Kakweiken River, which flows into Thompson Sound on Knight Inlet.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,310	1,205	1,085	2,395	1,200	1,180
0 - 4	250	135	120	245	110	120
5 - 14	390	215	170	430	215	235
15 - 24	395	190	200	315	150	170
25 - 34	455	235	200	440	225	250
35 - 44	265	130	115	360	195	155
45 - 54	205	105	65	220	130	100
55 - 64	170	95	100	185	105	80
65 and Over	190	115	95	165	65	100

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	120	165	170
2	205	220	210
3	125	140	130
4	115	155	140
5	70	65	70
6 and Over	85	80	60
Average per Household	3.3	2.9	3.0

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	605	610	675
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	35	55	0
Other	105	115	305
Owned	505	550	400
Rented	215	215	190

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	595	17,537	29,474
Private Households	790	22,029	27,885

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	230	20.4
Logging and Forestry	115	10.2
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.4
Manufacturing	65	5.8
Construction	30	2.7
Transportation and Storage	60	5.3
Communication and Utilities	20	1.8
Wholesale Trade	15	1.3
Retail Trade	75	6.6
Finance and Insurance	30	2.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Service	5	0.4
Government Service	125	11.1
Educational Service	120	10.6
Health and Social Service	100	8.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	85	7.5
Other Service Industries	50	4.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,130	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 85, VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH

1977-78	3,037	1983-84	3,332
1978-79	3,125	1984-85	3,281
1979-80	3,176	1985-86	3,126
1980-81	3,216	1986-87	3,127
1981-82	3,306	1987-88	2,961
1982-83	3,357		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Alert Bay	669	97	266	250	100	198	623	57

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Northern Vancouver Island	7,174	6,767	6,776	7,093	7,066	7,046	7,042	7,078
COMMERCIAL								
Northern Vancouver Island	5,243	4,837	5,064	5,389	5,296	5,332	5,268	5,492

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - St. George's Hospital, Alert Bay - 33 beds, 10 bassinets, 6 extended care beds.

ALERT BAY VILLAGE

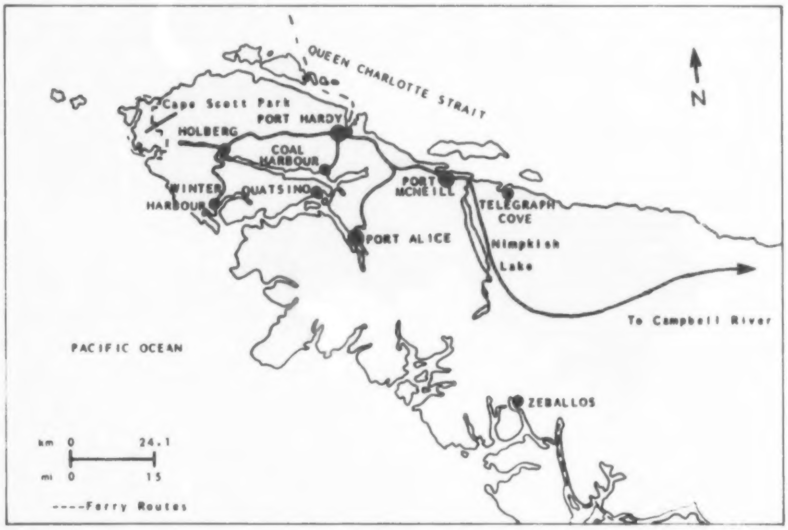
Incorporated in 1946, Alert Bay has an area of 326 ha. The Village, located on Cormorant Island, is reached by ferry from Port McNeill, 41 km east of Port Hardy.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	760	605	625	680
Males	390	315	340	335
Females	365	290	290	340
Under Age 15	260	155	165	170
Aged 15 to 64	480	420	420	470
Aged 65 or Over	20	30	40	35
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	220	205	235	245
Persons per Household	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.7
Owned Dwellings	95	100	135	150
Rented Dwellings	125	105	100	95
TOTAL FAMILIES	175	150	160	170
Persons per Family	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.2	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	135	135	140
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	25	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	605
1977	626
1978	671
1979	609
1980	616
1981	626
1982	658
1983	674
1984	697
1985	696
1986	679
1987	667

PORT HARDY AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Mount Waddington Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a land area of approximately 887,000 ha. It includes the District of Port Hardy (1986 population 5,389), the Village of Port Alice (1,387), the Town of Port McNeill (2,559), and the communities of Coal Harbour (201), Holberg (355), Hyde Creek (371), Mahatta River (124), and Woss Lake (469).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Port Hardy Area was 12,389 persons, an increase of only 0.2 percent from 1981. Of prime importance in the economy are the forest industries; a pulpmill is located at Port Alice and logging activities are widespread. Ranking next in importance is mining with the Island Copper property currently the only mine in production. The defense establishment at Holberg, commercial fishing and a limited amount of tourism round out the economy. Development of the Island Copper Mine, which began shipping in 1971, resulted in the rapid expansion of Port Hardy. (Ore reserves are expected to be exhausted in the mid-1990s, suggesting a major restructuring of the local economy at that time.) Efforts to attract a stable work force in the logging industry by replacing camps and bunkhouses with appropriate family housing was a contributing factor to population growth prior to the 1980s. Completion of the public highway linking the Area with Campbell River in late 1979 provided further economic stimulus. The decision to make Port Hardy the base for the coastal ferry service to Prince Rupert, replacing Kelsey Bay, resulted in a substantial investment in visitor accommodations and related facilities.

MANUFACTURING

The Western Pulp Ltd. Partnership pulp mill at Port Alice is by far the leading employer in the Area. Other manufacturing in 1987 included a small sawmill at Telegraph Cove, shake and shingle mill at Coal Harbour, and ready-mix cement, logging equipment, boat building and repair, aluminum fabricating, a machine shop, and printing and publishing at Port Hardy. No statistics are available (see Alberni Area).

FORESTRY

The forest resources under sustained yield management, are contained within the Kingcome and Strathcona Timber Supply Areas, which encompasses portions of 5 Tree-farm Licences: Number 6 and part of Number 25, both operated by Western Forest Products Limited; Number 37, operated by Canadian Forest Products Ltd.; part of Number 47 (formerly TFL 2), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.; and part of Number 39, operated by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. The major logging operations are those of Macmillan Bloedel Ltd. at Port Hardy, of Western Forest Products Ltd. at Mahatta River, Jeune Landing and Holberg and of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. in the Nimpkish Valley.

The Port Alice pulp mill (Western Pulp Ltd. Partnership), which produces sulphite dissolving and paper grades of pulp, has a capacity of 440 tonnes per day. It is the only sulphite mill remaining in the Province. The only other conversion facilities of note are a shake/shingle mill at Coal Harbour (200 squares per shift capacity), and a small sawmill at Telegraph Cove, which operates intermittently supplying local needs. Development of processing facilities was hindered in the past by serious problems with power, transportation and labour supply. These problems are no longer significant, but further processing within the Area is unlikely because the wood supply here and in adjacent Areas is largely committed to manufacturing facilities located elsewhere.

AGRICULTURE

In 1986 there were 8 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) in the entire Mount Waddington Regional District. Beef, poultry and eggs for local consumption are reported to be the main sources of farm receipts. (Data for these farms are included with those of the Campbell River Area.)

MINING

The Old Sport mine, owned by Coast Copper Co. Ltd., was a consistent producer between 1962 and 1972; copper and iron concentrates were shipped. A number of other smaller properties were also in production at different times during this period.

BHP Utah Ltd.'s huge open-pit Island Copper mine on Rupert Inlet opened in 1971 after development expenditures of approximately $73 million. A molybdenum circuit was activated in 1972: other by-products are rhenium, gold and silver. The mine workers, currently numbering about 580, reside in Port Hardy, 16 km from the minesite.

In 1985 the mill treated 16.5 million tonnes of ore, producing 221,003 tonnes of copper concentrates and 3,165 tonnes of molybdenite concentrates. Reserves are reported to be sufficient to maintain operations until 1992 or 1993, although a proposed expansion could extend the life of the mine to 1997 if the economics prove favorable. Since the Island Copper orebody was discovered, exploration activity has been intensified on the northern end of Vancouver Island, but to date no discoveries of commercial size have been reported.

TOURISM

Until quite recently settlement in this Area consisted of isolated fishing, logging and mining communities. The tourist industry experienced extremely rapid growth when unrestricted public access via a modern paved highway became a reality in 1979. The sector enjoyed an additional boost when the Prince Rupert ferry terminus was moved to Bear Cove from Sayward. Sportsmen now have access to an Area rich in salmon, Rainbow trout, Steelhead, Cut-throat trout, ducks, geese, Willow and Blue grouse, Black bear and deer. The rugged beauty of Cape Scott Provincial Park, on the northern tip of Vancouver Island, is expected to enhance the Area's drawing power as its attractions become more widely known.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 106 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Area. Employment on these vessels is approximately 180 persons, or 2 percent of the provincial total.

The Nimpkish Indian Band operates hatcheries at Willow Creek, at the south end of Nimpkish Lake, and Cheslakee, 0.5 km from the mouth of the Nimpkish River. The Northern Vancouver Island Salmon Enhancement Association operates hatcheries at Quatse River and Stephens Creek near Port Hardy.

Salmon and freshwater fish farms are both represented here. The west coast of the Area and the adjacent Campbell River Area contained 8 operating salmon farms in 1987.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	12,370	6,605	5,765	12,345	6,540	5,780
0 - 4	1,385	705	710	1,290	625	645
5 - 14	2,225	1,110	1,130	2,240	1,105	1,100
15 - 24	2,480	1,275	1,190	2,080	1,045	1,000
25 - 34	2,940	1,580	1,380	2,705	1,435	1,265
35 - 44	1,760	985	730	2,165	1,195	955
45 - 54	905	560	340	1,060	645	445
55 - 64	500	300	205	555	350	215
65 and Over	165	105	105	220	125	130

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	280	600	705
2	680	930	1,040
3	545	755	775
4	670	965	985
5	340	405	410
6 and Over	270	155	140
Average per Household	3.4	3.1	3.0

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,205	1,610	2,450
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	320	725	185
Other	1,295	1,540	1,550
Owned	1,605	2,250	2,350
Rented	1,190	1,640	1,620

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	3,230	132,199	40,928
Private Households	4,070	161,708	39,732

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	30	0.5
Fishing and Trapping	150	2.3
Logging and Forestry	1,405	21.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	735	11.3
Manufacturing	700	10.7
Construction	170	2.6
Transportation and Storage	320	4.9
Communication and Utilities	80	1.2
Wholesale Trade	115	1.8
Retail Trade	740	11.3
Finance and Insurance	85	1.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	55	0.8
Business Service	60	0.9
Government Service	555	8.5
Educational Service	410	6.3
Health and Social Service	240	3.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	485	7.4
Other Service Industries	220	3.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	6,525	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 85, VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH

1977-78	3,037	1983-84	3,332
1978-79	3,125	1984-85	3,281
1979-80	3,176	1985-86	3,126
1980-81	3,216	1986-87	3,127
1981-82	3,306	1987-88	2,961
1982-83	3,357		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Port Hardy	--	8,151	1,987	1,455	690	1,729	650	1,579
Port McNeill	1,582	1,785	2,184	572	548	1,079	781	477

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Northern Vancouver Island	7,174	6,767	6,776	7,093	7,066	7,046	7,042	7,078
COMMERCIAL								
Northern Vancouver Island	5,243	4,837	5,064	5,389	5,296	5,332	5,268	5,492

NEWSPAPERS - North Island Gazette (Port Hardy) weekly - circulation 3,623 (September 1987); North Island Televiewer (Port Hardy) weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Port Hardy Hospital, Port Hardy - 23 beds, 5 bassinets, 2 extended care beds; Port Alice Hospital, Port Alice - 7 beds, 2 bassinets, 3 holding beds; Port McNeill and District Hospital, Port McNeill - 10 beds, 2 bassinets; Canadian Forces Station Hospital, Holberg - 7 beds, 2 bassinets.

PORT HARDY DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1966, Port Hardy has an area of 4,730.8 ha. The District is 501 km from Victoria and 237 km northwest of Campbell River.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,760	3,655	5,075	5,390
Males	955	1,965	2,665	2,815
Females	810	1,690	2,410	2,570
Under Age 15	630	1,180	1,425	1,540
Aged 15 to 64	1,110	2,415	3,580	3,760
Aged 65 or Over	20	60	75	90
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	495	1,025	1,660	1,815
Persons per Household	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	255	680	990	1,050
Rented Dwellings	240	340	670	770
TOTAL FAMILIES	435	890	1,300	1,425
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	850	1,215	1,275
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	40	80	145

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,653
1977	3,631
1978	3,954
1979	4,295
1980	4,663
1981	5,075
1982	5,506
1983	5,609
1984	5,761
1985	5,455
1986	5,389
1987	5,166

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

PORT ALICE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1965, Port Alice has an area of 1,529.8 ha. By highway the Village is 45 km south of Port Hardy.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,510	1,500	1,670	1,390
Males	915	875	950	765
Females	595	625	715	620
Under Age 15	485	405	450	350
Aged 15 to 64	1,015	1,090	1,205	1,005
Aged 65 or Over	10	5	15	30
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	370	420	535	490
Persons per Household	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8
Owned Dwellings	235	260	325	335
Rented Dwellings	130	155	200	160
TOTAL FAMILIES	320	345	405	370
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	325	385	330
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	30	35

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,497
1977	1,485
1978	1,544
1979	1,516
1980	1,601
1981	1,668
1982	1,564
1983	1,510
1984	1,491
1985	1,500
1986	1,387
1987	1,356

PORT MCNEILL TOWN

Incorporated in 1966, Port McNeill has an area of 816.6 ha. By highway the Town is 41 km east of Port Hardy.

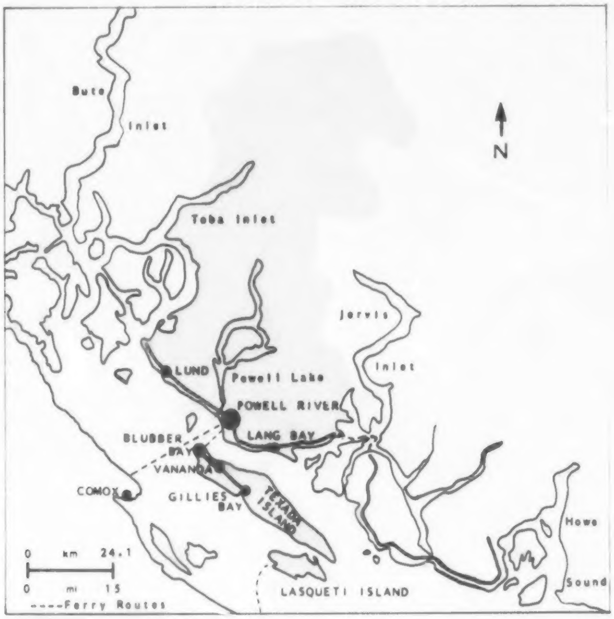
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	935	1,480	2,475	2,560
Males	480	780	1,290	1,325
Females	455	705	1,185	1,230
Under Age 15	215	490	775	760
Aged 15 to 64	710	975	1,675	1,765
Aged 65 or Over	10	15	25	35
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	260	420	800	840
Persons per Household	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0
Owned Dwellings	125	240	470	515
Rented Dwellings	135	180	330	325
TOTAL FAMILIES	235	375	655	690
Persons per Family	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	350	615	635
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	35	55

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,480
1977	1,581
1978	1,885
1979	2,185
1980	2,373
1981	2,474
1982	2,514
1983*	2,493
1984	2,578
1985	2,587
1986	2,559
1987	2,462

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

POWELL RIVER AREA

The Area comprises the Powell River Census Division (Regional District) with a total land area of approximately 510,000 ha. It includes the District of Powell River (1986 population 12,440) and the communities of Lang Bay (83), Gillies Bay (331), Lasqueti Island (298), Myrtle Point (97), Vananda (304), Paradise Valley (305), and Pebble Beach (163).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Powell River Area was 18,374 persons, a decrease of 5.1 percent from 1981. The economy is based on the forest industries, and in particular upon the pulp and paper operations of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. which is the largest single source of employment. Population growth in the Area was rapid during the latter part of the 1960s as the pulp and paper complex underwent a major expansion. Since then the trend has been slowly downward, reflecting higher productivity. Limestone quarries on Texada Island provide over 100 direct jobs. An iron-copper mine on the Island closed down at the end of 1976 reducing direct employment by approximately 180 persons. There is minimal employment in the fishing industry. Frequent ferry service from the south and west has resulted in an expanding tourist industry and there is believed to be considerable potential for further growth. Although future economic development will be closely tied to the policies and fortunes of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., the Area should continue to experience relative population stability and high income levels.

MANUFACTURING

The MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. pulp and paper complex dominates manufacturing in the Area. Other activities/products reported in 1987 included ready-mix concrete, machine works, sheet metal, upholstery, a bakery, boatbuilding and repair, woodworking, seafoods, and printing and publishing. No statistics are available.

FORESTRY

The forest resources under sustained yield management are contained within a portion of Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Area, encompassing Tree-farm Licence Number 39, operated by MacMillan Bloedel Limited, and Tree-farm Licence Number 10, operated by Weldwood of Canada Ltd.

With the exception of the MacMillan Bloedel Limited mill at Powell River (capacity of 55 Mfbm per shift) sawmills are small and cut lumber largely for the local market. In 1986 there was one shake and shingle mill operating (Behan Cedar Products Ltd.), with a shift capacity of 100 squares.

The Powell River pulp and paper mill operated by MacMillan Bloedel Limited had a daily capacity of 1,855 tonnes of groundwood and sulphate pulp in 1986. The paper mill had a daily capacity of 1,710 tonnes of newsprint and specialty papers, making it one of the largest in the world. Fibre resources for the pulpmill include logs from the Queen Charlottes and northern Vancouver Island as well as pulpwood chips from sawmills along the lower coast. Modernization of the entire plant is an ongoing process which has resulted in a fairly steady reduction in employment since the early 1970s. In 1987 the company began a $70 million upgrading and expansion program designed to increase paper output by 35,000 tonnes per year.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is of minor economic importance. It is viewed more as a lifestyle than as a means of making a living, and most operators work off the farm on a full or part-time basis. Mixed farming is common. In 1986 there were 72 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more). Only 12 farms reported sales of $10,000 or more. Local demand for all products exceeds supply but high development costs and low returns act as constraints. Of 350 acres under crops in 1986, 240 acres were in hay, and 46 were in fruits and vegetables. Cattle numbered 408 head. Total sales receipts were $556,000 in 1985 for the Powell River Area.

MINING

Iron ore was first shipped from Texada Island in 1883. Texada Mines Ltd., in continuous production between 1952 and 1976, shipped iron concentrates and by-product copper concentrates to Japan. Limestone, the Island's other major resource, has been quarried there for some 70 years. There are four main producers: Ash Grove Cement West Inc. (Blubber Bay Quarry Division); Lafarge Canada Inc.; Ideal Cement Co. (B.C.) Ltd.; and Imperial Limestone Co. Ltd. Total employment in the quarries and crushing plants exceeds 100. Limestone reserves have been estimated as sufficient for more than one hundred years. Texada Island also contains small gold deposits that periodically undergo examination.

A copper-molybdenum deposit near Powell River (the OK) is believed to have the potential to become a mine in the future if prices are favourable.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

It is estimated that there are 150 registered commercial fishing vessels in the Powell River Area that provide employment for about 250 persons or 2 percent of the provincial total. A coho hatchery and rearing facility near the headwaters of Lang Creek 15 km east of Powell River is operated by the Powell River Salmon Society under contract to S.E.P. The Sliammon Indian Band operates a hatchery 8 km north of Powell River on the Sliammon River.

In 1985, there were 53 oyster leases in the Area, incorporating 220 hectares of foreshore. A number of salmon farms have been established and additional applications are pending. As well, five commercial freshwater fish farms were licensed as of March 1988.

TOURISM

The climate and scenery make this an attractive summer resort Area with numerous vacation cottages, particularly on Savary and other islands. It is a centre for boating, salt-water fishing for salmon and fresh-water fishing for Rainbow, Cutthroat and Steelhead trout. Deer hunting is also popular in season. Inauguration in 1965 of an automobile ferry service between Comox, on Vancouver Island, and Powell River provided a major boost for the industry. Another boost is anticipated when Desolation Sound Marine Park is developed. Plans for the park, located a short distance north of Lund, include facilities for boats (both large and small) and for recreation on land. Population increases in metropolitan Vancouver will result in greater use of recreational facilities in this Area.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1981 Total	1981 Male	1981 Female	1986 Total	1986 Male	1986 Female
Total	19,385	9,895	9,445	18,350	9,260	9,085
0 - 4	1,245	610	650	1,285	650	600
5 - 14	3,245	1,730	1,525	2,630	1,320	1,315
15 - 24	3,480	1,815	1,630	2,765	1,440	1,320
25 - 34	3,035	1,560	1,475	2,665	1,345	1,335
35 - 44	2,525	1,310	1,240	2,785	1,440	1,340
45 - 54	2,125	1,125	995	2,030	1,110	1,010
55 - 64	1,795	885	905	1,940	1,030	960
65 and Over	2,020	945	1,080	2,220	1,025	1,240

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,050	1,415	1,615
2	1,850	2,155	2,375
3	1,030	1,130	1,085
4	1,225	1,285	1,290
5	685	555	415
6 and Over	465	295	175
Average per Household	3.1	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	4,955	5,410	5,885
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	715	755	0
Other	625	735	1,290
Owned	4,755	5,215	5,180
Rented	1,530	1,670	1,560

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	5,190	167,710	32,314
Private Households	6,960	199,682	28,690

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	95	1.2
Fishing and Trapping	215	2.8
Logging and Forestry	490	6.3
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	115	1.5
Manufacturing	2,290	29.4
Construction	405	5.2
Transportation and Storage	325	4.2
Communication and Utilities	135	1.7
Wholesale Trade	150	1.9
Retail Trade	965	12.4
Finance and Insurance	145	1.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	55	0.7
Business Service	90	1.2
Government Service	395	5.1
Educational Service	435	5.6
Health and Social Service	545	7.0
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	485	6.2
Other Service Industries	460	5.9
Total Experienced Labour Force	7,785	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 47, POWELL RIVER

1977-78	4,534	1983-84	3,707
1978-79	4,348	1984-85	3,586
1979-80	4,191	1985-86	3,454
1980-81	4,199	1986-87	3,232
1981-82	4,107	1987-88	3,216
1982-83	3,938		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Powell River	18,670	13,816	4,466	3,365	1,924	2,380	2,171	4,538

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Powell River	6,870	6,605	6,453	6,434	6,252	6,239	6,313	6,465
COMMERCIAL								
Powell River	3,429	3,428	3,448	3,539	3,479	3,420	3,422	3,515

NEWSPAPERS - Powell River News weekly - circulation 5,557 (September 1987); Powell River Town Crier weekly - circulation 5,500 (January 1988).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Powell River General Hospital, Powell River - 77 beds, 12 bassinets, 44 extended care beds.

POWELL RIVER DISTRICT

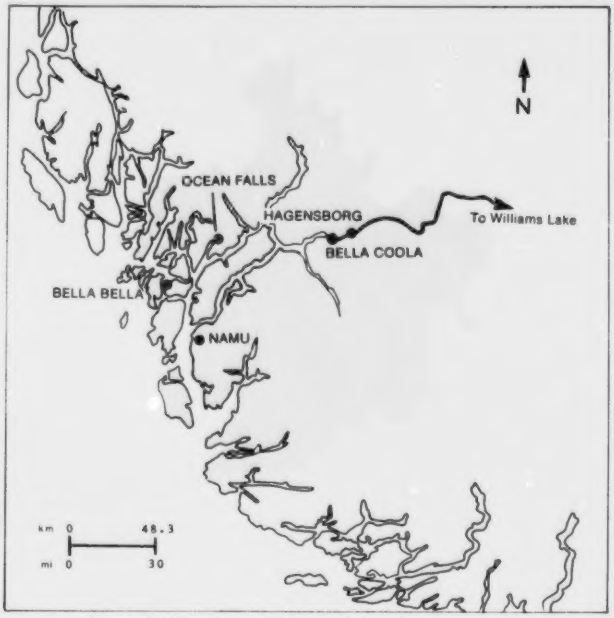
Incorporated in 1955, Powell River has an area of 4,132.8 ha. By highway and ferry the District is 135 km northwest of Vancouver. A ferry service also connects with Comox on Vancouver Island.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	13,725	13,690	13,420	12,440
Males	6,960	6,920	6,775	6,195
Females	6,760	6,775	6,645	6,245
Under Age 15	4,375	3,830	3,040	2,600
Aged 15 to 64	8,375	8,675	8,880	8,240
Aged 65 or Over	975	1,185	1,510	1,615
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	3,955	4,305	4,695	4,675
Persons per Household	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6
Owned Dwellings	2,930	3,350	3,570	3,555
Rented Dwellings	1,025	955	1,125	1,120
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,400	3,550	3,635	3,480
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	3,235	3,285	3,080
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	310	350	405

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	13,694
1977	13,387
1978	13,152
1979	13,185
1980	13,235
1981	13,423
1982	13,354
1983	13,027
1984	12,875
1985	12,623
1986	12,440
1987	12,087

OCEAN FALLS AREA

The Area comprises the Central Coast Census Division (Regional District) with a total land area of approximately 2,512,000 ha. It includes the communities of Ocean Falls (1986 population 12), Martin Valley (49), Bella Coola (240 excluding Indian Reserve), Hagensborg (557), and Bella Bella or Waglisla.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Ocean Falls Area was 3,167 persons, an increase of 3.9 percent from 1981. Between 1961 and 1971 the population declined steadily as the pulp and paper mill at Ocean Falls was gradually phased out. The mill was closed in March 1973; it was then purchased by the Government of British Columbia through a Crown Corporation, the Ocean Falls Corporation, and re-activitated. The population remained stable during most of the 1970s, but fell sharply upon final closure of the mill in mid-1980.

Native Indians make up a large part of the population, the majority residing at Bella Bella (Waglisla) and Bella Coola. They are employed primarily in fishing and logging; their numbers have remained fairly stable in the past as the natural increase has been balanced by outward migration of those in search of jobs and higher education. However, in recent years, efforts to improve both educational and economic opportunities locally have contributed to population gains. Construction of a power transmission line from Ocean Falls to Bella Bella by Central Coast Power Corporation, purchaser of the Ocean Falls hydro-electric plant, should further enhance such endeavours.

The Bella Coola Valley supports some farming activity, mainly on a part-time basis, but forestry is the primary support of the local economy. The Area lacks a central trade and service core because of transportation problems. Access is also poor to points outside of the Area and this has restricted development. Future growth in large part will be determined by decisions relating to the utilization of local timber resources and to the development of improved surface and air transportation. Despite various proposals to utilize the facilities at Ocean Falls (most recently for the export of water and as a base for aquaculture enterprises), the community appears unlikely to ever again attain its former size.

MANUFACTURING

Fish processing and boat building and repair are the manufacturing activities currently found in the Area. No statistics are available.

FORESTRY

The forests of the Area are included within the Mid-Coast Timber Supply Area, which encompasses portions of Tree-farm Licence Number 39, operated by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., and Tree-farm Licence 25, operated by Western Forest Products Ltd. Logging is the predominant forestry activity, and almost all of the timber harvest is destined for mills farther south. A few small sawmills have operated intermittently, producing lumber mainly for local consumption. The Ocean Falls pulp and paper mill of the Ocean Falls Corporation was the major factor in the local economy until it closed in 1980. The mill's isolated location made it very costly to operate.

Attempts have been made to encourage development of new conversion facilities in the Area. However, competing demands for available timber supplies and high operating costs tend to discourage such efforts. The present pattern of forest use is not expected to alter materially in the foreseeable future.

AGRICULTURE

Topography and soils restrict farming to a narrow valley at the mouth of the Bella Coola River. Production is restricted to meeting the needs of the small local market. Mixed farming is the general practice and farm revenues are supplemented by income from other sources. In 1986 there were 31 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 1,056 acres of improved land, largely in hay or pasture. Cattle numbered 382 head. Total farm capital value was estimated at $4.8 million and sales receipts at $150,400. Only 3 operations reported sales of more than $10,000.

TOURISM

Tourism has not been developed to any extent because of difficult access. Bella Bella, Ocean Falls and many small communities on the coast are accessible only by air or water; and the road to Bella Coola from Williams Lake is gravel over most of its length. However, the industry is growing slowly as surface access is improved and as air travel comes within the financial reach of more people. The Area contains much scenic beauty and offers some of the finest fishing (in both salt and fresh water) in British Columbia. The southern portion of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park extends into the Area but contains only one small campground.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 185 commercial fishing vessels based here and employment is approximately 315 persons, or 3 percent of the provincial total. Only one fish processing facility (cold storage) was licensed in 1986/87.

The Bella Bella hatchery is located on Campbell Island, 4 km south of Waglisla (Bella Bella); it is operated by the Heiltsuk Indian Band. Snootli hatchery, located 15 km east of Bella Coola, was completed in 1979. It is a Japanese-style hatchery with a capacity of 7.2 million fry. This is not a significant area for aquaculture; as of December 1987 there was only one finfish farm application, although another 22 sites were under review.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,045	1,590	1,445	3,125	1,620	1,495
0 - 4	280	135	145	355	170	170
5 - 14	580	320	275	540	280	255
15 - 24	585	285	295	530	245	275
25 - 34	565	275	285	585	300	275
35 - 44	375	195	190	420	230	195
45 - 54	275	160	120	285	175	130
55 - 64	210	110	95	215	120	90
65 and Over	175	120	70	190	110	100

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	195	140	190
2	235	220	235
3	185	170	195
4	180	175	195
5	135	105	100
6 and Over	200	110	85
Average per Household	3.6	3.3	3.1

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	765	705	855
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	195	20	0
Other	155	160	515
Owned	605	630	400
Rented	525	275	180

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	775	20,052	25,874
Private Households	990	24,256	24,501

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	40	2.9
Fishing and Trapping	145	10.4
Logging and Forestry	215	15.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.4
Manufacturing	95	6.8
Construction	50	3.6
Transportation and Storage	60	4.3
Communication and Utilities	35	2.5
Wholesale Trade	20	1.4
Retail Trade	105	7.5
Finance and Insurance	5	0.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Service	20	1.4
Government Service	190	13.6
Educational Service	150	10.7
Health and Social Service	95	6.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	110	7.9
Other Service Industries	65	4.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,400	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 49, CENTRAL COAST

1977-78	838	1983-84	441
1978-79	816	1984-85	438
1979-80	787	1985-86	432
1980-81	486	1986-87	440
1981-82	415	1987-88	373
1982-83	438		

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

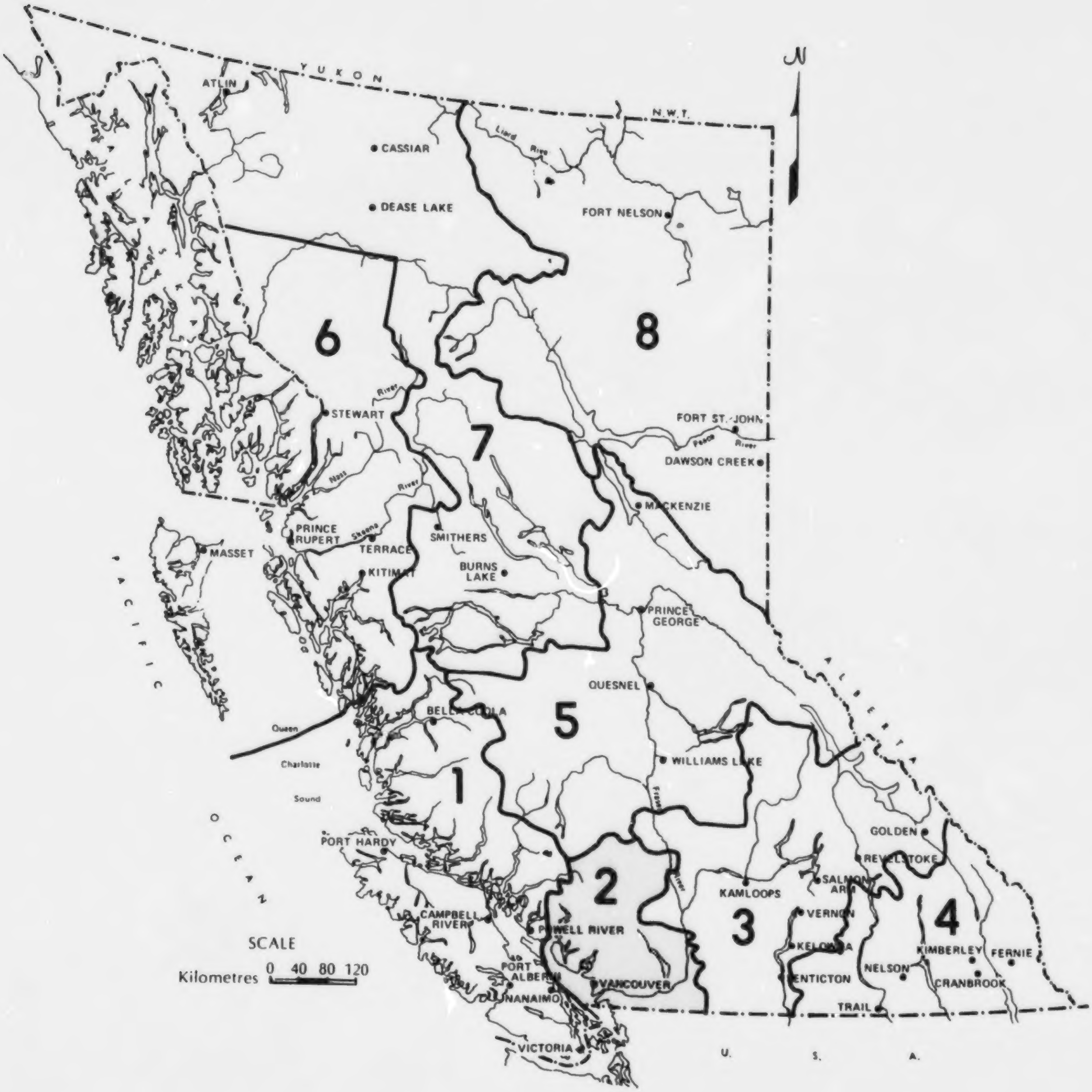
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Bella Coola	444	431	443	487	477	526	500	555
Ocean Falls	138	39	28	21	26	16	14	13
COMMERCIAL								
Bella Coola	718	647	682	705	679	708	738	748
Ocean Falls	86	47	36	27	22	16	13	14

NEWSPAPERS - Coast Mountain Courier (Bella Coola Valley) weekly - circulation 1,138 (December 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - R.W. Large Memorial Hospital, Waglisla - 16 beds, 4 bassinets, 7 extended care beds; Bella Coola General Hospital, Bella Coola - 10 beds, 2 bassinets, 2 extended care beds.

MAINLAND/SOUTHWEST REGION

British Columbia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Peace River
DAWSON CREEK
MACKENZIE
Nass River
Skeena
PRINCE RUPERT
TERRACE
SMITHERS
MASSET
KITIMAT
BURNS LAKE
PRINCE GEORGE
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
WILLIAMS LAKE
Fraser River
PORT HARDY
GOLDEN
REVELSTOKE
SALMON ARM
KAMLOOPS
VERNON
KELOWNA
CAMPBELL RIVER
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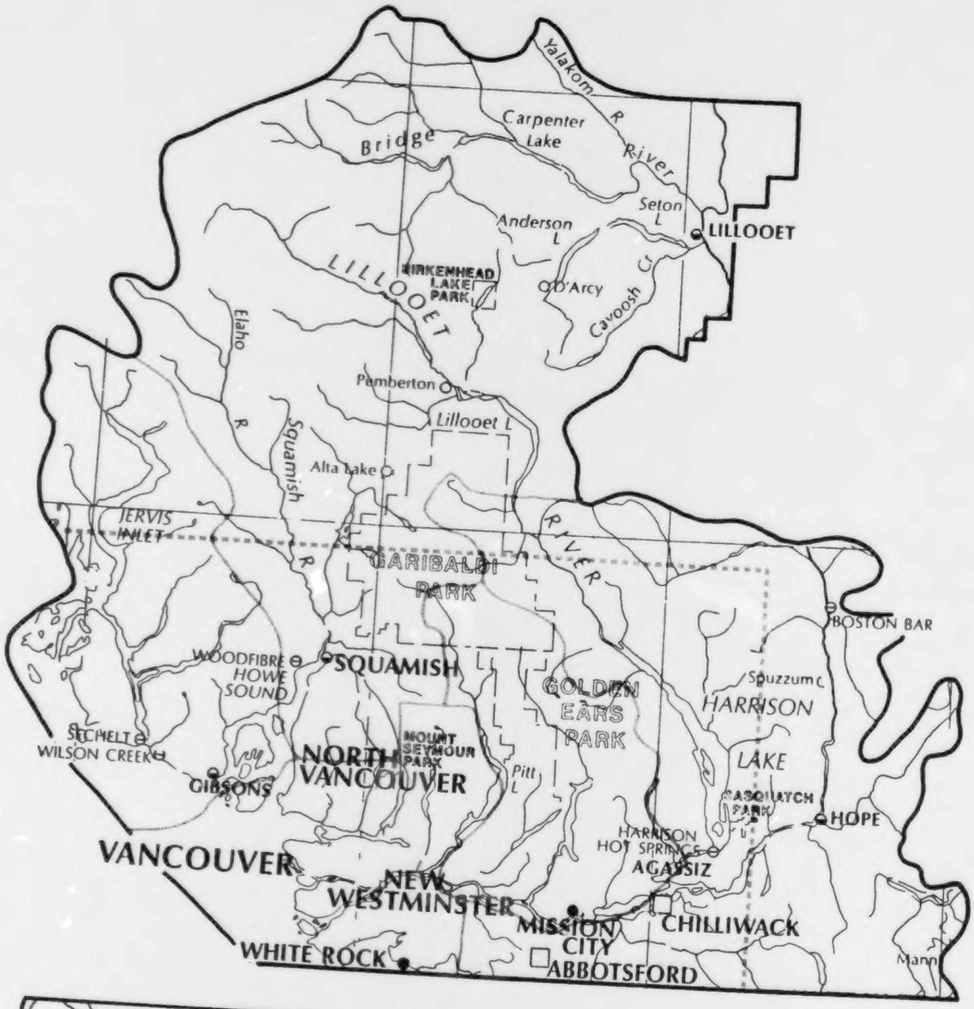
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Squamish R
Alta Lake
JERVIS INLET
RIVER
GARIBALDI PARK
BOSTON BAR
WOODFIBRE
SQUAMISH
HOWE SOUND
GOLDEN EARS PARK
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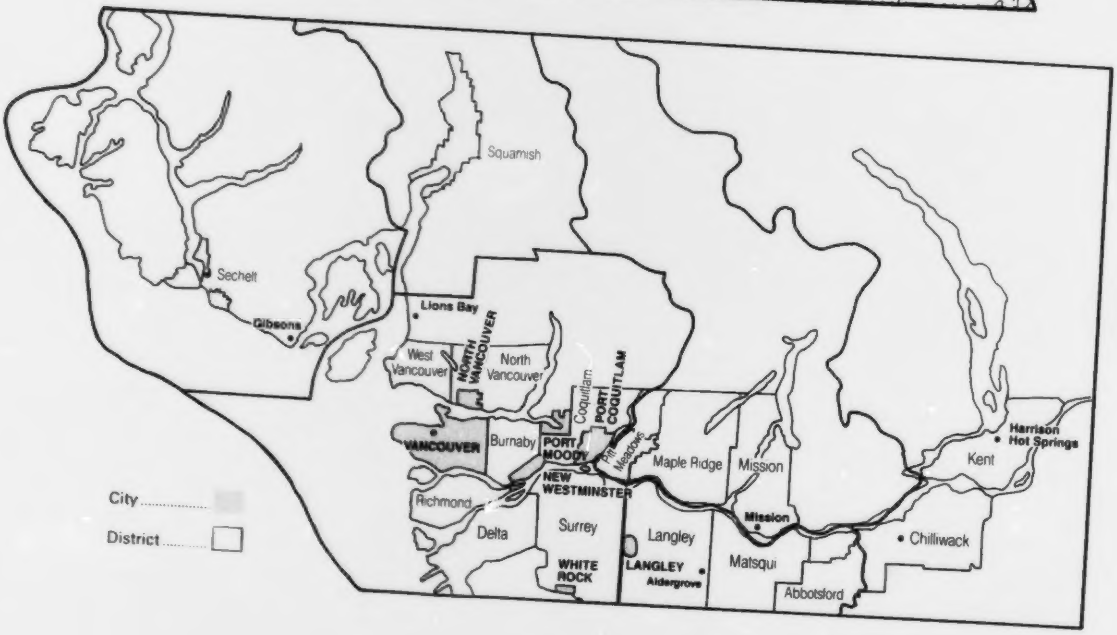
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Maple Ridge
Mission
Kent
Harrison Hot Springs
NEW WESTMINSTER
Richmond
Delta
Surrey
Langley
Mission
Chilliwack
WHITE ROCK
LANGLEY
Aldergrove
Matsqui
Abbotsford
City
District

MAINLAND/SOUTHWEST REGION

INTRODUCTION

Although the Mainland/Southwest Region is the smallest of the 8 Development Regions (covering 4.2 percent of the land area of the Province - 3,723,000 ha or 9.2 million acres), it is by far the most populous. For planning and administrative purposes it has been divided into no less than six Regional Districts: Greater Vancouver; Central Fraser Valley; Dewdney-Alouette; Fraser-Cheam; Sunshine Coast; and Squamish-Lillooet.

The Region consists primarily of the Fraser Valley and associated uplands, and the mountains that border them. It also encompasses a portion of the adjacent mainland coast north-west of Vancouver which is connected to that city by highway and coastal ferry system, as well as the Squamish and Lillooet River valleys which link through Anderson and Seton Lakes to Lillooet.

The Fraser Valley is an extensive area of flat to rolling land ranging from sea level in the valley bottom to elevations of 300 metres or more in the uplands. The flattest lands occur in the delta area to the west, while hilly terrain is encountered toward the entrance of the Fraser Canyon near Hope. In the lowest areas the land is dyked against the sea or river waters. The uplands south of the Fraser River are rolling to fairly level, ranging up to 120 metres in elevation. Because of its topography, favourable soils, mild climate and proximity to major markets, this is one of the most intensively farmed areas in the Province.

North of Hope lies the Fraser Canyon, the most important corridor between the Lower Mainland and the Interior of the Province. In this part of its course the Fraser River cuts through the Coast Mountains and the valley walls rise steeply to elevations of 1,800 to 2,100 metres on either side. The river gradient is also steep, and rapids limit navigation to the section below Yale. For the first 25 km north of Hope, fragments of bench land extend along either side of the river. For the next 25 km the valley is very narrow, then fragments of river bench reappear and extend beyond the northern boundary of the Region. To the east of Hope the territory is mountainous; the Cascade Mountains generally rise to 1,500-1,800 metres with some peaks reaching 2,300 metres.

North of the lower Fraser Valley the terrain is extremely rugged. North-south trending valleys, many containing large lakes, extend northward from the Fraser River but only the Harrison-Lillooet chain forms a major break through the mountains. Rugged mountains also dominate the bulk of the lower coast north-west of Vancouver, although there is a comparatively gentle slope to the sea.

Along the Fraser River at Lillooet, river benches are again the predominant feature. To the south and west of Lillooet, the Cascade and Coast mountain ranges in turn form extremely rugged barriers, having an average elevation in excess of 2,130 metres. The upper portion of the Lillooet river cuts through a narrow alluvial plain known as the Pemberton Valley. This valley has been dyked extensively to permit agricultural development. At Squamish, the Squamish River empties into the head of Howe Sound, the first major coastal fiord north of Vancouver. Rugged valley walls, smoothed by former glaciers, rise 1,200-1,800 metres above the turbulent Squamish river and its tributaries, providing an ideal setting for winter sports activities.

The climate is greatly influenced by the Pacific Ocean, which produces rather small ranges of seasonal temperature and moderate to heavy precipitation. Although the Coast Mountains have the highest totals of rain and snow in Canada, amounts vary greatly with elevation and latitude, from a low of 75 centimetres to a high of over 250 centimetres annually. The frost free period generally exceeds 200 days but drops somewhat away from the ocean. Only at Lillooet, geographically a part of the Interior Plateau, does a continental type of climate predominate, with low precipitation and a wider range of seasonal temperatures. Most of the natural tree cover has been removed from the land suitable for cultivation or habitation, but higher land supports extensive stands of timber, which in turn supports considerable industrial activity.

POPULATION TRENDS

		Change	
	Population	Number	Percent
1976*	1,305,306	--	--
1977	1,317,764	12,458	1.0
1978	1,340,263	22,499	1.7
1979	1,367,309	27,046	2.0
1980	1,409,541	42,232	3.1
1981*	1,438,212	28,671	2.0
1982	1,457,974	19,762	1.4
1983	1,480,735	22,761	1.6
1984	1,510,370	29,635	2.0
1985	1,537,971	27,601	1.8
1986*	1,567,004	29,033	1.9
1987	1,602,820	35,816	2.3
1988	1,651,064	48,244	3.0

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	708,385	49.3	769,295	49.2
Female	729,820	50.7	794,030	50.8
0- 4	91,490	6.4	105,720	6.8
5- 9	90,135	6.3	96,325	6.2
10-14	100,770	7.0	94,655	6.1
15-19	118,610	8.2	107,600	6.9
20-24	134,220	9.3	132,540	8.5
25-29	132,320	9.2	146,600	9.4
30-34	129,335	9.0	140,635	9.0
35-39	101,205	7.0	133,855	8.6
40-44	82,975	5.8	104,030	6.7
45-49	76,470	5.3	84,780	5.4
50-54	76,540	5.3	77,505	5.0
55-59	74,415	5.2	76,520	4.9
60-64	64,775	4.5	73,260	4.7
65-69	58,275	4.1	62,420	4.0
70+	106,670	7.4	127,970	8.2

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics.**

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	534,970	597,420
Persons per Household	2.6	2.6
FAMILIES		
Total	375,520	411,755
Persons per Family	3.1	3.0
DWELLINGS		
Total	534,835	597,555
Owned	320,630	345,250
Rented	214,205	249,295
Single Detached	316,235	331,565
Apartment and Duplex	206,965	53,280
Other	11,665	215,445

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	188,120	18.0
$5,000-$9,999	163,030	15.6
$10,000-$14,999	142,660	13.6
$15,000-$19,999	121,820	11.6
$20,000-$29,999	190,980	18.2
$30,000-$39,999	123,180	11.7
$40,000-$49,999	59,080	5.6
$50,000 and Over	59,550	5.7
Total - All Returns	1,048,370	100.0
Average Income ($)	21,117	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	15,273	69.0
Pension Income	1,857	8.4
Investment Income	2,616	11.8
Self-employment Income	1,092	4.9
Other Income	1,300	5.9
Total Income	22,138	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	17,030	2.1
Fishing and Trapping	3,150	0.4
Logging and Forestry	6,970	0.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	3,385	0.4
Manufacturing	101,050	12.4
Construction	53,045	6.5
Transportation and Storage	50,755	6.2
Communication and Utilities	28,735	3.5
Wholesale Trade	44,360	5.4
Retail Trade	105,770	12.9
Finance and Insurance	35,440	4.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	21,390	2.6
Business Service	51,795	6.3
Government Service	46,430	5.7
Educational Service	46,935	5.7
Health and Social Service	66,680	8.2
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	65,570	8.0
Other Service Industries	68,685	8.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	817,030	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

For purposes of analysis the Mainland/Southwest Region has been subdivided into 19 economic areas within 6 Regional Districts. Although the emphasis varies, service industries, trade and manufacturing are the principal sectors of the local economies in the Vancouver, Burnaby, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Richmond, Coquitlam, Surrey and Delta Areas. The West Vancouver Area is primarily a residential suburb where service industries and trade are the principal local sources of employment. Most of the Areas in the Lower Mainland are closely inter-related, with no clearly defined boundaries on places of employment, expenditure or residence. In general terms the densely populated urban core has been steadily expanding from Vancouver, pushing before it the suburban neighbourhoods of single family dwellings. The latter now are firmly established in Pitt Meadows - Maple Ridge and Matsqui - Abbotsford Areas and have moved even farther eastward. Industrial activity has also moved outward in search of larger sites and reduced congestion. Valuable farmland now enjoys Legislative protection; hence, heavily populated suburban Areas also support considerable agricultural activity. Beyond the pervasive influence of Greater Vancouver, the primary resource industries are of greatest importance. The forest industries are particularly significant in Squamish, Lillooet, Hope - Fraser Canyon, Sunshine Coast, Kent - Harrison and Mission Areas. In the Squamish Area, railcar maintenance, port operations, and tourism provide additional economic support. In the Chilliwack Area agriculture is the dominant resource activity.

The relative importance of various industries is indicated by the number employed in each. In 1986 the composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 2.1 percent; forestry (logging) 0.9 percent; fishing and trapping 0.4 percent; mines and quarries 0.4 percent; manufacturing 12.4 percent; construction 6.5 percent; transportation, communication and other utilities 9.7 percent; trade 18.4 percent; government services 5.7 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 43.5 percent.

The dominant position of the Mainland/Southwest Region is illustrated by the fact that it accounts for a very large proportion of the total number of persons in each industry in the Province. In 1986 the labour force numbered 843,320 persons, of which 817,030, or 57.0 percent of the Provincial total, were classed as experienced. The Region's share of the total provincial number employed - or available for employment - in each industry category was as follows: agriculture 43.0 percent; forestry (logging) 17.2; fishing and trapping 36.6; mines, quarries and oilwells 17.5; manufacturing 56.6; construction 59.0; wholesale trade 70.1; retail trade 56.6; transportation, communication and other utilities 62.0; finance, insurance and real estate 70.0; business services 73.1; government services 47.2 percent. Only in three instances was the Mainland/Southwest exceeded; Vancouver Island/Coast Region had a larger share of Provincial forestry (logging) and fishing employment, while Kootenay and Thompson-Okanagan Regions had a larger share of mining employment.

As the financial, educational, trade, tourism, manufacturing and cultural centre of the Province, the Region will continue to benefit from the development of its hinterland. As the major Pacific Coast port, it will also continue to benefit from economic growth throughout Western Canada.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 68,907 persons, including 178 working owners, or 55.4 percent of the total number of manufacturing jobs in the Province. In addition to being the Region with the most manufacturing activity, the Mainland/Southwest can claim the greatest industrial diversity. Although the wood industries as a group was the leading component in terms of employment (18.5 percent), food industries led in terms of the value of shipments (19.6 percent). Other large groups included petroleum refining and paper and allied industries (in terms of shipments), and printing and publishing and metal fabricating (in terms of employment). Manufacturing industries in the Region accounted for 55 percent of the value of all factory shipments in the Province in 1985. A summary of the principal statistics by Regional Districts is provided in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY 1985 (Preliminary)

Regional District	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Squamish-Lillooet	17	620	24,136	117,693	40,209
Central Fraser Valley	184	4,152	107,856	622,942	233,394
Dewdney-Alouette	84	3,030	84,791	348,351	127,793
Sunshine Coast	13	490	20,001	67,553	11,371
Fraser-Cheam	57	1,350	36,161	192,779	70,224
Greater Vancouver	2,062	59,087	1,705,206	9,308,310	3,421,367
Totals	2,417	68,729	1,978,151	10,657,628	3,904,358

Greater Vancouver Regional District holds a dominant position in the manufacturing sector of the Provincial economy, accounting for 51 percent of all establishments, 48 percent of all employees and 48 percent of the value of all factory shipments in 1985. The following table provides a summary of the major categories within the G.V.R.D. Comparable detail for the Region as a whole is not available because confidentiality requirements prevent disclosure of statistics at this level for some Regional Districts.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)
GREATER VANCOUVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Food industries	147	8,718	237,100	1,658,328	510,323
Beverages	13	1,781	62,004	299,552	167,392
Rubber and plastics	84	1,509	36,800	174,343	80,923
Clothing	64	2,954	45,873	146,824	84,889
Wood industries	164	164	282,766	1,056,374	435,163
Furniture and fixtures	97	1,451	32,361	100,824	52,532
Paper and allied	37	2,863	96,626	504,536	201,356
Printing and publishing	339	6,100	181,943	474,739	293,664
Machinery (except electrical)	127	3,506	109,345	354,032	206,750
Metal fabricating	303	5,947	171,428	600,098	303,073
Transportation equipment	106	3,491	113,159	449,348	239,064
Electrical and electronic products	89	3,267	89,548	300,506	144,895
Non-metallic minerals	52	1,850	62,973	249,248	119,892
Petroleum and coal products	8	752	31,570	2,196,840	239,261
Chemical products	81	1,577	47,567	363,757	164,187
Other	351	4,468	104,143	378,961	178,003
Totals	2,062	59,087	1,705,206	9,308,310	3,421,367

FORESTRY

The Mainland/Southwest Economic Development Region comprises only 4.4 percent of the total regulated forest area of the Province, 3.3 percent of the total area of mature timber, and 4.7 percent of the volume of mature timber. It includes all of the Fraser and Soo Timber Supply Areas as well as the eastern third of the Sunshine Coast TSA and approximately two-thirds of the Lillooet TSA. It incorporates two Tree-farm Licences and a portion of a third, covering cottonwood stands along the lower Fraser River, plus a number of small farm wood-lots and private tree-farms.

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	828,476	24.9
Immature Timber	663,930	19.9
Residual	1,348	0.0
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	55,930	1.7
Non-commercial stands	3,185	0.1
Non-forest	1,780,582	53.4
TOTAL	3,333,451	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	5,069,320	18.5
Western red cedar	2,022,187	7.4
Hemlock sp.	7,213,396	26.4
Balsam sp.	8,739,108	31.9
Spruce sp.	1,639,571	6.0
Yellow cedar	797,784	2.9
Larch sp.	0	0.0
Western white pine	124,022	0.4
Lodgepole pine	1,408,455	5.2
Yellow pine	56,760	0.2
Whitebark pine	178,310	0.7
Cottonwood sp.	45,064	0.2
Red alder	26,366	0.1
Broadleaf maple	18,348	0.1
Birch sp.	11,239	0.0
Aspen	3,223	0.0
TOTAL	27,353,153	100.0

Hemlock and balsam are the major species harvested, followed by Douglas fir, cedar and spruce. Logging employment has fluctuated with the demand for logs but rising productivity within this Region is apparent. Logging activity is substantial in all Areas outside of the Greater Vancouver and Central Fraser Valley Regional Districts.

Sawmilling employment has been cut sharply because of improved productivity and sawmill closures. In this Region in 1986, there were 32 active primary sawmills with 8-hour shift capacity of more than 15 Mfbm. These had a combined capacity of 4,942 Mfbm per 8-hour shift or 15.6 percent of the Provincial total. (These statistics do not include remanufacturing plants.) There were also 42 shake and/or shingle mills in operation during 1986 with the total capacity of 10,675 squares per shift. Lumber production is concentrated in Greater Vancouver and is characterized by a number of very large mills.

In 1986, veneer and/or plywood were manufactured in seven plants located in Vancouver, New Westminster, Richmond, Delta, Surrey, Coquitlam, and Lillooet. The industry has been declining in recent years because of competition from other board products and a reduced supply of peeler logs. In 1985, Canadian Forest Products Ltd. closed its large plant in New Westminster and Weldwood of Canada shut down its T-Ply plant in Surrey at the end of 1987. Canadian Forest Products Ltd. continues to operate a hardboard plant in New Westminster and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., a particle board plant in Vancouver.

Pulp and paper mills provide employment in 5 plants. The mills are: the Port Mellon pulp mill of Canadian Forest Products Ltd.; the Scott Paper Ltd. mill at New Westminster; the Island Paper Mills Ltd. plant on Annacis Island; the Western Pulp Ltd. Partnership pulp mill at Woodfibre (Squamish); and the Paperboard Industries Corp. paperboard mill in Burnaby. Together they represented capacity of 450,000 tonnes of pulp and 378,000 tonnes of paper annually, 6.4 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively, of the Provincial totals in 1986. Expansion of pulp capacity and the addition of newsprint at Port Mellon is planned, as is a new coated paper mill at Britannia Beach.

There are also a number of paper converting plants producing a wide range of paper items, several plants producing laminated wood beams and trusses, wood preservation plants, lumber remanufacturers, and a number of sash, door, and millwork operations. The Vancouver Area also houses virtually all of the head office operations of the Province's major forest companies; together they employ many thousands of workers in the non-manufacturing end of the business. Additional development of the forest industries is anticipated through greater diversification and increased productivity. Much of the milling capacity in the Region has been upgraded or replaced in recent years, and this process is continuing, which suggests that further reductions in employment at basic conversion facilities are probable.

AGRICULTURE[1]

Although the Mainland/Southwest Region contains the largest urban centre in British Columbia, and thousands of acres of farmland have been lost to other uses over the years, it remains the leading farming district by a wide margin. Of 5,751 census farms (with sales of $250 or more), over 26 percent reported cash receipts exceeding $100,000, and 250 farms had gross sales over $500,000 in 1985. In view of high average returns and low average size, farming operations may be described as intensive and highly specialized. As the following table illustrates, they are also extremely diverse.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

	Sunshine Coast	Greater Vancouver	Fraser Valley	Central Dewdney-Alouette	Fraser-Cheam	Squamish-Lillooet
Total number of farms	41	1,325	2,549	653	1,075	108
Value of products sold in 1985						
$250,000 and over	-	161	399	66	157	1
$100,000 to $249,999	1	136	315	70	203	6
$50,000 to $99,999	-	87	132	24	51	11
$25,000 to $49,999	2	110	175	29	42	8
$10,000 to $24,999	3	158	274	43	105	16
$5,000 to $9,999	3	144	246	62	126	17
$2,500 to $4,999	10	163	358	104	136	15
under $2,500	22	366	650	255	255	34
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type						
Dairy	1	60	287	96	286	1
Cattle	2	145	420	96	202	26
Hogs	2	13	66	13	46	-
Poultry	1	53	265	25	48	4
Wheat	-	-	1	-	2	-
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	-	5	2	-	1	-
Field crops, other than small grains	-	49	8	2	4	17
Fruits and vegetables	4	275	310	46	92	10
Miscellaneous specialty	8	265	367	71	82	9
Mixed	1	94	173	49	57	7

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[1] Statistics on farm land, livestock, land use, capital values, and employment exclude 41 farms in the Sunshine Coast Area.

The most intensive farming activity (that which produces the highest return per acre) is found closest to - or within - metropolitan Vancouver. Analysis of historical records indicates a gradual outward movement from Vancouver over time, with those sectors having the biggest land requirements (dairy and beef cattle) becoming concentrated at the outer limits of the Region or moving right out of the Lower Mainland.

Farm land in 1986 totalled 252,184 acres (102,054 ha) or 2.7 percent of the Region; 183,359 acres, or 73 percent, were classified as improved and 134,119 acres were under crops. Just over half of the crop land was in tame hay; however, the Region is unable to produce enough hay for local needs and has become a major importer. Other fodder crops comprised a further 20,273 acres, followed by vegetables (14,705 acres), small fruits (12,304 acres), potatoes (5,172 acres), and nursery crops (2,471 acres). In relation to Provincial totals, vegetables represented 79 percent, nursery crops 64 percent, small fruits 74 percent, and potatoes 66 percent. In addition, 962,485 square metres of greenhouse space was reported in 1986, as well as 191,175 square metres of mushroom houses, which represented 74 and 96 percent of the provincial totals, respectively.

The Regions's leading role is also evident in both livestock and poultry. Cattle numbered 140,433 in 1986, a figure exceeded only by the Thompson-Okanagan Region. Just under two-thirds of the Province's dairy cows and heifers, 75,858 in number, were recorded in 1986. Pigs (72 percent of the Provincial total), hens and chickens (75 percent), and turkeys (85 percent), also make a significant contribution to the value of livestock and poultry inventories, which totalled $151.7 million in 1986. The value of all farm product sales in 1985 was $591.3 million, 55.7 percent of the provincial total.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery and stock was estimated at $2,387.8 million in 1986, 36.8 percent of the total for the Province. The industry provided the equivalent of 6,207 person-years in full-time and part-time employment. Many mote jobs are based on agricultural processing, farming inputs and the related sales and distribution functions. Although the industry plays a large role in the regional economy, many farms are not viable units. Farm operators reported 563,240 days of off-farm labour, the equivalent of 2,166 full-time jobs.

MINING

All of the New Westminster Mining Division, the bulk of the Lillooet and a small part of the Vancouver Division are within the Region's boundaries. Major past producers include the Britannia mine on Howe Sound, which was in operation almost continuously from 1905 to 1974, and the Bridge River gold camp. The latter contained the Pioneer mine, which operated between 1925 and 1960, and the Bralorne, which produced from 1932 to 1971. More recent operations include the Northair at Whistler (1976-1982) and the Carolin gold mine near Hope (1981-1984).

At the present time, industrial minerals and structural materials constitute the bulk of mining activity in the Region. Cement, clay products, sand, gravel, and lime will account for most of the value of mineral production in the foreseeable future, as they have for some years. Nevertheless, metals may again play a significant role. Precious metals properties are under intense study in the Bralorne camp, and bioleaching studies at Carolin may solve the gold recovery and effluent problems that forced the mine to close. Recent seismic work is to be followed up by exploration drilling to determine if commercial deposits of oil or natural gas are to be found within the Fraser River delta.

The Region is not a significant contributor to Provincial mineral output; value of production in 1985 was only 3.9 percent of the British Columbia total. Of the eight Development Regions, the Mainland/Southwest consistently ranks sixth or seventh. However, the cement, lime and clay products represent manufactures whereas the output of the other regions is predominantly in the nature of raw materials.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Gold	11,367,302	8,098,545	8,080,051	9,915,118	8,926,835	--
Silver	1,090,576	514,313	323,592	26,045	10,831	--
Lime and limestone	98,903	101,569	1,377,454	139,766	153,484	116,851
Cement	57,446,234	58,167,660	52,021,479	60,401,278	62,977,541	66,344,756
Clay products	10,387,121	10,292,772	5,853,261	7,335,946	7,230,396	9,390,548
Other structural materials	27,357,534	41,239,056	28,373,640	31,461,171	48,181,314	58,381,665
Zinc	729,419	806,387	418,337	--	1,168	--
Copper	71,717	40,300	18,600	--	129	--
Industrial minerals	--	--	--	18,060	32,976	--
Lead	591,279	413,349	216,100	--	--	--
Totals	109,140,085	119,673,951	96,682,514	109,297,384	127,514,674	134,233,820

TOURISM

Vancouver is the pulse of the Mainland/Southwest Region of British Columbia. This metropolitan centre of more than a million people contains facilities for almost every urban recreation: restaurants representing every corner of the world; nightclubs, discotheques and intimate bars; art galleries, symphony halls, theatres and movie houses; shopping malls, boutiques and sophisticated stores; parks and beaches; hotels, motels and resort complexes. It also has one of the most beautiful settings of any city in the world. Within an hour's driving distance of city centre one can find outdoor recreations including sailing or fishing in Howe Sound, skiing or hiking on the North Shore mountains, fishing in mountain streams, water sports in numerous lakes, and hunting.

British Columbia's greatest concentration of convention facilities is found here. From the hotels of downtown Vancouver to the resorts of Harrison Hot Springs, Whistler, and the Sunshine Coast, facilities are available to house conventions of any size.

North-west from Vancouver is the Sunshine Coast which has long been a favourite retreat for city dwellers. The farmlands of the Fraser Valley run east from Vancouver almost to Hope, where the famous Fraser Canyon begins. At the far eastern end of the Region is Manning Provincial Park, where each season offers its special attractions, from skiing to spring flowers in alpine meadows, to hiking well-marked trails, to fishing in well-stocked lakes and streams. To the north is Squamish, a popular site for rock climbing and windsurfing, and the burgeoning Whistler four-seasons resort community with world-class skiing facilities.

The Region is the major attraction for out-of-Province visitors and residents from other regions as well. Of the 8 Development Regions, the Lower Mainland ranks first in terms of roofed accommodation by a wide margin.

The following tables are derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishment with 4 or more rooms for rent. Although the tables do not include campground rental fees, they do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist expenditures, the degree of seasonality experienced, and the distribution within the Region. In 1987, room rental outlays in the Mainland/Southwest reached $270.64 million, 52.7 percent of the Provincial total. Fully two-thirds of the amount was spent within Vancouver City and 58.5 percent within the downtown core. It is of interest to note that while Expo 86 distorted the general pattern of growth, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (in which Whistler is located) has shown continued rapid expansion.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
Mainland/Southwest Region
($ Million)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	10.69	12.95	17.01	15.20	19.89	20.37	23.53	26.40	21.71	16.86	13.25	11.83	209.68
1986	13.09	14.76	16.73	17.73	43.14	48.56	53.51	53.61	51.07	31.86	15.25	12.35	371.66
1987	13.65	16.08	19.79	17.76	22.71	27.69	30.76	35.73	29.91	24.26	17.31	14.99	270.64

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL DISTRICT
($ Million)

	1985	1986	1987
Sunshine Coast	1.64	1.68	1.91
Greater Vancouver	182.22	334.90	235.37
Dewdney-Alouette	1.08	2.07	1.26
Central Fraser Valley	3.39	6.32	3.41
Fraser-Cheam	8.95	10.29	9.19
Squamish-Lillooet	12.40	16.40	19.51

COMMERCIAL FISHING

It is estimated that there are 2,975 registered fishing vessels in the Mainland/Southwest Region, providing employment for about 5,110 fishermen. The landed value of the fisheries harvest represents about 10 percent of the provincial total, or $35-40 million in 1986. However, vessels resident in the Region account for an estimated 50 percent of the value of the catch taken over the entire coast, or almost $200 million in 1986.

Processing plants operating in this Region also depend on the catch from many other parts of the coast. Production from the 88 plants licenced in 1986/87 had a wholesale value of just under $500 million in 1986, or 65 percent of the British Columbia total. The plants provide employment for about 1,600 persons, on average, with up to almost twice that during peak periods.

The Region has seen substantial mariculture development, almost exclusively in the Sunshine Coast Area. In 1985, there were 91 active oyster leases in the Region, incorporating an area of 390 hectares. As of December 1987, there were 72 finfish and 98 shellfish approved tenures, with an additional 33 and 35 applications, respectively, still pending. A further 42 localities were under review. Although the outlook for increased production at existing farms is good, the potential for establishement of new farms is limited by regulations that require a minimum of 3 kilometres between farms, and by competing land and water use.

Another aquaculture component with economic significance is freshwater fish farming. Some 65 licences (excluding those for tanks in restaurants and stores) were issued as of March 1988 in the Region. Some farms provide fee fishing, while others sell their product directly to consumers or to fish markets and restaurants. More recently, the sale of fry to salmon farms has become a very important component of the freshwater farming industry, and a critical factor in the salmon farming sector.

Because the boundary between the Mainland/Southwest and Vancouver Island/Coast Regions cannot be precisely defined over water, it is impossible to allocate catch statistics with any degree of accuracy. While no division has been attempted, it is known that the bulk of the Southern Zone harvest occurs beyond the boundaries of the Mainland/Southwest Region.

The following table provides consolidated landing statistics from Fisheries and Oceans Canada for that part of the Province south of the Ocean Falls Area southern boundary. The figures represent landings within that zone rather than the harvest by local fishermen. Despite their limitations, they do provide a measure of the relative importance of the various types of catch, as well as an indication of the yearly fluctuations in the quantity and value of each component. A longer time series would show even greater fluctuations, as both 1985 and 1986 were good years in terms of the salmon cycles.

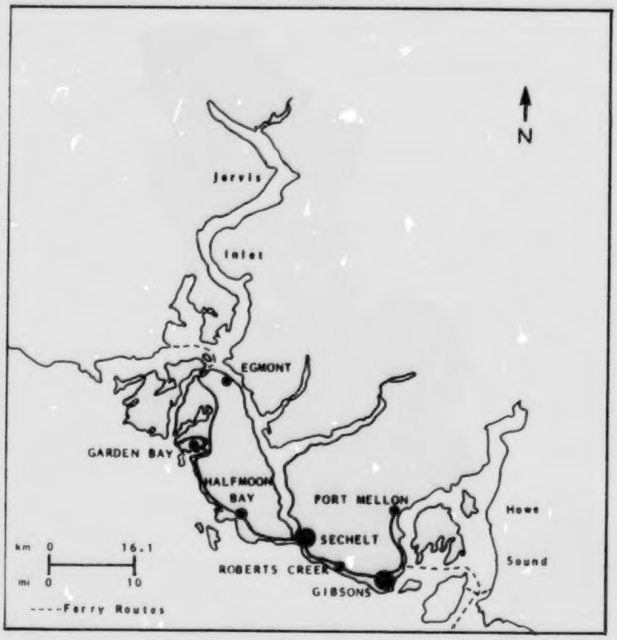
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES - FISH LANDED
Southern Zone

	1985		1986	
	tonnes	$000	tonnes	$000
Salmon	65,098	160,087	47,564	172,842
Herring	7,233	16,900	705	2,399
Halibut	435	1,278	698	3,166
Groundfish*	23,696	13,895	30,417	19,665
Shellfish	14,625	18,189	14,323	19,306
Other fish	216	164	163	151
Totals	111,303	210,513	93,870	217,479

* Excludes deliveries of hake by B.C. fishermen to foreign vessels under special agreement, with a value of $2.25 million in 1985 and $4.38 million in 1986.

SUNSHINE COAST AREA

The Area comprises the Sunshine Coast Census Division (Regional District) with a total land area of approximately 388,000 ha. It includes the Town of Gibsons (1986 population 2,675), the Village of Sechelt (1,224) and the communities of Davie Bay (453), Francis Peninsula (441), Garden Bay (349), Granthams Landing (137), Halfmoon Bay (539), Hopkins Landing (189), Madeira Park (326), Porpoise Bay (157), Roberts Creek (1,597), Selma Park (487), West Sechelt (1,401), and Wilson Creek (669).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Sunshine Coast Area was 16,758 persons, an increase of 8.1 percent from 1981. Logging is the leading resource sector, and the largest single source of employment is a pulp mill at Port Mellon, currently undergoing a major expansion which will secure existing jobs and provide a major economic boost during the construction period, 1988-91. A significant number of fishermen are based in small communities along the coast. The Area's proximity to Vancouver and frequent ferry service have been instrumental in attracting an increasing number of visitors. Vacation cottages are numerous; many have been improved for year-round residency upon the owner's retirement. People seeking an alternative lifestyle and the newly retired currently account for most of the Area's population increase. Prospects appear good for continued steady growth in tourism and the retirement industry. There is also potential for relocation of wood processing facilities from Greater Vancouver, a process that has already been initiated. The mining industry currently consists of a number of large sand and gravel pits. If the proposed natural gas pipeline to Vancouver Island proceeds as planned. Petrochemicals development in the Area is a future possibility.

MANUFACTURING

The Howe Sound Pulp Division of Canfor Corporation at Port Mellon is the largest establishment in the Area. Other manufacturing in 1987 included sawmilling, machine shops, sheet metal, woodwork, seafood processing, aquaculture supplies, and printing and publishing. No statistics are available.

FORESTRY

The forest resources under sustained-yield management are contained within a portion of the Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Area. Both Jervis Inlet and Howe Sound are extensively utilized for purposes of log storage and log sorting, activities which provide significant forestry employment. The Port Mellon pulp mill of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. is the major manufacturing operation. The mill has a rated daily capacity of 625 tonnes of bleached kraft pulp, following a major upgrading program completed in late 1985. Bayside Sawmills Ltd. also operated a small sawmill at Port Mellon in 1986 with a shift capacity of 25 Mfbm. In December 1987, Canadian Forest Products announced a $635 million project to increase pulp capacity to 1,000 tonnes per day by 1990 and add a 535 tonne per day newsprint mill by 1991. A new company, Howe Sound Pulp & Paper Ltd., jointly owned with Oji Paper Co. Ltd. of Japan, is the operator. The project will not create any new direct jobs, but will secure the existing positions. Another possible development is a major new sawmill at Langdale, proposed by Terminal Forest Products Ltd.

AGRICULTURE

Topography limits agricultural land to a narrow coastal strip between Gibsons and Sechelt. Although the berry industry was once important here, the emphasis today is on mixed farming as a pleasant means of supplementing other sources of income. Nursery crops constitute one of the few commercial endeavours. Tame hay accounted for 178 of the 233 acres under crops in 1986; fruits and vegetables accounted for a further 16 acres. Cattle numbered only 80 head. In 1986 there were 41 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) in the Sunshine Coast Area. Only 6 farms reported sales of $10,000 or more. Total sales receipts in 1985 were $325,000 for the Sunshine Coast Area.

MINING

Large sand and gravel pits serving the Greater Vancouver market are located on Howe Sound and on Jervis and Sechelt Inlets. A dolomite property (CANDOL) has also been the subject of recent study. A large copper prospect on Gambier Island has been outlined but early development appears to be precluded by environmental concerns.

TOURISM

The Sunshine Coast is a popular summer resort district and contains many vacation cottages belonging to Vancouver residents. (These often become retirement homes.) A car ferry service links Langdale with Horseshoe Bay and Earls Cove with Saltery Bay. Picturesque islands and fiords abound along Highway No. 101 and the tidal waters offer excellent boating conditions. There is a wide range of commercial accommodations available as well as Provincial park facilities for highway travellers and boaters. Coho and Chinook salmon make this coast a favourite of anglers. Fresh-water fish, including Rainbow and Cut-throat trout and Dolly Varden, are found in good numbers. Deer hunting is also popular in season.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 189 commercial fishing vessels in the Sunshine Coast Area that provide employment for about 325 persons, or 3 percent of the provincial total.

The Sechelt Community Development Project hatchery north of the head of Sechelt Inlet at Porpoise Bay, operated by the Sechelt Indian Band under contract to S.E.P., began operation in 1984. An additional small hatchery at Vancouver Bay is a joint project of Fisheries & Oceans Canada and B.C. Forest Products Ltd.

The Sunshine Coast is one of the most popular areas on the coast for mariculture. Almost all of the 72 approved finfish farm tenures (47 operating farms) in the Mainland/Southwest Region as of December 1987 are located here, and 66 percent of the 1987 provincial farmed salmon harvest came from the Area. As well, there were 37 active oyster leases incorporating 170 hectares of foreshore in 1985, and many applications for raft-type shellfish culture have been received since then.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	15,500	7,835	7,685	16,640	8,275	8,340
0 - 4	1,070	560	485	1,175	630	590
5 - 14	2,115	1,045	1,090	2,165	1,105	1,090
15 - 24	2,075	1,075	1,010	1,750	865	895
25 - 34	2,695	1,380	1,345	2,395	1,165	1,245
35 - 44	1,835	950	875	2,495	1,305	1,185
45 - 54	1,570	795	785	1,620	830	820
55 - 64	1,885	870	1,025	2,085	975	1,085
65 and Over	2,240	1,140	1,090	2,835	1,385	1,475

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,035	1,300	1,700
2	1,760	2,445	2,720
3	690	850	900
4	675	920	975
5	335	360	385
6 and Over	190	150	105
Average per Household	2.6	2.5	2.4

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	3,760	4,885	5,910
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	270	360	0
Other	505	815	1,065
Owned	3,485	4,645	5,010
Rented	1,180	1,395	1,590

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	4,890	153,982	31,489
Private Households	6,795	193,161	28,427

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	95	1.3
Fishing and Trapping	245	3.4
Logging and Forestry	710	9.8
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	70	1.0
Manufacturing	850	11.7
Construction	620	8.6
Transportation and Storage	495	6.8
Communication and Utilities	175	2.4
Wholesale Trade	180	2.5
Retail Trade	985	13.6
Finance and Insurance	150	2.1
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	140	1.9
Business Service	150	2.1
Government Service	320	4.4
Educational Service	450	6.2
Health and Social Service	540	7.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	495	6.8
Other Service Industries	570	7.9
Total Experienced Labour Force	7,250	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 46, SUNSHINE COAST

1977-78	2,582	1983-84	2,965
1978-79	2,586	1984-85	2,903
1979-80	2,740	1985-86	2,919
1980-81	2,848	1986-87	2,742
1981-82	2,933	1987-88	2,840
1982-83	2,987		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Gibsons	3,978	13,778	3,981	1,695	1,726	804	1,258	1,676

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Sechelt	6,278	6,294	6,385	6,636	6,515	6,540	6,846	7,249
COMMERCIAL								
Sechelt	3,322	3,254	3,409	3,455	3,277	3,241	3,369	3,566

NEWSPAPERS - Sunshine Coast News (Gibsons) weekly - circulation 9,506 (January 1988); The Press (Sechelt) weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - St. Mary's Hospital, Sechelt - 48 beds, 8 bassinets, 22 extended care beds.

GIBSONS TOWN

Incorporated in 1929, Gibsons has an area of 507.4 ha. By highway and ferry the Town is 25 km west of Vancouver and 23 km southeast of Sechelt.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,935	2,070	2,595	2,675
Males	990	1,025	1,255	1,295
Females	950	1,045	1,340	1,380
Under Age 15	505	475	515	520
Aged 15 to 64	1,180	1,300	1,670	1,700
Aged 65 or Over	250	295	410	445
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	690	785	1,020	1,100
Persons per Household	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Owned Dwellings	480	530	700	690
Rented Dwellings	205	250	320	415
TOTAL FAMILIES	510	555	725	725
Persons per Family	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	500	630	610
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	55	90	115

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,074
1977	2,072
1978	2,148
1979	2,313
1980	2,484
1981	2,594
1982	2,710
1983	2,756
1984	2,738
1985	2,703
1986*	2,675
1987	2,680

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

SECHELT DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1956, Sechelt has an area of 4,828.9 ha. By highway the District is 23 km northwest of Gibsons, and 87 km southeast of Powell River by highway and ferry.

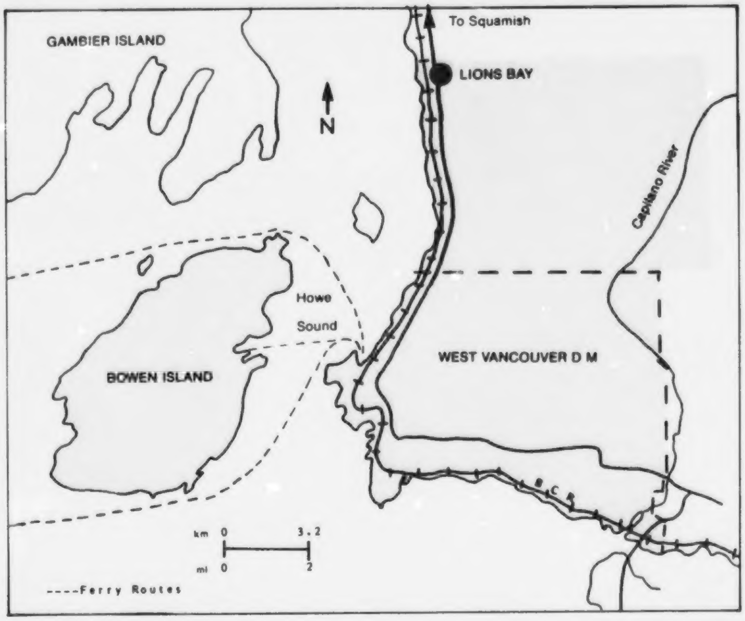
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	590	820	1,095	1,220
Males	285	420	535	550
Females	305	405	560	675
Under Age 15	160	200	220	215
Aged 15 to 64	330	470	670	710
Aged 65 or Over	100	150	205	300
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	215	310	435	520
Persons per Household	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2
Owned Dwellings	130	210	295	360
Rented Dwellings	85	95	145	160
TOTAL FAMILIES	165	215	315	335
Persons per Family	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.0	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	200	295	295
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	25	40

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	822
1977	849
1978	916
1979	939
1980	1,045
1981	1,096
1982	1,163
1983	1,187
1984	1,208
1985	1,227
1986*	1,224
1987	4,890

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

WEST VANCOUVER AREA

The Area comprises the District of West Vancouver (1986 population 36,266), the Village of Lions Bay (1,152) and the unincorporated land to the north and west within the Greater Vancouver Census Division (Regional District). It includes the community of Bowen Island (1,447). Total land area is approximately 14,350 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the West Vancouver Area was 40,734 persons, an increase of 3.9 percent from 1976. The Area is primarily a residential suburb, with most of its residents employed in other parts of Metropolitan Vancouver. Average income is the highest in the Province, by a wide margin. Growth was rapid up to and including the 1960s, but the potential for further expansion is greatly limited by topography. West Vancouver also contains very expensive residential properties and this too will tend to limit the rate of future population increase. The major source of employment within the Area is a large shopping centre, Park Royal, near the north end of the Lions Gate Bridge, connecting West Vancouver with Vancouver City.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is of relatively little importance in the Area, being limited to such activities/products as bakeries, upholstery, pollution control equipment, boat covers, woodwork, packaging, electronics, computer software, clothing, dental equipment, inflatable work boats, precision instruments, processed foods, and printing in 1987. Principal statistics for the District of West Vancouver, Belcarra, Lions Bay, White Rock, and unincorporated parts of Greater Vancouver Regional District in 1984 were as follows:

	West Vancouver and miscellaneous GVRD
Establishments	32
Employees	201
Salaries and wages	$4,802,000
Value of shipments	$37,479,000
Value added	$14,099,000

FORESTRY

The forestry sector is of minor importance. There has been some logging activity north of Horseshoe Bay and in conjunction with the skiing development in Cypress Bowl.

TOURISM

Two scenic highways, the Upper Levels (part of the Trans-Canada Highway) and Marine Drive, traverse the Area. Among the attractions are the exclusive residential districts, Hollyburn Ridge (a year-round alpine recreation district), Lighthouse Park, Horseshoe Bay, and Cypress Bowl skiing area. Numerous coves and bays indent the rugged coastline, including Eagle Harbour, Fisherman's Cove and West Bay. The Area is noted for excellent salmon fishing and contains many popular spots for picnics, boating and swimming. Horseshoe Bay is the terminus for ferries serving Nanaimo (on Vancouver Island), Bowen Island and the Sunshine Coast, with the result that there is a heavy flow of automobile traffic all year although it peaks during the summer months. However, because the emphasis is on residential properties, commercial development is limited.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

It is estimated that there are 11 registered commercial fishing vessels providing employment for about 20 persons.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	39,205	18,615	20,555	40,690	19,325	21,365
0 - 4	1,610	840	800	1,785	955	830
5 - 14	4,535	2,350	2,185	4,145	2,160	2,000
15 - 24	6,110	3,225	2,905	5,425	2,800	2,650
25 - 34	4,440	2,010	2,435	4,460	2,035	2,390
35 - 44	5,370	2,585	2,785	6,355	3,000	3,320
45 - 54	5,420	2,670	2,765	5,400	2,595	2,755
55 - 64	5,345	2,570	2,855	5,675	2,705	2,955
65 and Over	6,330	2,440	3,905	7,490	3,070	4,485

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	2,865	3,730	4,125
2	4,625	5,225	5,700
3	2,025	2,260	2,300
4	2,280	2,345	2,440
5	1,265	1,070	1,065
6 and Over	720	415	375
Average per Household	2.8	2.6	2.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	9,280	10,200	10,610
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	4,105	4,440	3,835
Other	355	420	2,580
Owned	9,595	10,690	11,190
Rented	4,160	4,335	3,835

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	11,455	803,358	70,132
Private Households	16,010	960,259	59,979

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	55	0.3
Fishing and Trapping	40	0.2
Logging and Forestry	145	0.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	165	0.8
Manufacturing	1,495	6.9
Construction	1,020	4.7
Transportation and Storage	830	3.8
Communication and Utilities	650	3.0
Wholesale Trade	1,260	5.8
Retail Trade	2,695	12.4
Finance and Insurance	1,335	6.2
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	1,230	5.7
Business Service	3,100	14.3
Government Service	980	4.5
Educational Service	1,410	6.5
Health and Social Service	1,820	8.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,405	6.5
Other Service Industries	2,035	9.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	21,675	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 45, WEST VANCOUVER

1977-78	6,750	1983-84	5,236
1978-79	6,451	1984-85	5,043
1979-80	6,240	1985-86	4,949
1980-81	5,882	1986-87	5,128
1981-82	5,567	1987-88	5,257
1982-83	5,376		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
West Vancouver	44,626	40,973	19,323	32,549	35,160	36,994	60,040	38,413

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
North & West Vancouver	68,044	67,735	68,390	70,400	71,713	73,042	75,935	78,500
COMMERCIAL								
North & West Vancouver	9,309	9,077	9,074	9,351	9,426	9,687	9,935	10,241

NEWSPAPERS - North Shore News (North and West Vancouver) published three days per week - circulation 58,804 (September 1987); Bowen Island, West Vancouver Undercurrent, published every other week - circulation 6,000 (May 1987).

WEST VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1912, West Vancouver has an area of 9,893.7 ha. Located on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, the District lies to the west of North Vancouver.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	36,440	37,145	35,730	36,265
Males	17,580	17,840	16,960	17,205
Females	18,860	19,300	18,765	19,065
Under Age 15	8,635	6,645	5,530	5,200
Aged 15 to 64	23,945	25,580	24,620	24,510
Aged 65 or Over	3,860	4,920	5,575	6,540
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	11,775	13,120	13,515	14,015
Persons per Household	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5
Owned Dwellings	8,120	9,070	9,795	10,365
Rented Dwellings	3,650	4,045	3,720	3,645
TOTAL FAMILIES	9,510	9,905	9,850	10,270
Persons per Family	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	9,125	9,000	9,390
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	785	855	885

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	35,754
1977	35,049
1978	34,942
1979	35,168
1980	35,620
1981	35,728
1982	35,667
1983	35,774
1984	35,890
1985	36,075
1986	36,266
1987	36,592

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

LIONS BAY VILLAGE

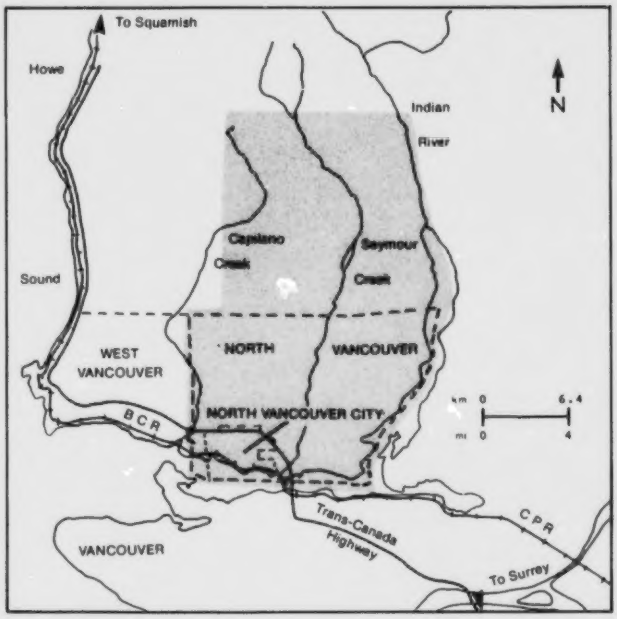
Incorporated in 1971, Lions Bay has an area of 286.7 ha. By highway the Village is approximately 10 km north of Horseshoe Bay in West Vancouver.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	395	785	1,075	1,155
Males	200	385	560	590
Females	195	400	520	565
Under Age 15	115	220	310	300
Aged 15 to 64	265	540	730	790
Aged 65 or Over	15	25	35	45
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	120	245	355	385
Persons per Household	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
Owned Dwellings	110	225	330	335
Rented Dwellings	15	20	25	45
TOTAL FAMILIES	120	240	320	335
Persons per Family	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	235	300	315
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	10	15	15

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	785
1977	877
1978	960
1979	978
1980	1,052
1981	1,078
1982	1,107
1983	1,120
1984	1,134
1985	1,181
1986	1,152
1987	1,150

NORTH VANCOUVER AREA

The Area comprises the City of North Vancouver (1986 population 35,698), the District of North Vancouver (68,241) and the unincorporated land to the north within the Greater Vancouver Census Division (Regional District). Total land area is approximately 34,625 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the North Vancouver Area was 104,306 persons, an increase of 4.5 percent from 1981. This is an important residential suburb, with many residents employed in Vancouver City or other parts of Metropolitan Vancouver. The "North Shore" historically has grown as a residential district because of its proximity to the commercial centre of Vancouver and because the mountain slopes offer unexcelled views of the harbour and city. However, it is apparent that in recent years there has been a population shift eastward along both sides of the Fraser River where large parcels of less-expensive land could be assembled for both residential and industrial purposes. This development will tend to hold down population growth in the North Vancouver Area in the short to medium term, although there is considerable room for new residential development in the eastern part of the District. The commercial and industrial waterfront district has undergone major upgrading and expansion that will continue as long as land is available. North Vancouver is an important shipping and rail centre and the site of a wide range of manufacturing and service operations.

MANUFACTURING

Transportation equipment is the leading manufacturing category with a number of shipyards and Pacific Truck and Trailer Ltd.'s large plant. A wide range of additional products is manufactured, ranging from baked goods, pulp mill chemicals, paint, electronics, machinery, building products, boats, and furniture to leather coats. Principal statistics for the Area in 1984 were as follows:

	North Vancouver City	North Vancouver District
Establishments	69	110
Employees	1,204	2,366
Wages and salaries	$36,272,000	$71,896,000
Value of shipments	$87,066,000	$241,701,000
Value added	$40,417,000	$143,126,000

FORESTRY

The forest industries have declined in importance as urban and port pressures have encouraged firms to relocate. Logging is carried out primarily on Indian Arm and within the Greater Vancouver Water District. The Area is within the Fraser Timber Supply Area. The Nova Lumber Co. Ltd. sawmill (capacity of 150 Mfbm per shift) was the only remaining operation in 1986.

TOURISM

Tourism plays an important role in the economy. The alpine recreation areas of Grouse Mountain and Mount Seymour Park are accessible the year-round. Both have chair-lifts and chalets and offer skiing in winter, as well as sightseeing, picnicking and hiking in summer. Grouse Mountain boasts a cable car "Sky Ride" as well. Capilano Canyon and Lynn Canyon Park have suspension footbridges and attractive walks. Deep Cove offers picnicking, boating and swimming facilities. Cleveland Dam and the lake which it has created are popular attractions. Salmon are caught in Indian Arm, and Steelhead, Coho, and Rainbow trout are available in the Capilano, Lynn and Seymour Rivers. A fish hatchery - itself a major tourist attraction - was completed on the Capilano River late in 1972. However, with easy access to downtown Vancouver and other parts of the Lower Mainland, the industry is not limited to serving only those visitors attracted by activities and points of interest within the Area's boundaries.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

It is estimated that there are 80 registered commercial fishing vessels providing employment for about 135 persons, or 1 percent of the Provincial total. Some processing is also carried out.

Capilano Hatchery is a major facility that was constructed in 1971-72 and was subsequently enlarged. As well, B.C.I.T. operates Seymour River Hatchery and Deep Cove Sea Pens on contract to S.E.P.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	99,745	48,870	50,870	104,280	50,815	53,490
0 - 4	5,465	2,700	2,690	6,485	3,370	3,150
5 - 14	12,875	6,520	6,325	11,650	5,875	5,760
15 - 24	18,795	9,480	9,465	16,510	8,315	8,190
25 - 34	17,530	8,670	8,835	19,015	9,320	9,630
35 - 44	14,980	7,510	7,580	17,190	8,400	8,780
45 - 54	12,040	6,075	6,040	12,575	6,175	6,400
55 - 64	9,680	4,620	5,090	10,455	5,200	5,345
65 and Over	8,400	3,350	5,105	10,415	4,160	6,275

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	5,790	9,240	9,745
2	10,010	12,395	13,700
3	5,615	6,375	7,060
4	6,545	6,535	6,765
5	3,065	2,550	2,420
6 and Over	1,555	975	865
Average per Household	2.9	2.6	2.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	19,705	21,725	22,275
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	11,245	13,995	3,425
Other	1,650	2,460	15,000
Owned	21,190	23,170	24,820
Rented	11,420	15,045	15,735

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	28,820	1,343,937	46,632
Private Households	40,635	1,664,183	40,954

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	295	0.5
Fishing and Trapping	140	0.2
Logging and Forestry	350	0.6
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	465	0.8
Manufacturing	5,665	9.3
Construction	3,470	5.7
Transportation and Storage	3,590	5.9
Communication and Utilities	2,515	4.1
Wholesale Trade	3,160	5.2
Retail Trade	7,865	12.9
Finance and Insurance	3,810	6.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	1,985	3.3
Business Service	5,830	9.6
Government Service	3,495	5.7
Educational Service	3,350	5.5
Health and Social Service	4,965	8.2
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	4,550	7.5
Other Service Industries	5,180	8.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	60,800	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 44, NORTH VANCOUVER

1977-78	19,528	1983-84	15,554
1978-79	18,725	1984-85	15,317
1979-80	18,493	1985-86	15,235
1980-81	17,589	1986-87	15,175
1981-82	16,530	1987-88	15,187
1982-83	15,979		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
North Vancouver City	43,604	37,009	49,726	24,979	21,307	66,125	43,735	41,133
North Vancouver District	45,543	44,357	27,610	47,259	46,938	53,978	44,720	54,332

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
North & West Vancouver	68,044	67,735	68,390	70,400	71,713	73,042	75,935	78,500
COMMERCIAL								
North & West Vancouver	9,309	9,077	9,074	9,351	9,426	9,687	9,935	10,241

NEWSPAPERS - North Shore News (North and West Vancouver) published 3 days per week - circulation 58,804 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Lions Gate Hospital, North Vancouver - 401 beds, 43 bassinets, 319 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Pacific Maritime Training Centre, total 1986/87 enrolment - 134; Capilano College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 4,021.

NORTH VANCOUVER CITY

Incorporated in 1907, North Vancouver has an area of 1,267.3 ha. Located on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, the City adjoins North Vancouver District to the north, east and west.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	31,845	31,935	33,955	35,700
Males	15,385	15,390	16,135	16,885
Females	16,460	16,545	17,815	18,815
Under Age 15	7,205	5,005	4,260	4,590
Aged 15 to 64	21,570	23,245	25,395	26,255
Aged 65 or Over	3,070	3,685	4,300	4,840
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	11,520	13,425	16,115	17,095
Persons per Household	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Owned Dwellings	4,495	5,500	5,655	6,170
Rented Dwellings	7,025	7,920	10,465	10,925
TOTAL FAMILIES	8,580	8,485	8,755	9,180
Persons per Family	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	1.0	0.8	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	7,400	7,480	7,560
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,085	1,280	1,620

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	31,934
1977	32,212
1978	32,549
1979	33,236
1980	33,810
1981	33,952
1982	34,105
1983	34,361
1984	34,766
1985	34,909
1986	35,698
1987	36,063

NORTH VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1891, North Vancouver has an area of 17,819.3 ha. Located on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, the District lies to the east of West Vancouver.

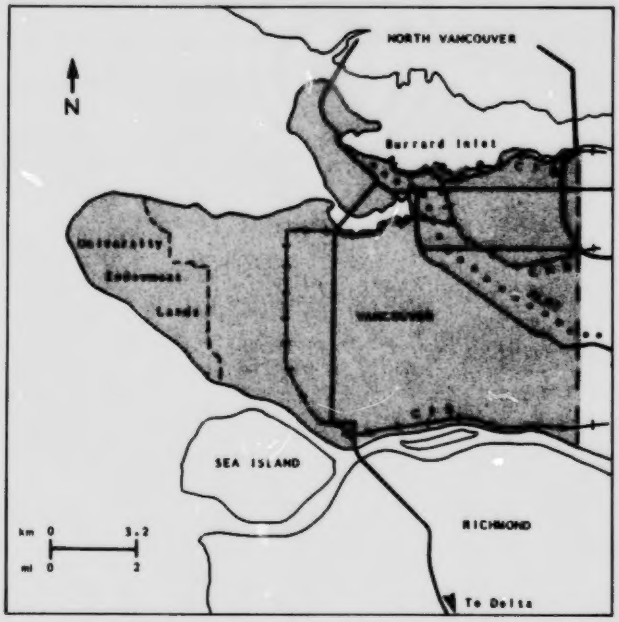
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	57,860	63,475	65,365	68,240
Males	29,195	31,830	32,495	33,715
Females	28,665	31,640	32,870	34,525
Under Age 15	18,285	16,340	13,860	5,200
Aged 15 to 64	37,195	44,175	47,440	24,510
Aged 65 or Over	2,380	2,960	4,065	6,540
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	15,630	19,090	21,945	23,405
Persons per Household	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	13,255	15,585	17,415	18,620
Rented Dwellings	2,345	3,500	4,530	4,785
TOTAL FAMILIES	14,645	16,825	18,235	19,560
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	15,350	16,345	17,465
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,475	1,885	2,095

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	63,760
1977	63,750
1978	63,699
1979	64,405
1980	65,494
1981	65,367
1982	65,536
1983	65,341
1984	65,864
1985	66,988
1986	68,241
1987	69,698

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

VANCOUVER AREA

The Area comprises the City of Vancouver (1986 population 431,147), the University Endowment Lands, and adjacent Indian Reserves. Total land area is approximately 13,000 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Vancouver Area was 435,991 persons, an increase of 4.0 percent from 1981. Vancouver City, with a 1986 population of 430,826, is the largest city in the Province and the core of the third largest metropolitan area in Canada. The Greater Vancouver Regional District, contained 1,266,152 people in 1986 or almost 44 percent of the total population of British Columbia. Even this figure tends to understate the size of the metropolis because suburban development has been extremely rapid in the Central Fraser Valley and Dewdney - Alouette Regional Districts during the past 15 years. In summary, Vancouver is the economic heart of the Province and the principal manufacturing, trade, and service centre.

The economies of the various areas within metropolitan Vancouver are mutually interdependent. A high proportion of those who earn their livelihood in the City are residents of adjacent municipalities. In recent years single detached dwellings in the urban area have been rapidly replaced by multiple dwelling units while the outlying districts have provided space for single family residences. As a result, the composition of the Vancouver Area population has changed significantly.

Vancouver, with its outstanding harbour, is one of North America's busiest ports and the leading dry-cargo port on the Pacific Coast. It is also the base for a large commercial fishing fleet. The rapidly expanding volume of Canadian trade with the Orient has been a major factor in the port's growing prominence. (The port of Vancouver actually extends beyond the boundaries of the Area to encompass Roberts Bank which is in the Delta Area.) The City is also an important railway hub, serviced by both Canadian transcontinental railways, by the BCR, and by Burlington Northern and other U.S.lines.

Vancouver has become an important financial centre and its many financial institutions have played a large role in fostering industrial and commercial development throughout the Province. Most of the major industrial concerns in British Columbia have their head offices in the City, in part because of their relationship with financial institutions and other valuable services that are concentrated in the Area.

Although post-secondary educational services are increasingly available in all parts of the Province, Vancouver remains the centre of much activity. The University of British Columbia is the largest of the three publicly funded universities in the Province, accounting for approximately 60 percent of all full-time university students. The City's beautiful setting, numerous attractions and wide range of facilities have made it a significant retirement centre and the major tourist destination in British Columbia. Tourist and convention spending makes a substantial contribution to retail trade. Retail, commercial and industrial sectors have tended to follow the population shift to the suburbs but Vancouver has retained its central role in all of these activities.

MANUFACTURING

Vancouver is the leading manufacturing centre in the Province and almost every industrial category is represented. Major non-forestry employers (those with more than 500 workers) in 1987 included Pacific Press Ltd. and Canron Inc. Western Bridge Division (steel fabricators). A further 24 firms (excluding head office operations) reported employing 200-499 workers. Principal statistics for the City of Vancouver in 1984 were as follows:

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages ($000)	Value of shipments ($000)	Value added ($000)
Food industries	70	3,956	110,311	757,878	244,131
Beverages	6	1,205	40,230	164,105	92,019
Textiles	27	454	6,804	24,942	11,634
Clothing	57	2,833	43,286	125,193	71,667
Wood industries	28	2,263	73,264	245,211	77,649
Printing and publishing	198	4,653	130,583	312,863	203,033
Fabricated metal products	83	1,692	52,541	181,013	84,182
Machinery	37	962	27,861	86,104	52,972
Electrical and electronic products	32	633	15,130	51,022	24,614
Chemical products	26	390	10,614	75,910	34,816
Others	223	3,553	91,894	290,042	149,912
Totals	787	22,594	602,519	2,314,284	1,046,629

FORESTRY

Vancouver is a major centre for the manufacturing of such forest products as lumber, shingles, and plywood. However, the industry has been steadily contracting over the past decade, due to both market forces and redevelopment of industrial sites on False Creek for residential and commercial purposes. By 1986, the number of primary conversion plants had fallen to six sawmills, one shake/shingle plant, one plywood plant, and one panelboard operation. However, the Huntting-Merritt shingle mill closed permanently at the end of 1987. The largest sawmills included: MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. (capacity of 270 Mfbm per shift); Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (315 Mfbm per shift); British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) (190 Mfbm per shift); Whonnock Industries Ltd. (now International Forest Products Ltd.) (160 Mfbm per shift); Terminal Forest Products Ltd. (150 Mfbm per shift); and Westcoast Cellufibre Ind. Ltd. (75 Mfbm per shift). A variety of other wood and paper industries, including manufacturers of doors, wooden boxes, paper bags and boxes, and other miscellaneous products, provide additional forestry-related employment, as do extensive head office operations.

AGRICULTURE

There were 14 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) in 1986. Small fruits, vegetables, tree fruits, nursery products, greenhouse and mushroom operations were reported in the past. Statistics for the Area are not available; they have been combined with those for Burnaby Area.

TOURISM

Vancouver is linked by freeway with the United States and is visited by many American tourists. In addition, it attracts large numbers of visitors from the rest of the Province and other parts of Canada, and the number of visitors from overseas is increasing rapidly. The convention business is an important part of the industry. A major attraction is Vancouver's setting amidst snow-capped mountains on one of the world's most beautiful harbours. Vancouver is a cosmopolitan city that has something to offer everyone, from the finest in accommodations, shops and restaurants to a wide range of recreational pursuits. Stanley Park, 400 hectares of native forest adjacent to the downtown area, features a zoo and aquarium along with a variety of recreational facilities. Chinatown, centred on East Pender Street, has Chinese restaurants and its shops offer authentic Chinese goods. Nearby Gastown offers numerous boutiques and restaurants in restored and remodelled old buildings. Art galleries, theatres, nightclubs, museums and the Planetarium provide for the performing and visual arts. The University of British Columbia at Point Grey combines a beautiful location with a blend of Gothic and modern architecture. Exhibition Park is the home of the Pacific National Exhibition, an amusement park, and sporting events (horse racing, hockey, etc.). Major league football games and other sporting and entertainment events are held in the covered B.C. Place Stadium, on the edge of downtown. Granville Island is the largest and most diverse of a number of public markets in the Lower Mainland. There are numerous parks, gardens, scenic drives, golf courses, sandy beaches and marinas within the city and in the surrounding Areas.

Room rental expenditures in 1987 totalled $180.86 million, 35 percent of all such outlays in the Province, making this by far the most important Area for tourism activity.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Vancouver is one of the leading fish processing centres in British columbia and the home for many fishing vessels. Processing operations include salmon canning, herring roe processing, specialty product manufacturing, and cold storage. These facilities are largely concentrated along the Burrard Inlet waterfront.

There are an estimated 990 commercial fishing vessels based in the Vancouver Area, providing employment for 1,700 persons, or 14 percent of the provincial total.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	419,170	203,575	215,715	435,770	212,225	223,335
0 - 4	19,665	10,120	9,500	22,175	11,475	10,710
5 - 14	40,815	20,790	19,855	39,130	20,110	18,840
15 - 24	72,750	35,515	37,320	67,225	33,235	34,180
25 - 34	82,195	41,635	40,425	89,505	44,795	44,760
35 - 44	48,225	24,560	23,795	63,010	32,400	30,625
45 - 54	45,795	23,440	22,385	44,560	22,775	21,860
55 - 64	45,750	21,160	24,655	44,940	21,920	22,935
65 and Over	63,935	26,120	37,960	65,455	25,955	39,445

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	54,255	66,915	73,360
2	50,155	52,500	55,485
3	21,015	20,935	22,770
4	17,535	17,625	18,935
5	9,970	9,415	9,455
6 and Over	8,660	7,445	7,180
Average per Household	2.5	2.3	2.3

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	71,195	80,270	70,890
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	85,615	87,585	29,770
Other	4,945	6,950	87,025
Owned	75,125	78,430	79,075
Rented	86,515	96,210	108,015

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	101,745	4,073,520	40,037
Private Households	187,260	6,084,228	32,491

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,575	0.7
Fishing and Trapping	650	0.3
Logging and Forestry	1,120	0.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	990	0.4
Manufacturing	26,320	11.1
Construction	10,840	4.6
Transportation and Storage	11,735	4.9
Communication and Utilities	8,185	3.4
Wholesale Trade	10,425	4.4
Retail Trade	27,440	11.5
Finance and Insurance	11,215	4.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	6,695	2.8
Business Service	18,915	8.0
Government Service	11,515	4.8
Educational Service	15,795	6.6
Health and Social Service	22,475	9.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	26,535	11.2
Other Service Industries	25,500	10.7
Total Experienced Labour Force	237,735	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 39, VANCOUVER

1977-78	61,920	1983-84	52,023
1978-79	59,511	1984-85	51,331
1979-80	57,499	1985-86	51,128
1980-81	55,539	1986-87	50,742
1981-82	53,777	1987-88	50,868
1982-83	52,921		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Vancouver	443,811	419,594	380,121	498,353	577,220	568,346	460,236	613,958

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Vancouver	194,536	188,366	190,574	191,284	194,058	196,419	203,577	209,075
COMMERCIAL								
Vancouver	37,648	36,850	36,709	36,254	35,890	36,098	36,565	36,605

NEWSPAPERS - Vancouver Sun, published every evening but Sunday - paid circulation 223,227 weekdays, 273,553 Saturday (September 1987); Vancouver Province, published every morning but Saturday - paid circulation 175,821 weekdays, 219,004 Sunday (September 1987); Buy and Sell Press weekly - circulation 35,430 (September 1987); East Ender weekly - circulation 51,750 (December 1987); The Georgia Straight weekly - circulation 55,000 (March 1987); Highland Echo weekly - circulation 52,120 (January 1988); Jewish Western Bulletin weekly - circulation 2,381 (August 1987); The Link (East Indian paper in English) published twice monthly; Mt. Pleasant Review weekly - circulation 3,000 (April 1987); The Overseas Times published twice monthly - circulation 12,000 (October 1987); Vancouver Le Soleil de Colombie weekly - circulation 3,600 (March 1987); South Vancouver Review weekly - circulation 22,000 (April 1987); The Vancouver Courier weekly - circulation 64,236 (December 1987); The Vancouver Courier Weekend Edition weekly - circulation 120,191 (December 1987); The Vancouver Pennysaver weekly - circulation 88,150 (May 1987); The Vancouver News published once a month; West Ender weekly - circulation 56,250 (December 1987); Vancouver Western News weekly - circulation 40,000 (July 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - A. Maxwell Evans Clinic, Vancouver - 84 beds, 0 bassinets; Children's Hospital, Vancouver - 185 beds, 55 bassinets; The Salvation Army Grace Hospital, Vancouver - 120 beds, 94 bassinets; Mount Saint Joseph Hospital, Vancouver - 121 beds, 0 bassinets, 150 extended care beds; St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver - 521 beds, 49 bassinets, 30 extended care beds; St. Vincent's Hospital, Vancouver - 157 beds, 0 bassinets, 75 extended care beds; Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver - 375 beds, 0 bassinets, 200 extended care beds; UBC Health Sciences Centre Hospital, Vancouver - 266 beds, 0 bassinets, 300 extended care beds; Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver - 943 beds, 0 bassinets, 258 extended care beds; G.F. Strong Rehabilitation Centre, Vancouver - 150 rehabilitation care beds; Sunny Hill Hospital for Children, Vancouver - 45 rehabilitation care beds, 25 extended care beds; Holy Family Hospital, Vancouver - 150 extended care beds, 80 rehabilitation care beds; Louis Brier Hospital, Vancouver - 60 extended care beds; Pearson Hospital, Vancouver - 182 extended care beds; St. Vincent's Arbutus Hospital, Vancouver - 75 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - University of British Columbia, total fall 1986 enrolment - 26,859; Vancouver Community College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 10,008; Emily Carr College of Art and Design, total 1986/87 enrolment - 657.

VANCOUVER CITY

Incorporated in 1886, Vancouver has an area of 11,614.9 ha. The City extends from Burrard Inlet on the north to the north arm of the Fraser River on the south, west to the University Endowment Lands and east to Burnaby.

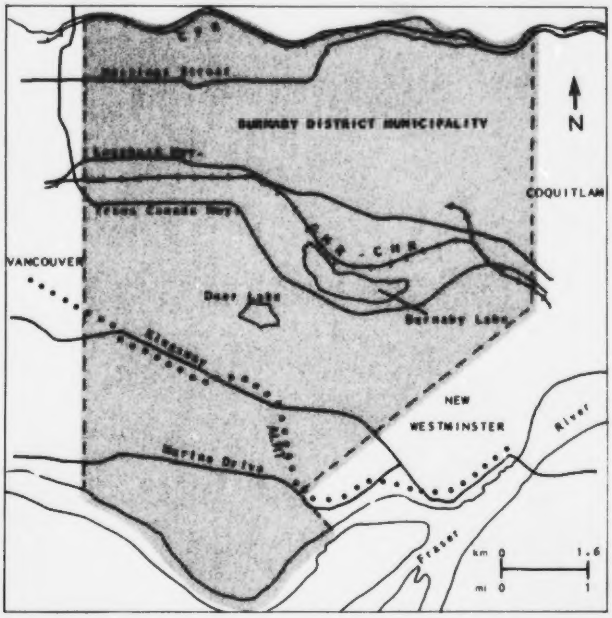
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	426,255	410,190	414,280	431,150
Males	208,140	199,455	201,140	210,210
Females	218,110	210,735	213,145	220,940
Under Age 15	83,200	67,165	59,450	60,215
Aged 15 to 64	285,525	283,495	291,600	306,205
Aged 65 or Over	57,530	59,530	63,225	64,715
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	153,415	160,225	173,040	185,790
Persons per Household	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
Owned Dwellings	71,850	74,540	77,715	78,570
Rented Dwellings	81,400	85,685	95,325	107,225
TOTAL FAMILIES	101,650	96,250	97,135	100,615
Persons per Family	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.1	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	84,010	83,480	84,875
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	12,240	13,655	15,740

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	409,734
1977	405,107
1978	405,643
1979	408,423
1980	414,078
1981	414,281
1982	417,534
1983	418,373
1984	421,905
1985	426,590
1986	431,147
1987	435,815

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

BURNABY AREA

The Area comprises the District of Burnaby with a total land area of approximately 10,675 ha, and a population of 145,161 persons in 1986.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GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Burnaby Area was 145,161 persons, an increase of 6.4 percent from 1981. This is the second smallest of the 73 Areas covered in the Index, but it contains the fourth largest population. Burnaby's economic base is well diversified. Originally a sparsely populated rural district, it soon became a residential community housing workers employed in Vancouver and New Westminster. This was followed by major industrial development and the construction of large wholesale and retail outlets. More recently the Area has become increasingly urbanized with construction of large apartment buildings, post-secondary educational facilities and office buildings. Because there is relatively little raw land for new housing, Burnaby experienced moderate population growth in the 1971-86 period while enjoying substantial economic expansion. Urban development is expected to continue, particularly in those districts served by the new SkyTrain ALRT line.

MANUFACTURING

In terms of output, the Burnaby Area ranks second in the Lower Mainland, after Vancouver. Of non-sawmilling establishments reporting in 1987, one had more than 1,000 employees, 2 had between 500 and 999, 5 had between 200 and 499, and 13 were in the 100-199 group. The leading employers were Microtel Ltd. (telecommunications equipment), Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association (Dairyland), and Weiser Lock Co. Ltd. Principal statistics for the District of Burnaby in 1984 were as follows:

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages ($000)	Value of shipments ($000)	Value added ($000)
Food industries	21	1,890	57,904	412,800	104,731
Textiles	5	38	837	3,221	1,364
Wood products	22	410	9,993	33,890	13,487
Printing and publishing	32	328	8,657	26,209	14,073
Fabricated metal products	46	1,024	29,479	85,557	48,232
Machinery	12	310	8,218	33,922	21,442
Electrical and electronic products	14	1,168	32,365	70,037	57,371
Chemical products	12	139	3,512	21,738	8,873
Others	76	2,805	81,784	1,204,048	294,447
Totals	240	8,112	232,748	1,891,423	564,021

FORESTRY

Forestry activity has been largely eliminated by redevelopment of industrial sites on the Fraser River. The only operation reported in 1986 was the Belkin Packaging Ltd. (now Paperboard Industries Corp.) paperboard mill, with a rated daily capacity of 540 tonnes per day.

AGRICULTURE

Residential and industrial subdivision has almost eliminated agriculture in Burnaby. The main farming area remaining is a narrow strip of floodplain along the Fraser River where the emphasis is on specialized vegetable production plus nursery and greenhouse culture. In 1986 there were 48 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) in the Area. Statistics for 14 farms in the Vancouver Area are included in the following summary. Operations are intensive and the 62 farms encompassed only 317 acres in total. Of 198 acres under crops in 1986, 147 were in vegetables. Most of the balance was in small fruits and nursery products. Total farm capital value was estimated at $21.9 million, and sales receipts at $4.9 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 39 farms.

TOURISM

Tourist attractions include Simon Fraser University, Centennial Gardens on Burnaby Mountain, Heritage Village and the Deer Lake recreational district. Many tourists visiting Greater Vancouver stay in Burnaby as it has excellent accommodation and is centrally located.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 13 registered commercial fishing vessels in the Area providing employment for 20 persons.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	136,505	66,340	70,155	145,125	70,535	74,600
0 - 4	7,200	3,630	3,530	8,270	4,220	4,065
5 - 14	15,420	7,860	7,450	14,310	7,180	7,160
15 - 24	26,130	13,000	13,060	23,350	11,555	11,770
25 - 34	23,985	12,065	11,890	28,115	14,285	13,905
35 - 44	16,165	8,010	8,225	19,855	9,805	10,005
45 - 54	16,145	8,025	8,095	15,895	7,765	8,090
55 - 64	15,080	6,970	8,095	16,160	7,840	8,265
65 and Over	16,570	6,710	9,820	19,230	7,800	11,435

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	9,385	13,845	16,230
2	15,210	17,770	20,445
3	7,580	8,375	9,010
4	7,560	7,520	7,695
5	3,830	3,340	3,240
6 and Over	2,380	1,860	1,635
Average per Household	2.8	2.5	2.4

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	25,000	27,205	26,835
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	17,525	20,770	8,445
Other	3,515	4,510	23,065
Owned	26,755	28,915	30,055
Rented	19,190	23,610	28,135

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	38,985	1,548,989	39,733
Private Households	58,255	2,043,965	35,087

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	505	0.6
Fishing and Trapping	260	0.3
Logging and Forestry	365	0.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	285	0.4
Manufacturing	10,080	12.6
Construction	5,605	7.0
Transportation and Storage	4,665	5.8
Communication and Utilities	4,010	5.0
Wholesale Trade	5,665	7.1
Retail Trade	11,225	14.0
Finance and Insurance	3,840	4.8
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	2,010	2.5
Business Service	5,175	6.4
Government Service	4,170	5.2
Educational Service	4,505	5.6
Health and Social Service	5,970	7.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	5,390	6.7
Other Service Industries	6,605	8.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	80,240	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 41, BURNABY

1977-78	22,894	1983-84	18,276
1978-79	22,020	1984-85	17,873
1979-80	21,057	1985-86	17,578
1980-81	20,064	1986-87	17,480
1981-82	19,063	1987-88	17,513
1982-83	18,205		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Burnaby	116,832	175,799	149,055	126,454	148,730	129,875	162,819	193,698

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Burnaby	70,136	67,451	68,812	70,182	72,047	74,092	77,159	79,814
COMMERCIAL								
Burnaby	17,026	16,277	17,329	17,545	17,860	18,405	19,185	20,012

NEWSPAPERS - Burnaby Now weekly - circulation 51,460 (November 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Burnaby General Hospital, Burnaby - 386 beds, 35 bassinets, 215 extended care beds; St. Michael's Hospital, Burnaby - 40 extended care beds; Fellburn Hospital, Burnaby - 75 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Simon Fraser University, total fall 1986 enrolment - 12,869; B.C. Institute of Technology, total 1986/87 enrolment - 13,851; Pacific Vocational Institute, amalgamated with BCIT in 1986/87.

BURNABY DISTRICT

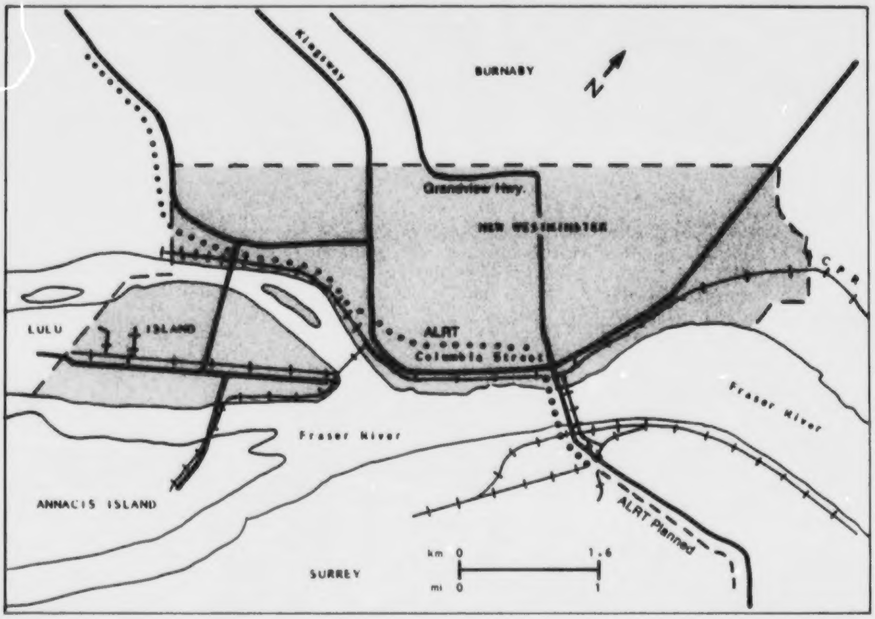
Incorporated in 1892, Burnaby has an area of 10,674 ha. The District adjoins Vancouver on the west, Coquitlam on the east and New Westminster on the southeast.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	125,660	131,600	136,495	145,160
Males	62,580	64,530	66,355	70,520
Females	63,080	67,070	70,140	74,645
Under Age 15	32,095	26,065	22,470	22,620
Aged 15 to 64	83,605	92,510	97,465	103,300
Aged 65 or Over	9,960	13,025	16,555	19,240
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	38,680	46,010	52,600	58,300
Persons per Household	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4
Owned Dwellings	23,850	26,785	28,955	30,085
Rented Dwellings	14,805	19,230	23,645	28,210
TOTAL FAMILIES	32,855	34,815	36,685	39,015
Persons per Family	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	31,115	32,320	33,880
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	3,695	4,370	5,140

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	131,599
1977	131,088
1978	131,046
1979	134,431
1980	135,759
1981	136,494
1982	137,276
1983	138,695
1984	141,376
1985	143,038
1986	145,161
1987	146,217

NEW WESTMINSTER AREA

The Area comprises the City of New Westminster with a total land area of approximately 2,200 ha, and a population of 39,972 persons in 1986.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the New Westminster Area was 39,972, a modest increase of 3.7 percent from 1981. This is the smallest of the 73 areas covered in the Index and the oldest incorporated city in the Province. Like Vancouver, the Area has undergone a marked change in the composition of its population as apartments have replaced single family dwellings. The economic base of the Area has also changed as a number of large manufacturing firms have moved out to new locations with room for expansion. The tertiary sector has increased in relative importance as a result, but until recently it was unable to respond sufficiently to maintain the Area's former economic importance in the metropolitan area. A major redevelopment plan is being undertaken to revitalize the City's core in conjunction with the initiation of SkyTrain ALRT service in 1986. New Westminster's port has been closed but the City remains the site of a number of forest products manufacturing plants. Trade and services are the major employers. There are considerable inter-relationships between the economy of this Area and the surrounding municipalities; residents, workers, and shoppers regularly cross municipal boundaries.

MANUFACTURING

Although the forest industries remain the largest single component, considerable diversity in manufacturing is evident. Scott Paper Ltd. was the leading employer in 1987 with over 500 employees. Of those non-forestry establishments reporting, only one, Labatt Breweries of British Columbia Ltd., had over 200 workers. However, the large industrial estate on Annacis Island, legally a part of Delta municipality, originally had direct land access only to New Westminster, which has realized most of the benefits from its industrial activity. Principal statistics for the Area in 1984 were as follows:

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Wages and salaries ($000)	Value of shipments ($000)	Value added ($000)
Textile Products	3	13	218	515	287
Wood industries	12	1,232	40,326	154,434	48,957
Printing and publishing	13	84	2,150	6,548	3,892
Fabricated metal products	11	307	11,040	53,832	25,752
Machinery	10	259	7,340	19,879	11,626
Others	27	1,537	46,000	199,293	110,284
Totals	76	3,432	107,074	434,499	200,798

FORESTRY

In common with adjacent urban Areas, New Westminster has witnessed a substantial reduction in forest industries activity over the past two decades. In 1986 there were 3 sawmills operating, one pulp and paper mill, a hardboard mill, and 3 pole plants. Major sawmills included those of: MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. (capacity of 145 Mfbm per shift); Whonnock Industries Ltd., Pacific Pine Division (160 Mfbm per shift); and Doman Forest Products Ltd. (190 Mfbm per shift). Canadian Forest Products Ltd.'s hardboard plant, with annual capacity of 43 million square feet (3/8 inch basis) continues to operate following closure of the associated plywood plant in 1985. Scott Paper Ltd. operates a pulp mill and specialty paper plant with a daily capacity of 80 tonnes of groundwood pulp and 230 tonnes of specialty paper, facial tissue, napkin tissue, toilet tissue and towelling. In 1986-87 the Pacific Pine mill, operated by Whonnock Industries (now International Forest Products Ltd.), was replaced by a $34 million small-log sawmill, with the loss of about 100 direct jobs.

TOURISM

Tourism is a relatively minor sector of the local economy, particularly now that major highways east and south by-pass the City. Attractions include historic Irving House, Japanese Friendship Gardens, Queens Park Gardens and the children's Zoo in Queens Park. The annual May Day celebrations attract many visitors.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 90 registered commercial fishing vessels based in the Area, providing employment for 150 persons, or 1 percent of the provincial total.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	38,560	18,460	20,050	39,910	19,315	20,625
0 - 4	1,690	865	835	2,055	1,020	1,045
5 - 14	3,010	1,560	1,440	2,990	1,455	1,450
15 - 24	7,565	3,710	3,880	6,390	3,090	3,285
25 - 34	7,125	3,740	3,360	8,345	4,465	3,870
35 - 44	3,800	1,995	1,810	5,270	2,800	2,475
45 - 54	3,815	1,895	1,895	3,545	1,860	1,785
55 - 64	4,540	2,075	2,565	4,210	1,955	2,215
65 and Over	6,935	2,700	4,305	7,180	2,615	4,570

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	5,840	7,625	8,430
2	5,940	6,430	6,545
3	1,990	1,920	2,160
4	1,490	1,375	1,415
5	685	595	540
6 and Over	530	330	295
Average per Household	2.2	2.0	2.0

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	5,820	6,440	6,060
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	10,305	11,420	3,700
Other	295	325	9,615
Owned	6,325	6,745	6,850
Rented	10,080	11,500	12,565

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	9,720	331,920	34,148
Private Households	19,400	517,135	26,656

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	130	0.6
Fishing and Trapping	55	0.3
Logging and Forestry	80	0.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	30	0.1
Manufacturing	3,220	15.7
Construction	1,365	6.7
Transportation and Storage	1,225	6.0
Communication and Utilities	870	4.2
Wholesale Trade	1,095	5.3
Retail Trade	2,705	13.2
Finance and Insurance	625	3.0
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	655	3.2
Business Service	1,065	5.2
Government Service	1,370	6.7
Educational Service	995	4.9
Health and Social Service	2,125	10.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,310	6.4
Other Service Industries	1,600	7.8
Total Experienced Labour Force	20,515	100.0

SCHOOL DISTRICT 40, NEW WESTMINSTER

1977-78	4,817	1983-84	3,610
1978-79	4,583	1984-85	3,603
1979-80	4,376	1985-86	3,657
1980-81	4,036	1986-87	3,789
1981-82	3,743	1987-88	3,855
1982-83	3,627		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
New Westminster	25,868	68,756	66,818	31,099	26,003	49,557	33,034	30,129

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
New Westminster	63,908	63,719	64,370	66,309	67,965	69,798	73,327	76,476
COMMERCIAL								
New Westminster	15,048	14,674	15,630	15,891	16,055	16,327	17,422	18,270

NEWSPAPERS - New Westminster Now weekly - circulation 14,400 (May 1987); Royal City Record weekly - circulation 23,361 (June 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster - 445 beds, 58 bassinets, 40 extended care beds (extended care discharge planning unit - 57 extended care beds); Saint Mary's Hospital, New Westminster - 187 beds, 0 bassinets; Queen's Park Hospital, New Westminster - 300 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Douglas College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 4,610.

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY

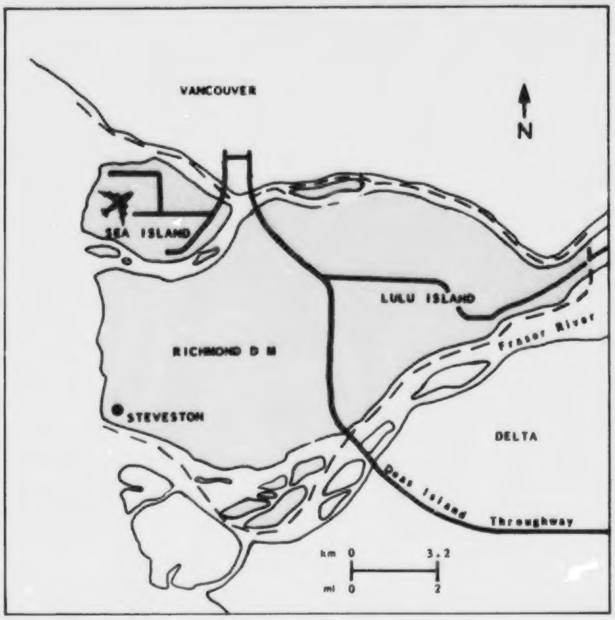
Incorporated in 1860, New Westminster has an area of 2,200.2 ha. The City is located on the north bank of the Fraser River approximately 25 km east of Vancouver centre. It also includes the eastern tip of Lulu Island.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	42,835	38,390	38,550	39,975
Males	21,050	18,530	18,450	19,315
Females	21,790	19,865	20,095	20,660
Under Age 15	8,325	5,645	4,675	5,025
Aged 15 to 64	28,990	26,795	26,910	27,680
Aged 65 or Over	5,520	5,950	6,965	7,270
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	15,460	16,390	18,210	19,410
Persons per Household	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.0
Owned Dwellings	5,825	6,300	6,720	6,850
Rented Dwellings	9,620	10,090	11,490	12,565
TOTAL FAMILIES	10,450	9,650	9,660	9,740
Persons per Family	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	0.9	0.8	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	8,405	8,350	8,135
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,240	1,305	1,605

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	38,393
1977	37,572
1978	37,459
1979	37,556
1980	38,194
1981	38,550
1982	38,165
1983	38,433
1984	38,657
1985	39,716
1986	39,972
1987	39,966

RICHMOND AREA

The Area comprises the District of Richmond with a total land area of approximately 16,800 ha, and a population of 108,492 persons in 1986.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Richmond Area was 108,492 persons, an increase of 12.8 percent from 1981. This is a large residential suburb, with many of its inhabitants employed in other parts of metropolitan Vancouver. Its function as a "bedroom municipality" is responsible for most of the Area's growth over the past 25 years or more, and it is expected to continue to be an important factor in future development. However, the economy is becoming increasingly diversified with the development of manufacturing, trade and service industries in recent years. Despite the loss of farmland to alternate uses, agriculture remains an important economic activity. A large number of fishermen are based here, and the community of Steveston contains a number of canneries and related industries. Service industries provide the largest number of jobs. Vancouver International Airport on Sea Island is the largest single source of employment with more than 10,000 people directly dependent on its operation.

MANUFACTURING

In terms of industrial diversity and employment, Richmond ranked second in the Lower Mainland, following Vancouver, but in terms of factory shipments, the Area trailed both Burnaby and Coquitlam Areas, where petroleum refining is concentrated. Of those establishments reported in 1987 (excluding sawmills and plywood plants), one had more than 1,000 employees, three had more than 500, two had 200-499, and 12 had between 100 and 199 employees. Major firms included Crown Forest Industries Ltd. (paper products), British Columbia Packers Ltd. (fish processing), EBCO Industries Ltd. (machinists), MacDonald Dettwiler & Associates Ltd. (electronic equipment and software), and Federal Pioneer Ltd. (electric apparatus). Principal statistics for the Area in 1984 were as follows:

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Wages and salaries ($000)	Value of shipments ($000)	Value added ($000)
Food industries	16	970	22,850	151,375	71,387
Rubber products	4	99	2,444	7,466	4,763
Textiles	9	174	3,332	10,880	7,209
Wood industries	38	1,374	39,378	187,586	75,638
Printing and publishing	31	474	12,400	36,451	19,353
Fabricated metal products	42	995	28,515	124,456	58,422
Machinery	23	554	15,008	42,771	25,181
Electrical and electronic products	15	563	16,181	57,452	39,556
Chemical products	17	175	4,975	33,986	17,297
Others	115	2,748	78,465	346,745	157,556
Totals	310	8,126	223,549	999,168	476,363

FORESTRY

Forestry activity is restricted to manufacturing operations including a plywood plant and sawmills. The largest sawmill (250 Mfbm per shift in 1986) is the Terminal Sawmills Ltd. operation. Richmond Plywood Corp. Ltd.'s softwood plywood plant has a capacity of 155 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis) per year. There are also secondary manufacturing facilities, the largest of which include a paper conversion plant operated by Crown Forest Industries Ltd., and a lumber remanufacturing mill operated by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.

AGRICULTURE

Potatoes, cranberries, blueberries, strawberries, and vegetables are the leading cash crops. Specialized crops such as bulbs, nursery stock, and greenhouse crops are also grown, and are becoming increasingly important as the metropolitan Vancouver market expands. Dairy farming remains an important activity but more intensive land uses are replacing this component. Beef cattle contribute significant farm revenue as well. Loss of farm land to urban uses in the past 25 years has been particularly rapid. In 1986 there were 302 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 9,286 acres, of which 6,882 were under crops. Major crops, other than fodder, included potatoes (712 acres), vegetables (957 acres), nursery products, and small fruits. Greenhouses covered 114,000 square metres. Total farm capital value was estimated at $178.3 million and sales receipts at $34.2 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 174 farms.

MINING

Lafarge Canada Inc. operates a large cement plant in Richmond.

TOURISM

Tourism activity is concentrated on the transport function associated with Vancouver International Airport. Visitor accommodations are located near the airport. Urban growth has greatly diminished hunting land but ducks, geese and pheasants are still available. Bar fishing for salmon on the Fraser is popular and there are marinas along the river.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 1,003 commercial fishing vessels registered in the Richmond Area. These provide employment for about 1,720 persons, or 14 percent of the provincial total. The commercial fishing industry is concentrated at Steveston, where a number of fish processing plants are located.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1981			1986		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	96,145	47,550	48,595	108,475	53,125	55,310
0 - 4	6,920	3,535	3,340	7,725	4,035	3,720
5 - 14	14,280	7,285	6,985	14,425	7,305	7,110
15 - 24	16,665	8,495	8,225	16,645	8,405	8,155
25 - 34	17,535	8,370	9,130	18,940	9,160	9,800
35 - 44	14,350	7,145	7,125	18,515	8,975	9,570
45 - 54	10,865	5,595	5,315	12,420	6,375	6,130
55 - 64	8,510	3,980	4,500	9,960	4,745	5,220
65 and Over	7,100	3,140	4,030	9,900	4,165	5,695

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	2,485	4,845	6,710
2	6,860	10,100	12,320
3	4,905	6,085	7,035
4	5,455	6,795	7,590
5	2,870	2,910	2,940
6 and Over	1,770	1,535	1,540
Average per Household	3.2	3.0	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	17,015	21,280	22,700
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	4,550	6,775	935
Other	2,760	4,175	14,485
Owned	18,605	23,500	25,450
Rented	5,705	8,800	12,715

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	30,410	1,328,458	43,685
Private Households	38,115	1,581,558	41,494

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	945	1.6
Fishing and Trapping	435	0.7
Logging and Forestry	270	0.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	255	0.4
Manufacturing	7,835	12.9
Construction	3,120	5.1
Transportation and Storage	5,820	9.6
Communication and Utilities	2,055	3.4
Wholesale Trade	3,950	6.5
Retail Trade	7,920	13.0
Finance and Insurance	3,390	5.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	1,620	2.7
Business Service	3,930	6.5
Government Service	3,130	5.2
Educational Service	3,010	5.0
Health and Social Service	4,220	7.0
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	4,245	7.0
Other Service Industries	4,555	7.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	60,715	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 38, RICHMOND

1977-78	18,771	1983-84	17,820
1978-79	18,636	1984-85	17,709
1979-80	18,439	1985-86	17,786
1980-81	18,471	1986-87	17,749
1981-82	17,881	1987-88	18,086
1982-83	17,872		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Richmond	162,388	165,087	114,906	97,059	70,805	112,800	134,854	143,370

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Richmond	82,692	81,037	83,453	86,866	89,505	91,898	97,151	101,336
COMMERCIAL								
Richmond	16,344	15,660	16,326	17,037	17,378	17,613	18,731	19,733

NEWSPAPERS - Richmond News weekly - circulation 41,500 (February 1988); Richmond Review published twice weekly - circulation 18,552 (September 1987); Sunday Review weekly - circulation 40,000 (April 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Richmond General Hospital, Richmond - 189 beds, 29 bassinets, 143 extended care beds.

RICHMOND DISTRICT

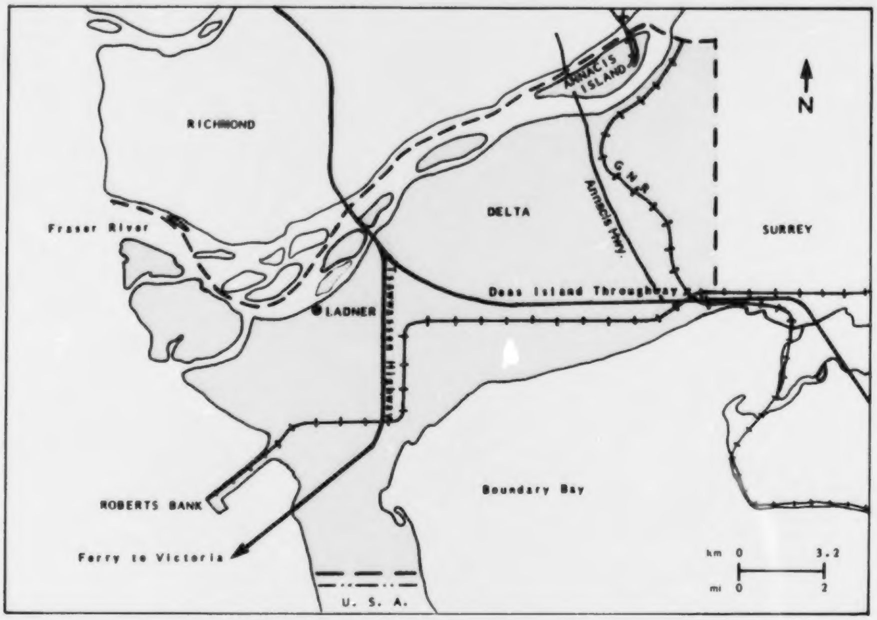
Incorporated in 1879, Richmond has an area of 16,806.8 ha. The District encompasses Sea Island and most of Lulu Island; its northern boundary is approximately 10 km south of Vancouver Centre.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	62,125	80,030	96,155	108,495
Males	31,290	39,975	47,555	53,155
Females	30,830	40,060	48,595	55,335
Under Age 15	19,875	20,610	21,145	22,145
Aged 15 to 64	39,010	54,710	67,900	76,485
Aged 65 or Over	3,240	4,710	7,110	9,865
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	16,960	24,325	32,325	38,120
Persons per Household	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.8
Owned Dwellings	13,010	18,615	23,490	25,440
Rented Dwellings	3,930	5,715	8,830	12,675
TOTAL FAMILIES	15,665	21,445	26,765	30,410
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	19,580	24,095	27,025
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,860	2,680	3,385

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	80,034
1977	82,401
1978	86,134
1979	88,673
1980	93,595
1981	96,154
1982	98,169
1983	100,430
1984	103,017
1985	105,854
1986	108,492
1987	111,597

DELTA AREA

The Area comprises the District of Delta with a total land area of approximately 36,430 ha and a population of 79,610 persons in 1986, and adjacent Indian Reserves.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Delta Area was 79,789 persons, an increase of 6.7 percent from 1981. Rapid population growth has been experienced in the District Municipality over the past 30 years. It has become a major residential suburb with most of its residents employed elsewhere. Continued expansion as a "bedroom community" is expected to be the major factor in future development although the local economy is diversifying. A large industrial park on Annacis Island contains many manufacturing plants but as it was accessible only from the north prior to September 1986, its employment benefits have been widely distributed. Another industrial park was recently developed on Tilbury Island, and the port at Roberts Bank has been greatly enlarged to handle increased coal shipments and to provide room for other commodities in future. Most of the residential development has been concentrated near Ladner, and on higher land to the south (Tsawwassen) and east. Although relatively little farm land has been lost to housing, construction of highways, railroads and power lines has divided many farm units and hindered large scale farming practices. Nevertheless, farming remains an important component of the local economy. Tourism has not been a significant factor in the past but has increased substantially, primarily at Tsawwassen, with the construction of facilities for golf, watersports, boating, and other activities. A 600-boat marina, on which construction started in the spring of 1988, will enhance growth of this sector. A considerable number of fishermen have homes along the Fraser River but there are no major processing plants. Ladner is the focal point of municipal government and the original commercial centre. Continued growth is likely in response to completion of the new Fraser River crossing at Annacis Island (Alex Fraser Bridge).

MANUFACTURING

The bulk of manufacturing activity in the Area is concentrated on an industrial estate located on Annacis Island, and a more recent but similar estate on Tilbury Island. Leading employers in 1987 included Tilbury Cement Ltd., Palm Dairies Ltd., Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Island Paper Mills Ltd. (fine papers), and Noranda Metal Industries Ltd. (copper pipe). Principal statistics for the Area in 1984 were as follows:

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Wages and salaries ($000)	Value of shipments ($000)	Value added ($000)
Food industries	8	389	9,596	65,114	25,521
Wood industries	7	681	23,015	77,694	26,897
Printing and publishing	11	66	1,849	7,136	3,906
Fabricated metal products	18	351	10,066	29,890	14,511
Machinery	5	107	3,198	9,223	4,840
Electrical and electronic products	8	183	3,754	23,280	9,297
Chemical products	3	46	1,292	7,670	4,756
Others	44	1,214	36,276	204,770	70,081
Totals	104	3,037	89,048	424,776	159,809

FORESTRY

There were three sawmills (combined 8-hour shift capacity of 350 Mfbm) operating in 1986. The largest were: British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) (capacity of 180 Mfbm per 8-hour shift); and Primex Forest Products Ltd. (capacity of 120 Mfbm per shift). On Annacis Island, British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. (Delta Plywood Division) had an annual capacity of 108 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis) and Island Paper Mills Ltd., had a daily capacity of 325 tonnes of fine paper products. An $82 million project scheduled for early 1990 completion will allow the paper mill to produce coated product and will increase employment to about 420 workers. Primex Forest Industries Ltd. is currently building a chip mill next to the Fraser Surrey Docks to produce hardwood pulp chips for export to Japan.

AGRICULTURE

This remains one of the most productive farming districts in the Province even though housing, industry and infrastructure have directly or indirectly removed much land from agricultural use. Dairying is the leading component, but beef cattle, field crops, and vegetables are also important sources of revenue. Grain, hay and other fodder for cattle account for the major part of crop production. Cash crops include potatoes, canning peas and beans, corn, seeds, berries, and greenhouse and nursery products. In 1986 there were 195 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 16,220 acres of improved land, of which 14,165 were under crops. Major crops, other than fodder and grain, included vegetables (4,490 acres), potatoes (2,643 acres), and small fruits (328 acres). Cattle numbered 6,343 head, of which 3,301 were dairy cows and heifers. Total farm capital value was estimated at $146.8 million and sales receipts at $21.4 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 123 operators.

MINING

A large cement plant in the Tilbury Industrial Park (Tilbury Cement Ltd.) has operated since early 1978. The plant has a capacity of 1 million tonnes per year.

TOURISM

The communities of Beach Grove, Boundary Bay and Tsawwassen offer beaches and other recreational facilities. Reifel Water Fowl Refuge attracts thousands of visitors each year. Marina facilities are found on the Fraser River, and a large new development is under construction at Tsawwassen. Fishing for salmon in the river and off Tsawwassen is popular. In season there is excellent hunting for pheasant, ducks and geese. The heavy flow of traffic to and from the ferries at Tsawwassen and the U.S. border crossing at Point Roberts has led to the establishment of a wide range of accommodations and facilities.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 269 commercial fishing vessels registered in the Delta Area. These provide employment for 460 persons or 4 percent of the provincial total.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	74,780	37,530	37,255	79,785	39,770	40,035
0 - 4	5,700	2,990	2,765	5,605	2,850	2,775
5 - 14	14,790	7,575	7,200	13,710	7,050	6,605
15 - 24	11,875	6,140	5,710	12,955	6,685	6,245
25 - 34	12,295	5,700	6,590	10,880	5,090	5,765
35 - 44	13,060	6,700	6,425	15,450	7,520	8,000
45 - 54	7,415	3,935	3,415	9,365	4,965	4,385
55 - 64	5,125	2,470	2,645	5,920	3,030	2,945
65 and Over	4,525	1,925	2,530	5,915	2,565	3,320

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,330	2,175	2,805
2	4,005	5,655	6,735
3	3,210	4,170	4,790
4	5,265	6,465	6,810
5	2,745	2,865	2,875
6 and Over	1,495	1,175	1,125
Average per Household	3.5	3.3	3.2

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	15,785	19,510	20,655
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,680	1,935	120
Other	675	1,090	4,240
Owned	15,240	19,085	20,470
Rented	2,845	3,410	4,480

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	22,055	999,639	45,325
Private Households	25,030	1,098,337	43,881

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	780	1.9
Fishing and Trapping	260	0.6
Logging and Forestry	200	0.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	130	0.3
Manufacturing	5,750	14.0
Construction	2,695	6.5
Transportation and Storage	3,470	8.4
Communication and Utilities	1,515	3.7
Wholesale Trade	2,750	6.7
Retail Trade	5,630	13.7
Finance and Insurance	1,915	4.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	905	2.2
Business Service	2,200	5.3
Government Service	2,540	6.2
Educational Service	1,965	4.8
Health and Social Service	3,055	7.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	2,410	5.9
Other Service Industries	3,120	7.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	41,150	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 37, DELTA

1977-78	18,199	1983-84	18,242
1978-79	18,181	1984-85	18,087
1979-80	18,442	1985-86	17,934
1980-81	18,714	1986-87	17,671
1981-82	18,245	1987-88	17,463
1982-83	18,339		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Delta	90,242	96,717	68,798	51,073	42,231	53,017	51,060	79,025

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Point Roberts	1,608	1,688	1,787	1,983	1,944	2,099	2,294	2,542
COMMERCIAL								
Point Roberts	1,174	1,110	1,101	1,205	1,151	1,203	1,293	1,461

NEWSPAPERS - North Delta Sentinel published twice a month - circulation 12,300 (March 1987); The Delta Optimist weekly - circulation 13,100 (September 1987); The Weekender weekly - circulation 12,600 (September 1987); Delta Optimist Sunday News & Guide weekly - circulation 13,050 (October 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Delta Hospital, Delta - 60 beds, 0 bassinets, 100 extended care beds.

DELTA DISTRICT

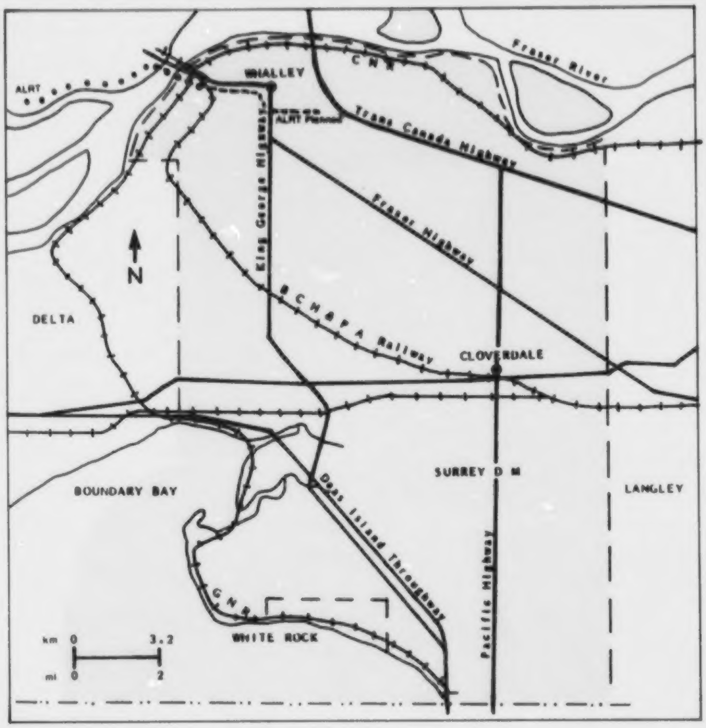
Incorporated in 1879, Delta has an area of 36,432.7 ha. The District is south of the Fraser at the river's mouth; by highway its northern boundary is approximately 20 km south of Vancouver centre. It is bounded on the south by the International Boundary (Point Roberts) and on the east by Surrey.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	45,860	64,490	74,695	79,610
Males	23,230	32,390	37,485	39,695
Females	22,630	32,100	37,205	39,915
Under Age 15	16,510	20,825	20,485	19,290
Aged 15 to 64	27,405	40,795	49,715	54,440
Aged 65 or Over	1,945	2,870	4,500	5,855
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	12,075	18,065	22,495	24,970
Persons per Household	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2
Owned Dwellings	10,040	15,240	19,080	20,455
Rented Dwellings	2,025	2,825	3,410	4,510
TOTAL FAMILIES	11,340	16,645	20,205	21,995
Persons per Family	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	15,540	18,695	19,885
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,100	1,505	2,100

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	64,492
1977	65,539
1978	67,158
1979	69,827
1980	72,835
1981	74,692
1982	76,041
1983	77,266
1984	77,701
1985	78,358
1986	79,610
1987	80,268

SURREY AREA

The Area comprises the District of Surrey (1986 population 181,447), the City of White Rock (14,387), and adjacent unincorporated land including Barnston Island (114), and Douglas Island. Total land area is approximately 37,750 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Surrey Area was 196,207 persons, an increase of 21.9 percent from 1981, making it the fastest-growing Area in the Province. It is similar in many respects to Richmond and Delta in that it once was primarily an agricultural district that has become a major residential suburb. Agriculture remains important, particularly on the low-lying land which covers a large part of the Area. Residential development has been concentrated in the north-west quarter and in the vicinity of White Rock and Cloverdale. Retail trade and services, the leading sources of employment, are also concentrated in those three neighbourhoods. Because of abundant land and good rail, road and water access, Surrey has become an important industrial suburb as well. Most of the manufacturing and warehousing facilities are concentrated along the Fraser River, at Newton (on the B.C. Hydro railway along the western boundary) and in the north-east corner of the municipality. With additional land available for both industry and housing, the Area is expected to continue growing at a rate well above the Provincial average. The west-central and southern portions are likely to experience rapid residential growth following completion of the latest Fraser River crossing at Annacis Island in September 1986, while the north-west corner will feel the impact of the SkyTrain ALRT extension to Scott Road, scheduled to commence operations in February 1990.

MANUFACTURING

A wide range of manufacturing activity is represented but wood products are dominant; in 1984 they accounted for 35 percent of total manufacturing employment and factory shipments. Other large groups were machinery industries, metal fabrication, and food industries. Leading non-forestry employers in 1987 included Cloverdale Paint & Chemicals Ltd., and Kockums Cancar Inc. (sawmill equipment). In total, 9 firms reported more than 100 employees. Principal statistics for Surrey in 1984 were as follows (see also West Vancouver Area):

Industry	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Shipments $(000)	Value Added ($000)
Food industries	16	523	11,174	97,962	27,418
Rubber products	3	101	1,969	8,598	5,414
Textiles	3	19	276	1,027	441
Wood industries	46	1,821	56,010	212,362	82,697
Printing and publishing	21	109	2,286	10,611	5,279
Fabricated metal products	43	696	18,671	72,634	34,134
Machinery	16	573	19,901	50,519	23,628
Chemical products	7	116	2,719	16,586	6,248
Others	87	1,264	32,971	142,659	63,214
Totals	242	5,222	145,976	612,957	248,472

FORESTRY

Forestry activity is almost entirely restricted to manufacturing operations. Only a few workers are employed part-time in woods operations on farm wood-lots. In 1986, there were five primary sawmills reported, with a combined 8-hour shift capacity of 505 Mfbm, and three shake/shingle mills (shift capacity of 700 squares). The mills are concentrated along the Fraser River; largest is Mackenzie Mills Ltd., which had a 160 Mfbm shift capacity. Another large operator, S & R Sawmills Ltd., with a four-mill complex at Port Kells, custom cuts other firms' logs into large timbers for remanufacturing elsewhere, primarily in Japan. Weldwood of Canada Ltd. operated a hardwood veneer-plywood plant with an annual capacity of 108 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis), and Surrey Veneer Ltd.'s small plant had an annual capacity of 19 MM sq. ft. However, the Weldwood plywood plant, which employed about 170 workers, was closed in January 1988 because it was no longer competitive. Additional employment is provided by two nurseries. The Green Timbers nursery, located near Whalley, is scheduled for privatization. The newer Surrey nursery, 3 miles southeast of Cloverdale, is to be retained for research purposes and to provide seedlings for land under direct control of the Ministry of Forests and Lands.

AGRICULTURE

Urban encroachment has reduced the amount of agricultural land in the Area, but development has been minimal in the valley bottoms of the Nicomekl, Serpentine and Campbell Rivers where farming is concentrated. Dairying, poultry, beef cattle, potatoes, vegetables, nursery and greenhouse crops are the leading sources of farm revenue. Some fruits and berries are grown on upland soils but acreage has been declining in the face of urban growth. Greenhouse, nursery, and mushroom operations have undergone rapid expansion in recent years; greenhouses covered 290,000 square metres in 1986, or 22 percent of the provincial total. Fur farming, blueberries and specialized crops such as flower bulbs round out the agricultural sector. In 1986 there were 700 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 16,092 acres of improved land in Surrey District Municipality, of which 12,900 acres were under crops. Leading crops, other than forages and grain, include vegetables (2,148 acres), potatoes (1,153 acres), small fruits (459 acres), and nursery products. Cattle numbered 14,407 head, of which 3,675 were dairy cows and heifers. Total farm capital value was estimated at $291.4 million and sales receipts at $84.6 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 288 farms.

TOURISM

Most visitors to the Province from the south enter via the ports-of-entry at Douglas and Pacific Highway. The tourist industry also benefits to some extent from auto traffic travelling to or from points in the Interior of the Province, although the new Trans-Canada Highway by-passes facilities along the old (Fraser) highway. Most of the attractions, such as the beaches at White Rock and Crescent Beach, and the transportation museum at Cloverdale, serve the metropolitan Vancouver population. A variety of sport fishing is available. Hunting for pheasants, waterfowl, and Willow grouse is popular. There are many parks, golf courses and riding stables to appeal to the city dweller, as well as special events such as the Cloverdale rodeo and the annual fall fair.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 106 commercial fishing vessels registered in the Surrey Area. These provide employment for about 180 persons, or 2 percent of the provincial total. As of March 1988, there were 7 freshwater fish farms licensed in the Area.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	160,980	79,745	81,305	196,185	97,070	99,040
0 - 4	13,485	6,785	6,700	17,155	8,945	8,255
5 - 14	24,485	12,415	11,940	28,360	14,440	14,020
15 - 24	27,600	13,855	13,760	28,585	14,325	14,155
25 - 34	29,895	14,755	15,160	36,025	17,540	18,480
35 - 44	19,415	10,015	9,445	28,765	14,670	14,005
45 - 54	15,085	7,605	7,440	18,120	9,190	8,915
55 - 64	14,230	6,645	7,575	17,035	8,185	8,985
65 and Over	16,940	7,585	9,235	22,125	9,770	12,400

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	6,250	10,000	12,625
2	13,365	18,410	22,725
3	7,450	10,025	12,135
4	7,870	10,895	13,395
5	4,145	4,560	5,450
6 and Over	2,835	2,220	2,775
Average per Household	3.0	2.8	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	29,800	38,985	48,060
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	8,560	10,770	1,585
Other	3,685	6,495	19,635
Owned	29,705	38,960	46,355
Rented	12,245	17,335	22,640

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	54,720	1,980,705	36,197
Private Households	69,180	2,340,690	33,835

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	2,755	2.9
Fishing and Trapping	360	0.4
Logging and Forestry	440	0.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	245	0.3
Manufacturing	13,905	14.8
Construction	8,790	9.4
Transportation and Storage	7,135	7.6
Communication and Utilities	2,915	3.1
Wholesale Trade	5,390	5.8
Retail Trade	12,975	13.9
Finance and Insurance	3,120	3.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	2,170	2.3
Business Service	4,210	4.5
Government Service	4,940	5.3
Educational Service	4,115	4.4
Health and Social Service	6,990	7.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	5,955	6.4
Other Service Industries	7,170	7.7
Total Experienced Labour Force	93,670	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 36, SURREY

1977-78	28,851	1983-84	32,294
1978-79	29,116	1984-85	32,903
1979-80	29,445	1985-86	33,376
1980-81	30,490	1986-87	34,779
1981-82	30,093	1987-88	36,297
1982-83	31,070		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Surrey	261,416	221,486	207,205	227,481	175,568	216,001	310,295	347,288
White Rock	8,246	20,110	5,837	12,527	12,387	12,594	29,301	25,672

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Cloverdale	30,160	29,764	30,760	32,281	32,903	34,510	36,912	39,730
Surrey	63,659	62,745	65,076	69,272	70,857	73,619	78,353	83,909
COMMERCIAL								
Cloverdale	9,883	9,680	9,989	10,387	10,379	10,786	11,482	12,045
Surrey	20,615	19,782	20,295	21,534	21,408	21,895	23,262	24,547

NEWSPAPERS -The Peace Arch News (White Rock) published twice weekly - circulation Wed. 22,427, Sat 22,405 (May 1987); The Leader published twice weekly - circulation Wed. 54,643, Sun. 51,174 (June 1987); Surrey N. Delta Now weekly - circulation 52,000 (May 1987); Surrey Shopper weekly; Surrey Super Shopper weekly; The North Surrey Advisor weekly - circulation 20,000 (January 1988).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Surrey Memorial Hospital, Surrey - 369 beds, 36 bassinets, 231 extended care beds; Peace Arch District Hospital, White Rock - 107 beds, 16 bassinets, 119 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Kwantlen College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 3,807.

WHITE ROCK CITY

Incorporated in 1957, White Rock has an area of 1,401.5 ha. By highway the City is approximately 48 km southeast of Vancouver centre. It is bounded on the north, east and west by Surrey.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	10,350	12,495	13,550	14,385
Males	4,865	5,700	6,070	6,395
Females	5,480	6,800	7,485	7,990
Under Age 15	1,760	1,660	1,525	1,505
Aged 15 to 64	5,475	6,965	7,295	7,765
Aged 65 or Over	3,115	3,870	4,730	5,115
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	4,130	5,465	6,370	7,025
Persons per Household	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
Owned Dwellings	2,625	3,390	3,795	4,295
Rented Dwellings	1,500	2,070	2,575	2,730
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,920	3,650	3,835	3985
Persons per Family	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Children per Family	n.a.	0.7	0.6	0.6
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	3,380	3,465	3,545
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	265	370	445

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	12,497
1977	12,586
1978	13,058
1979	13,209
1980	13,607
1981	13,550
1982	13,556
1983	13,689
1984	13,846
1985	14,216
1986	14,387
1987	14,767

SURREY DISTRICT

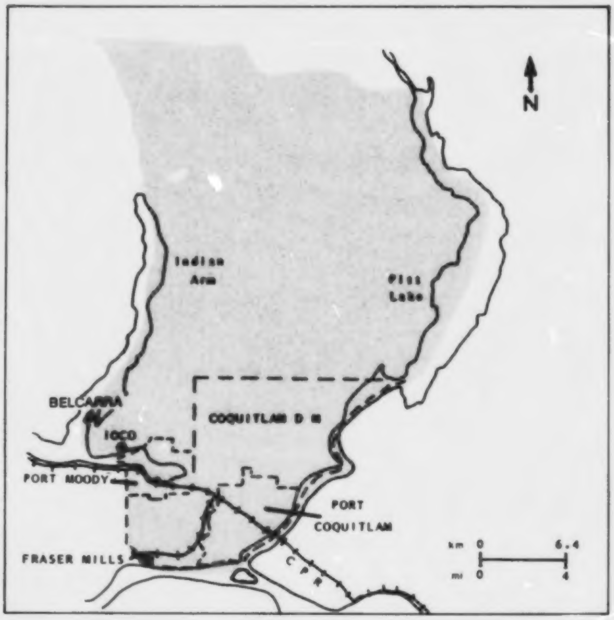
Incorporated in 1879, Surrey has an area of 37,140 ha. The District lies between Delta on the west and Langley on the east. By highway the western boundary is approximately 23 km east of Vancouver centre.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	98,600	116,495	147,140	181,450
Males	50,470	58,505	73,475	90,510
Females	48,130	57,990	73,660	90,940
Under Age 15	31,695	31,575	36,365	44,010
Aged 15 to 64	59,110	75,865	98,580	120,420
Aged 65 or Over	7,795	9,055	12,195	17,025
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	26,975	36,435	49,760	61,980
Persons per Household	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9
Owned Dwellings	21,095	26,255	35,090	42,055
Rented Dwellings	5,855	10,185	14,670	19,925
TOTAL FAMILIES	24,295	30,980	40,915	50655
Persons per Family	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	27,925	36,360	44,250
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	3,055	4,550	6,405

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	116,497
1977	120,476
1978	125,877
1979	131,102
1980	139,853
1981	147,138
1982	153,420
1983	160,507
1984	168,232
1985	174,120
1986	181,447
1987	191,134

COQUITLAM AREA

The Area comprises the District of Coquitlam (1986 population 69,291), the Cities of Port Coquitlam (29,115) and Port Moody (15,754), the Village of Belcarra (549), and the unincorporated land to the north within the Greater Vancouver Census Division (Regional District). Total land area is approximately 49,900 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Coquitlam Area was 115,500 persons, an increase of 10.4 percent from 1981. During the 1960s the Area's population doubled as land was developed for single family dwellings. In the 1970s and 1980s there has been greater emphasis on multiple unit dwellings, often at the expense of existing single-detached units. This change in the Area's housing stock, combined with a decline in average family size, has resulted in a growth rate lower than in Pitt Meadows - Maple Ridge Area to the east but higher than in those Areas to the west. Although the Area is primarily a residential suburb, it does contain substantial industrial activity. Fraser Mills is the site of a major sawmill-plywood complex and Ioco on Burrard Inlet boasts an oil refinery and thermal-electric generating plant. Port Moody, at the head of Burrard Inlet, is heavily industrialized and has a bulk loading terminal for deepsea vessels. Port Coquitlam is the western freight terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has several large manufacturing plants. Coquitlam District is largely a residential area - apart from Fraser Mills - but it is the site of the Provinces's largest mental health facility. Construction of a major regional shopping centre in Coquitlam in the late 1970s, and development of Mayfair Industrial Park at the north end of the Port Mann bridge have further broadened the municipality's economic base.

MANUFACTURING

A wide range of manufacturing activity is represented in the Area. Of 189 establishments reported in 1987 (excluding sawmills), 9 had more than 100 employees. Leading employers included Crown Forest Industries Ltd. (lumber and plywood), ESCO Limited (foundry), Crane Canada Ltd. (vitreous china), Lillydale Cooperative Ltd. (poultry processing), International Submarine Engineering Ltd. (submersibles), Ipsco Inc. (steel pipe and tube), Weldwood of Canada Ltd. (lumber), Petro Canada Products Inc. and Imperial Oil Limited. Principal statistics for the three largest municipalities in the Area in 1984 were as follows (see also West Vancouver Area):

	Port Coquitlam	Port Moody	Coquitlam
Establishments	65	37	44
Employees	1,180	1,268	875
Wages and salaries	$30,569,000	$42,393,000	$26,465,000
Value of shipments	$124,679,000	$1,300,911,000	$77,794,000
Value added	$56,178,000	$192,304,000	$22,379,000

FORESTRY

The Area's forest resources lie between Indian Arm and Pitt Lake within the Fraser Timber Supply Area, but logging is minimal as the Greater Vancouver Water District's Coquitlam Lake watershed is a limiting factor.

Manufacturing of lumber, plywood and other forest products at Fraser Mills, Port Moody, and Port Coquitlam continues to make a significant contribution to the local economy, although employment has steadily declined. In 1986 the combined capacity of three sawmills was 470 Mfbm per 8-hour shift. At the Fraser Mills plant of Crown Forest Industries Ltd. (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) the sawmill had a capacity of 240 Mfbm per 8-hour shift, and the plywood plant, 47 MM sq.ft. (3/8 inch basis) per year. The Flavelle Cedar Division of Weldwood of Canada Ltd. at Port Moody, which manufactures cedar lumber, had a shift capacity of 180 Mfbm.

AGRICULTURE

Urbanization has greatly restricted agricultural activity. There is a large institutional farm (Colony Farm, formerly a part of the Province's largest mental health facility and recently put up for sale), plus a number of commercial poultry, beef, hog, fur, and nursery operations. Statistics on these farms are not available.

MINING

Large sand and gravel quarries produce structural materials for the construction industry from Port Moody to Haney.

TOURISM

Tourism is not an important part of the economy and most attractions cater to Greater Vancouver residents. Burke Mountain is becoming a popular spot for winter sports while Indian Arm and Buntzen Lake are popular for summer sports activities. Salmon, Steelhead, Rainbow and Cut-throat trout, and Dolly Varden are found here. Marina facilities are located near the mouth of the Pitt River.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 22 commercial fishing vessels registered in the Coquitlam Area. These provide employment for about 40 persons.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	104,655	52,520	52,160	115,470	57,615	57,830
0 - 4	7,655	4,040	3,645	9,540	4,885	4,675
5 - 14	16,845	8,685	8,135	16,130	8,230	7,865
15 - 24	19,765	10,115	9,705	19,065	9,750	9,275
25 - 34	19,550	9,490	10,105	21,875	10,750	11,105
35 - 44	15,810	7,910	7,885	19,200	9,525	9,665
45 - 54	11,225	5,915	5,290	12,760	6,580	6,280
55 - 64	7,325	3,585	3,755	8,875	4,510	4,435
65 and Over	6,350	2,760	3,595	7,970	3,440	4,560

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	3,140	4,930	6,415
2	6,825	9,990	11,755
3	5,130	6,840	7,925
4	6,925	8,085	8,985
5	3,420	3,185	3,220
6 and Over	1,870	1,325	1,130
Average per Household	3.3	3.0	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	18,690	23,210	25,710
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	5,980	7,065	620
Other	2,615	4,100	13,095
Owned	20,140	24,665	27,295
Rented	7,195	9,680	12,100

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	31,875	1,339,166	42,013
Private Households	39,405	1,551,955	39,385

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	410	0.7
Fishing and Trapping	200	0.3
Logging and Forestry	365	0.6
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	195	0.3
Manufacturing	8,620	13.8
Construction	4,280	6.8
Transportation and Storage	4,130	6.6
Communication and Utilities	2,825	4.5
Wholesale Trade	4,325	6.9
Retail Trade	9,205	14.7
Finance and Insurance	2,830	4.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	1,360	2.2
Business Service	3,410	5.4
Government Service	3,640	5.8
Educational Service	3,915	6.2
Health and Social Service	5,155	8.2
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	3,955	6.3
Other Service Industries	3,750	6.0
Total Experienced Labour Force	62,650	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 43, COQUITLAM

1977-78	23,614	1983-84	21,653
1978-79	22,836	1984-85	21,255
1979-80	22,649	1985-86	21,087
1980-81	22,607	1986-87	21,161
1981-82	21,746	1987-88	21,675
1982-83	21,703		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Coquitlam	69,858	64,225	53,066	75,771	46,967	53,845	98,063	105,736
Port Coquitlam	25,445	27,152	23,171	13,630	5,020	8,714	26,558	44,551
Belcarra	757	436	787	1,089	602	609	--	--
Port Moody	13,091	34,953	7,545	3,908	4,412	13,203	5,711	10,999
Greater Vancouver R.D.	2,915	4,392	2,953	2,938	2,192	2,184	2,319	2,434

NEWSPAPERS - Coquitlam Now weekly - circulation 40,900 (May 1987); The Sunday News weekly - circulation 58,573 (September 1987); The Tri-City News weekly - circulation 44,201 (September 1987);

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Eagle Ridge Hospital, Port Moody - 85 beds, 0 bassinets, 20 extended care beds.

PORT COQUITLAM CITY

Incorporated in 1913, Port Coquitlam has an area of 3,101.7 ha. The City is located on the north bank of the Fraser River, approximately 28 km east of Vancouver centre. It is bounded on the north and west by Coquitlam District.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	19,560	23,930	27,535	29,115
Males	9,865	12,130	13,890	14,660
Females	9,690	11,800	13,650	14,460
Under Age 15	7,230	7,585	7,555	7,380
Aged 15 to 64	11,575	15,240	18,595	20,050
Aged 65 or Over	755	1,105	1,390	1,670
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	5,220	6,885	8,550	9,350
Persons per Household	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1
Owned Dwellings	4,175	5,615	6,770	7,195
Rented Dwellings	1,045	1,265	1,780	2,155
TOTAL FAMILIES	4,840	6,200	7,495	8,020
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	5,695	6,665	7,045
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	500	830	975

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	23,926
1977	24,837
1978	25,256
1979	25,999
1980	27,130
1981	27,535
1982	27,616
1983	28,239
1984	28,578
1985	28,808
1986	29,115
1987	29,995

PORT MOODY CITY

Incorporated in 1913, Port Moody has an area of 2,098 ha. The City lies at the head of Burrard Inlet, approximately 21 km east of Vancouver centre.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	10,775	11,645	14,920	15,755
Males	5,475	5,930	7,475	7,795
Females	5,305	5,720	7,440	7,960
Under Age 15	2,990	3,555	3,835	3,905
Aged 15 to 64	7,415	7,685	10,485	11,130
Aged 65 or Over	370	405	595	740
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,935	3,565	5,000	5,420
Persons per Household	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	1,905	2,365	3,320	3,545
Rented Dwellings	1,035	1,200	1,675	1,870
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,705	3,100	4,215	4,445
Persons per Family	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.3	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,670	3,540	3,735
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	425	675	715

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	11,649
1977	11,650
1978	12,362
1979	13,423
1980	14,148
1981	14,917
1982	14,999
1983*	14,974
1984	15,539
1985	15,422
1986*	15,754
1987	15,895

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

COQUITLAM DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1891, Coquitlam has an area of 15,257.3 ha. The District is located on the north bank of the Fraser River between Burnaby and New Westminster on the west and Pitt Meadows on the east.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	53,075	55,465	61,075	69,295
Males	26,760	27,905	30,560	34,505
Females	26,315	27,560	30,515	34,785
Under Age 15	17,450	14,525	12,975	14,140
Aged 15 to 64	32,125	37,325	43,775	49,665
Aged 65 or Over	3,500	3,615	4,325	5,475
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	13,305	16,455	20,385	24,170
Persons per Household	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	9,900	11,825	14,220	16,165
Rented Dwellings	3,390	4,630	6,165	8,005
TOTAL FAMILIES	12,280	13,875	16,470	19,000
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	12,590	14,775	16,710
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,290	1,695	2,290

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	55,464
1977	55,380
1978	55,777
1979	56,220
1980	59,007
1981	61,077
1982	61,401
1983	63,635
1984	66,313
1985	67,787
1986	69,291
1987	71,552

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

BELCARRA VILLAGE

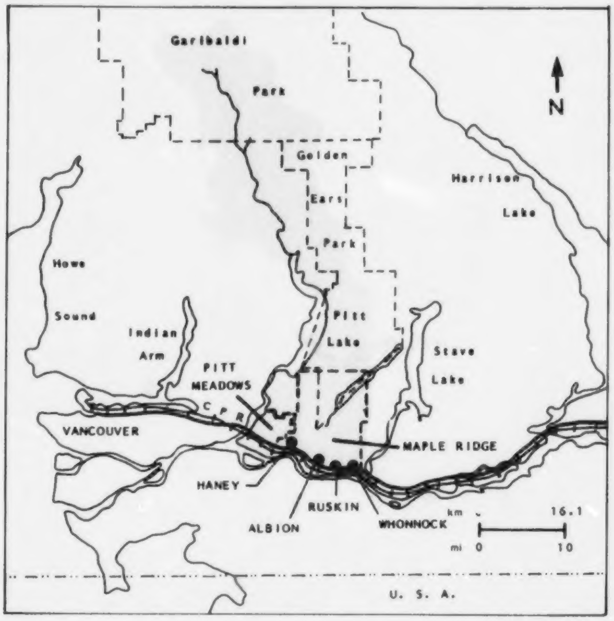
Incorporated in 1979, Belcarra has an area of 561.1 ha. The Village is located on Bedwell Bay in Indian Arm, approximately 5 km west of Port Moody's northwestern boundary.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	n.a.	n.a.	430	545
Males	n.a.	n.a.	225	280
Females	n.a.	n.a.	205	265
Under Age 15	n.a.	n.a.	85	120
Aged 15 to 64	n.a.	n.a.	320	400
Aged 65 or Over	n.a.	n.a.	20	25
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	n.a.	n.a.	160	195
Persons per Household	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	2.8
Owned Dwellings	n.a.	n.a.	135	160
Rented Dwellings	n.a.	n.a.	20	30
TOTAL FAMILIES	n.a.	n.a.	125	165
Persons per Family	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	n.a.	120	160
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	n.a.	5	5

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	--
1977	--
1978	--
1979	--
1980	--
1981	430
1982	452
1983	462
1984	477
1985	535
1986	549
1987	576

PITT MEADOWS - MAPLE RIDGE AREA

The Area comprises the Districts of Pitt Meadows (1986 population 8,004) and Maple Ridge (36,023) and the unincorporated land to the north within the Dewdney - Alouette Census Division (Regional District). Total land area is approximately 150,600 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Pitt Meadows - Maple Ridge Area was 44,200 persons, an increase of 14.4 percent from 1981, making it the fifth-fastest growing Area in the Province. As in other municipalities surrounding metropolitan Vancouver, growth in recent years is attributable to the development of large tracts of land for residential purposes. Forestry and agriculture are the leading resource sectors. Lumber mills on the Fraser River provide the bulk of forest industries employment but logging is extensive in the northern part of the Area. Dairying is the principal agricultural enterprise in Pitt Meadows and mixed farming predominates in Maple Ridge. Haney is the Area's commercial centre. Development of industrial sites has attracted new industry to the Area, and removal of traffic bottlenecks at the Pitt River and in Port Coquitlam is expected to ensure continued growth of both population and industry.

MANUFACTURING

The sawmilling and shake/shingle industry dominate manufacturing in the Area. In 1984, wood industries accounted for 66 percent of employment and 77 percent of factory shipments in Maple Ridge. Non-forestry manufacturing ranges from agricultural processing, boatbuilding, electronics, building products, rechargeable batteries, and woodworking to printing and publishing. Principal manufacturing statistics for Maple Ridge and the balance of the Regional District, excluding Mission, in 1984 were as follows:

	Maple Ridge	Pitt Meadows and Dewdney-Alouette Unincorporated
Establishments	43	8
Employees	1,565	248
Wages and salaries	$43,727,000	$7,002,000
Value of shipments	$183,796,000	$27,988,000
Value added	$66,267,000	$3,383,000

FORESTRY

The Area lies within the Fraser Timber Supply Area. Timber is produced by the large logging operation of British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. at the head of Pitt Lake, and by a number of small operators. The major manufacturers in 1986 were British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. Hammond Division (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) in Maple Ridge, Whonnock Industries Ltd. (now International Forest Products Ltd.) at Whonnock, and Bay Forest Products Ltd. in Pitt Meadows. Combined capacity of four primary sawmills was 617 Mfbm per 8-hour shift. There were also 18 shake/shingle producers with a combined capacity of 3,695 squares per 8-hour shift, or 36 percent of the Regional total. Bell Pole Co. Ltd. operated a small pole yard in Maple Ridge.

AGRICULTURE

The dairy industry is the main agricultural activity in Pitt Meadows; other farming includes beef cattle, poultry, greenhouse, and nursery operations. The higher land in Maple Ridge supports many mixed farms. Beef cattle, poultry, greenhouse crops, sheep, pigs, dairy cattle, tree fruits, berries, furs, flowers and bulbs all contribute to farm incomes. Residential subdivisions have expanded rapidly around Haney in Maple Ridge, and to a lesser extent in Pitt Meadows, resulting in a substantial reduction in farm land. In 1986 there were 386 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 9,358 acres of improved land in the two municipalities. Cattle numbered 9,055 head, of which 3,085 were dairy cows and heifers. Land under crops totalled 6,123 acres; major crops, other than forages, included small fruits (510 acres), vegetables (27 acres), nursery products, and greenhouse crops (most of the 152,990 square metres under glass in the Dewdney-Alouette Regional District). Total farm capital value was estimated at $126.3 million and sales receipts at $33.3 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 134 farms.

MINING

Sand and gravel pits in Maple Ridge produce structural materials for the construction industry. In the past, Haney Brick and Tile Limited quarried clay for the manufacture of drain tile, brick and other clay products.

TOURISM

Tourism is of minor importance to the economy. The Area is traversed by the scenic drive along the north shore of the Fraser River; highway improvements have stimulated tourist and other traffic. Recreational facilities cater largely to Lower Mainland residents. There is a Provincial camping and picnic site at Rolley Lake and a larger public facility on Alouette Lake in Golden Ears Provincial Park. The rivers and lakes offer good fishing while the farmlands provide excellent duck and pheasant hunting.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 121 commercial fishing vessels registered in the Area. These provide employment for about 200 persons, or 2 percent of the provincial total.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	38,640	19,410	19,205	44,200	22,230	21,945
0 - 4	3,195	1,685	1,545	3,805	1,995	1,830
5 - 14	6,355	3,355	3,050	6,895	3,570	3,315
15 - 24	6,315	3,205	3,075	6,460	3,400	3,025
25 - 34	7,165	3,485	3,665	8,000	3,895	4,095
35 - 44	5,140	2,670	2,445	7,140	3,650	3,485
45 - 54	3,735	1,895	1,755	4,165	2,180	2,020
55 - 64	2,965	1,430	1,545	3,570	1,770	1,780
65 and Over	3,690	1,660	2,105	4,220	1,805	2,350

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,610	2,255	2,645
2	3,270	3,920	4,585
3	1,900	2,130	2,825
4	2,210	2,890	3,225
5	1,175	1,210	1,325
6 and Over	770	525	490
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	8,685	10,260	11,870
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,170	1,605	310
Other	1,030	1,240	3,010
Owned	8,355	9,880	11,195
Rented	2,550	3,160	3,950

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	12,090	463,252	38,317
Private Households	15,165	533,357	35,170

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	680	3.2
Fishing and Trapping	105	0.5
Logging and Forestry	300	1.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	95	0.4
Manufacturing	3,210	15.0
Construction	1,795	8.4
Transportation and Storage	1,320	6.2
Communication and Utilities	680	3.2
Wholesale Trade	1,175	5.5
Retail Trade	3,015	14.1
Finance and Insurance	615	2.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	430	2.0
Business Service	745	3.5
Government Service	1,465	6.9
Educational Service	1,260	5.9
Health and Social Service	2,065	9.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,055	4.9
Other Service Industries	1,470	6.9
Total Experienced Labour Force	21,380	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 42, MAPLE RIDGE

1977-78	7,818	1983-84	8,137
1978-79	7,766	1984-85	8,283
1979-80	7,830	1985-86	8,408
1980-81	7,922	1986-87	8,915
1981-82	7,831	1987-88	9,425
1982-83	7,945		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Pitt Meadows	5,178	25,526	7,314	7,199	3,246	4,032	7,895	11,599
Maple Ridge	26,903	52,713	16,952	24,805	21,188	37,427	48,063	62,038

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Maple Ridge	17,719	17,016	17,701	18,472	18,813	19,599	21,047	22,659
COMMERCIAL								
Maple Ridge	6,468	6,106	6,241	6,591	6,505	6,738	7,172	7,743

NEWSPAPERS - The Maple Ridge News weekly - circulation 18,163 (September 1987); Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Times weekly - circulation 18,600 (January 1988).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Maple Ridge Hospital, Maple Ridge - 112 beds, 14 bassinets, 144 extended care beds.

MAPLE RIDGE DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1874, Maple Ridge has an area of 26,710.2 ha. The District is located on the north bank of the Fraser River between Pitt Meadows and Mission. The commercial centre of Haney is approximately 42 km east of Vancouver centre.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	24,475	29,465	32,230	36,020
Males	12,300	14,735	16,115	18,075
Females	12,175	14,730	16,115	17,945
Under Age 15	7,220	7,690	7,825	8,565
Aged 15 to 64	14,650	18,785	21,045	23,815
Aged 65 or Over	2,605	2,990	3,360	3,645
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	7,425	9,445	11,025	12,465
Persons per Household	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Owned Dwellings	5,560	7,100	8,180	9,220
Rented Dwellings	1,870	2,340	2,845	3,250
TOTAL FAMILIES	6,165	7,725	8,750	9,840
Persons per Family	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	7,095	7,830	8,755
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	635	925	1,090

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	29,462
1977	29,993
1978	30,367
1979	31,130
1980	31,729
1981	32,232
1982	32,504
1983	32,942
1984	33,661
1985	34,568
1986	36,023
1987	38,665

PITT MEADOWS DISTRICT

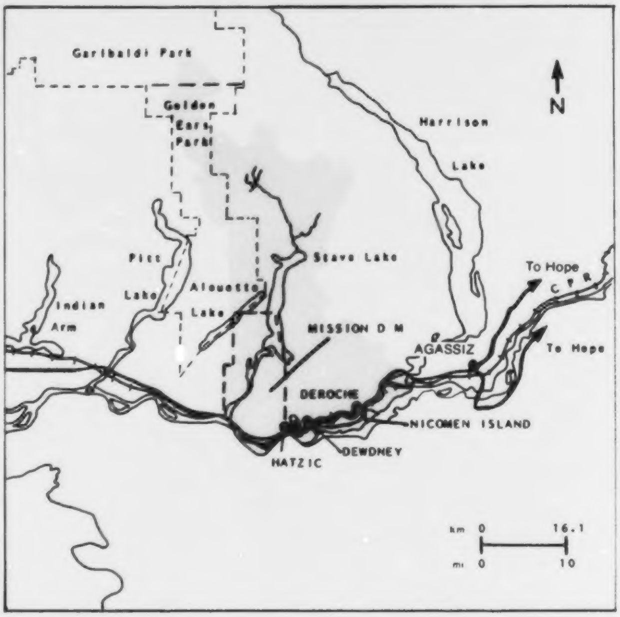
Incorporated in 1914, Pitt Meadows has an area of 5,004.5 ha. The District is located on the north bank of the Fraser River between Port Coquitlam and Maple Ridge.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,770	4,690	6,210	8,005
Males	1,400	2,425	3,190	4,055
Females	1,370	2,265	3,020	3,950
Under Age 15	945	1,455	1,690	2,090
Aged 15 to 64	1,670	3,060	4,160	5,350
Aged 65 or Over	155	175	360	560
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	755	1,385	1,970	2,660
Persons per Household	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0
Owned Dwellings	610	1,215	1,660	1,965
Rented Dwellings	145	170	310	700
TOTAL FAMILIES	685	1,240	1,720	2,265
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,170	1,590	2,005
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	65	130	265

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,689
1977	5,007
1978	5,296
1979	5,572
1980	5,989
1981	6,209
1982	6,370
1983	7,584
1984	7,885
1985	8,017
1986	8,004
1987	8,400

MISSION AREA

The Area comprises the District of Mission (1986 population 21,985) and the unincorporated land to the north and east within the Dewdney - Alouette Census Division (Regional District). It includes the communities of Deroche (394), Hatzic Island (254), Hatzic Prairie (338), Lake Errock (255) and Nicomen Island (281). Total land area is approximately 165,000 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Mission Area was 25,294 persons, an increase of 8.3 percent from 1981. Major improvements to the highways network beginning in the 1970s, including a new bridge across the Fraser River (1972) and completion of the link between Agassiz and Hope on the north bank of the river, plus continued upgrading of the balance of Highway 7, have greatly stimulated the Area economy. Forestry and agriculture are the chief resource sectors and provide the basis for retail and service activities concentrated at what was formerly the Town of Mission City. A medium-security correctional centre opened in 1977 provides a substantial number of employment opportunities. Transportation improvements have enabled manufacturing activity to be expanded somewhat beyond sawmilling and food processing, and have also made the Area more attractive as a residential district for persons employed elsewhere. Both trends likely will continue.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries dominate the manufacturing sector of the local economy with the emphasis on shake and shingle mills. The leading non-forestry manufacturer is Fibreglas Canada Inc. with an insulation plant employing over 100 workers. Other manufacturing in 1987 included bakeries, food processors, printing and publishing, machine shops, woodworking, asbestos cement products and boatbuilding. Principal statistics for the District of Mission in 1984 are as follows (see also Pitt Meadows-Maple Ridge Area):

	Mission
Establishments	32
Employees	694
Wages and salaries	$20,004,000
Value of shipments	$82,541,000
Value added	$36,336,000

FORESTRY

Forest resources are within the Fraser Timber Supply Area. Logging is carried out by several small or medium-sized logging operators including the Corporation of the District of Mission which operates Tree-farm Licence Number 26. There are no large permanent sawmill operations. The shake and shingle industry is by far the leading forestry employer with 15 mills having a combined capacity of 5,125 squares per 8-hour shift. This represented 50 percent of Regional shake/shingle capacity in 1984. Together, the Mission and Pitt Meadows-Maple Ridge Areas constitute the major source of this roofing product in British Columbia. In late 1988, Norvik Timber Inc. announced that it would build a plant in the Area to utilize alder harvested in the lower Fraser Valley and Sunshine Coast. If the proposal becomes a reality, it could provide up to 300 jobs in all phases of operations and produce value-added products from a little-used timber resource.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is restricted to a narrow belt along the Fraser River, and the unincorporated Dewdney - Deroche district east of Mission contains the majority of farms. Dairying is the chief agricultural enterprise. Other income sources include poultry, hogs, beef and vegetables. In 1986 there were 267 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 12,269 acres of improved land in Mission and Subdivision A of Dewdney-Alouette Regional District. Cattle numbered 10,156 head. Land under crops totalled 9,246 acres; leading crops other than forages included small fruits (508 acres) and vegetables. Total farm capital value was estimated at $112.1 million and sales receipts at $22 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 108 operators.

TOURISM

The value of tourism to this Area is small; recreational facilities cater primarily to Lower Mainland residents with the result that accommodations are limited. Hatzic Lake is a popular resort centre offering swimming and boating. Stave Lake, a B.C. Hydro reservoir, has been cleared of drowned trees to provide additional recreational space. There is excellent duck and pheasant hunting on the farmlands while Blue grouse, deer and Black bear are found on the higher levels. Rainbow and Cut-throat trout and Dolly Varden offer fishermen good sport.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 27 commercial fishing vessels based in the Area, providing employment for about 45 persons.

Inch Creek Hatchery is located 12 km east of Mission. Freshwater fish farms are also well represented here.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23,370	11,930	11,405	25,305	12,975	12,355
0 - 4	2,155	1,130	1,040	2,230	1,150	1,070
5 - 14	4,065	2,085	1,975	4,300	2,245	2,045
15 - 24	3,750	1,840	1,870	3,535	1,830	1,705
25 - 34	4,325	2,200	2,135	4,410	2,230	2,240
35 - 44	2,710	1,485	1,290	3,685	1,975	1,715
45 - 54	2,010	1,080	965	2,225	1,210	1,050
55 - 64	2,010	990	1,040	2,125	1,060	1,070
65 and Over	2,335	1,220	1,165	2,740	1,290	1,445

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	785	1,225	1,400
2	1,655	2,365	2,600
3	955	1,255	1,400
4	1,050	1,555	1,660
5	590	790	835
6 and Over	485	380	410
Average per Household	3.1	3.0	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	4,460	6.075	6.775
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	540	715	55
Other	535	795	1.610
Owned	4,335	5.735	6.100
Rented	1,225	1.840	2.110

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	6.845	223.633	32.671
Private Households	8.340	252.110	30.229

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	740	6.8
Fishing and Trapping	85	0.8
Logging and Forestry	310	2.8
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	40	0.4
Manufacturing	2,000	18.3
Construction	875	8.0
Transportation and Storage	615	5.6
Communication and Utilities	250	2.3
Wholesale Trade	335	3.1
Retail Trade	1,445	13.2
Finance and Insurance	235	2.2
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	220	2.0
Business Service	225	2.1
Government Service	755	6.9
Educational Service	670	6.1
Health and Social Service	785	7.2
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	685	6.3
Other Service Industries	650	6.0
Total Experienced Labour Force	10,910	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 75, MISSION

1977-78	4,571	1983-84	5,126
1978-79	4,575	1984-85	5,109
1979-80	4,632	1985-86	5,157
1980-81	4,993	1986-87	5,284
1981-82	4,982	1987-88	5,359
1982-83	5,030		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Mission	20,493	20,257	7,935	11,202	9,358	8,818	9,987	12,550
Dewdney-Alouette R.D.	249	4,008	1,440	1,222	1,536	645	--	1,325

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Mission	9,561	9,432	9,561	9,930	9,919	9,918	10,244	10,607
COMMERCIAL								
Mission	4,048	3,845	3,880	4,164	4,116	4,063	4,202	4,310

NEWSPAPERS - Fraser Valley Record weekly - circulation 5,379 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Mission Memorial Hospital, Mission - 84 beds, 10 bassinets, 75 extended care beds.

MISSION DISTRICT

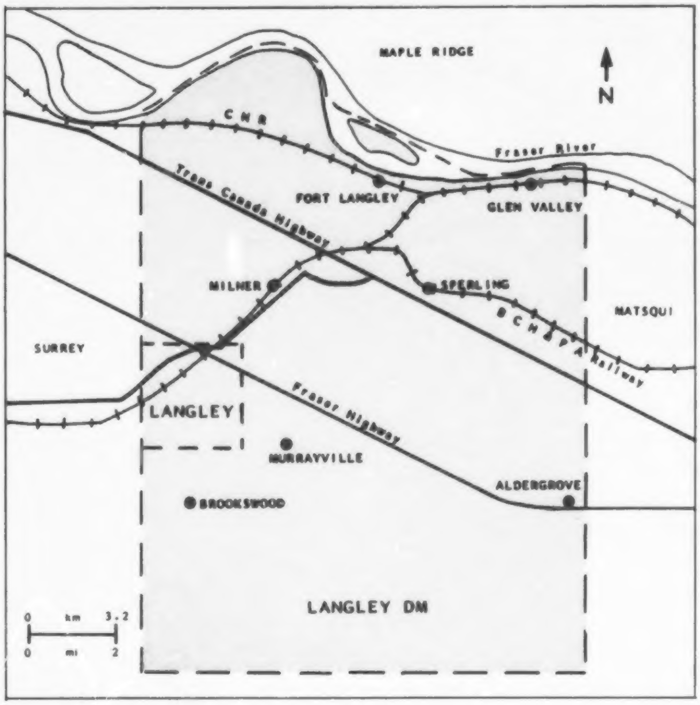
Incorporated in 1892, Mission has an area of 25,334.2 ha. The District is located on the north bank of the Fraser River, east of Maple Ridge. By highway the commercial centre is 69 km east of Vancouver, 47 km west of Agassiz in Kent District and 12 km north of the commercial centre of Abbotsford.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	10,220	15,000	20,055	21,985
Males	5,180	7,625	10,160	11,180
Females	5,040	7,375	9,895	10,805
Under Age 15	2,965	4,265	5,440	5,770
Aged 15 to 64	6,000	9,305	12,610	13,835
Aged 65 or Over	1,255	1,430	2,010	2,375
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	3,075	4,610	6,480	7,160
Persons per Household	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
Owned Dwellings	2,320	3,620	4,895	5,315
Rented Dwellings	755	990	1,585	1,850
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,530	3,880	5,340	5,875
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	3,530	4,765	5,160
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	345	575	715

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	14,997
1977	16,624
1978	17,361
1979	18,059
1980	18,948
1981	20,056
1982	20,150
1983	20,401
1984	21,055
1985	21,556
1986	21,985
1987	22,591

LANGLEY AREA

The Area comprises the District of Langley (1986 population 53,434), the City of Langley (16,557) and adjacent Indian Reserves with a total land area of approximately 32,800 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Langley Area was 70,457 persons, an increase of 17.8 percent from 1981, making it the third-fastest growing Area in the Province. Prior to completion of the new Trans-Canada Highway (401) in the early 1960s, the Area had an economy based largely on agriculture. Langley City was the trade and service centre for the surrounding farming district. Improved access, combined with large amounts of upland ideally suited for subdivision, resulted in a residential construction boom that has yet to run its course. Early development of large industrial estates also attracted numerous manufacturing and warehousing operations that have considerably broadened the local economic base and prompted even greater residential and commercial expansion. Langley City has grown rapidly as a regional commercial and industrial centre. Its population more than doubled in the 1971-76 period and rose by half again in 1976-81 as a result of apartment construction. Since then, Langley District has shown the most rapid growth, with major additions to the single-family housing stock. Continued growth of the Area appears assured, although at a somewhat reduced rate of expansion.

MANUFACTURING

Industrial diversity is increasing as firms move outward from Vancouver. The largest non-forestry firms reported in 1987 were McGavin Foods Ltd. (bakery) and Weldco Beales (excavation and logging equipment). Other enterprises include a distillery, machine shops, steel fabricators, meatpackers, and manufacturers of lime, truck bodies, concrete, plastics, millwork, industrial buildings, chemicals, machinery, foodstuffs, and many other products. Principal statistics for the Area in 1984 were as follows:

	Langley District	Langley City
Establishments	55	62
Employees	1,114	1,471
Wages and salaries	$27,747,000	$41,238,000
Value of shipments	$135,597,000	$186,324,000
Value added	$50,346,000	$86,044,000

FORESTRY

A cedar sawmill operated by McDonald Cedar Products Ltd. at Fort Langley is the major processing operation. The mill had a reported capacity of 100 Mfbm per 8-hour shift in 1986. West Langley Forest Products Ltd. reported shift capacity of 75 Mfbm. in 1986. Two shake/shingle operations at Fort Langley and Aldergrove had a combined shift capacity of 175 squares. Logging activity is restricted to a few small part-time operations in farm wood-lots although some loggers who are employed elsewhere reside in the Area.

AGRICULTURE

In 1986 the Langley Area contained 1,252 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 21,276 improved acres. Of 11,816 acres under crops, 1,272 acres were in small fruits, 625 in vegetables, 86 in tree fruits, and 31 in potatoes. Nursery crops also constituted a significant source of income. There were a number of mushroom operations as well as 162,000 square metres of greenhouse space. Cattle numbered 15,703 head, of which over a third were dairy stock. Chickens, turkeys, and pigs are large contributors to farm income, with 17, 16, and 6 percent, respectively, of totals for the Province. Total farm capital value was estimated at $409.4 million in 1986, and sales receipts at $89.8 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 445 operators.

MINING

Sand and gravel pits supply part of the needs of the local construction industry. Texada Lime Ltd. operates a plant producing agricultural lime and lime products.

TOURISM

The Area is traversed by the Trans-Canada Highway, the Fraser Highway (old Trans-Canada) and the main connecting route leading to the ferries at Tsawwassen and the Douglas/Pacific Highway border crossings. There is a heavy flow of highway traffic but little in the way of accommodation services. Fort Langley, the restored Hudson's Bay fort, is of historical interest to tourists; originally built in 1829, it was proclaimed the first capital of British Columbia in 1858. The Vancouver Game Farm, south of Aldergrove, is another major attraction. Parks, golf courses and riding stables cater largely to the residents of Greater Vancouver. Bar fishing on the Fraser River is popular, and Rainbow, Steelhead and Cut-throat trout are found in the smaller rivers. Hunting is good for pheasants, ducks and Willow grouse.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 39 commercial fishing vessels based in the Langley Area. These provide employment for about 65 persons. This has become one of the most popular parts of the Province for freshwater fish farming. As of March 1988, there were 12 licences issued here.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	59,790	29,890	29,940	70,425	35,060	35,255
0 - 4	5,030	2,555	2,450	6,120	3,130	2,950
5 - 14	10,815	5,495	5,280	11,640	5,960	5,620
15 - 24	9,585	4,855	4,710	10,420	5,370	5,080
25 - 34	10,980	5,175	5,730	11,625	5,530	6,055
35 - 44	8,605	4,470	4,090	11,955	5,905	5,980
45 - 54	5,185	2,715	2,485	6,500	3,450	3,075
55 - 64	4,685	2,135	2,505	5,410	2,585	2,675
65 and Over	5,130	2,480	2,685	6,870	3,105	3,705

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,955	2,890	3,690
2	4,230	5,895	7,235
3	2,525	3,475	4,215
4	3,240	4,450	5,375
5	1,630	2,025	2,195
6 and Over	1,065	960	950
Average per Household	3.1	3.0	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	10,975	14,630	17,725
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,770	2,250	5
Other	1,905	2,730	6,185
Owned	11,125	14,865	17,175
Rented	3,510	4,765	6,245

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	19,330	725,391	37,527
Private Households	23,610	826,717	35,016

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	2,185	6.5
Fishing and Trapping	160	0.5
Logging and Forestry	210	0.6
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	110	0.3
Manufacturing	4,940	14.7
Construction	3,140	9.4
Transportation and Storage	2,165	6.5
Communication and Utilities	815	2.4
Wholesale Trade	2,220	6.6
Retail Trade	4,655	13.9
Finance and Insurance	990	3.0
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	800	2.4
Business Service	1,305	3.9
Government Service	2,005	6.0
Educational Service	1,560	4.7
Health and Social Service	2,170	6.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,915	5.7
Other Service Industries	2,120	6.3
Total Experienced Labour Force	33,510	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 35, LANGLEY

1977-78	12,118	1983-84	14,374
1978-79	12,645	1984-85	14,623
1979-80	13,062	1985-86	14,954
1980-81	13,667	1986-87	15,237
1981-82	13,593	1987-88	16,055
1982-83	13,907		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Langley City	17,264	22,300	5,793	10,172	8,508	6,912	5,742	18,832
Langley District	58,738	75,518	40,861	51,655	36,026	48,805	78,244	75,605

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Aldergrove	7,599	7,527	7,719	8,366	8,556	8,838	9,325	9,621
COMMERCIAL								
Aldergrove	3,945	3,742	3,933	4,163	4,124	4,170	4,274	4,547

NEWSPAPERS - Langley Advance weekly - circulation 7,726 (September 1987); Langley Advance Weekend Edition - circulation 26,800 (September 1987); Langley Times weekly - circulation 25,767 (August 1987); Aldergrove Star weekly; circulation 5,000 (November 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Langley Memorial Hospital, Langley - 158 beds, 24 bassinets; 150 extended care beds.

LANGLEY CITY

Incorporated in 1955, Langley has an area of 1,018.2 ha. By highway the City is approximately 42 km east of Vancouver centre. It is bounded on the west by Surrey, and on the other three sides by Langley District.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	4,685	10,120	15,125	16,560
Males	2,310	4,910	7,180	7,970
Females	2,375	5,210	7,940	8,585
Under Age 15	1,370	2,745	3,830	3,960
Aged 15 to 64	2,750	6,110	9,495	10,475
Aged 65 or Over	565	1,265	1,800	2,120
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,515	3,595	5,575	6,290
Persons per Household	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
Owned Dwellings	935	1,765	3,000	3,105
Rented Dwellings	575	1,835	2,575	3,180
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,210	2,655	3,990	4,365
Persons per Family	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.3	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,360	3,445	3,620
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	295	545	750

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	10,123
1977	11,790
1978	13,256
1979	14,042
1980	14,893
1981	15,124
1982	15,288
1983	15,526
1984	15,949
1985	16,489
1986	16,557
1987	16,931

LANGLEY DISTRICT

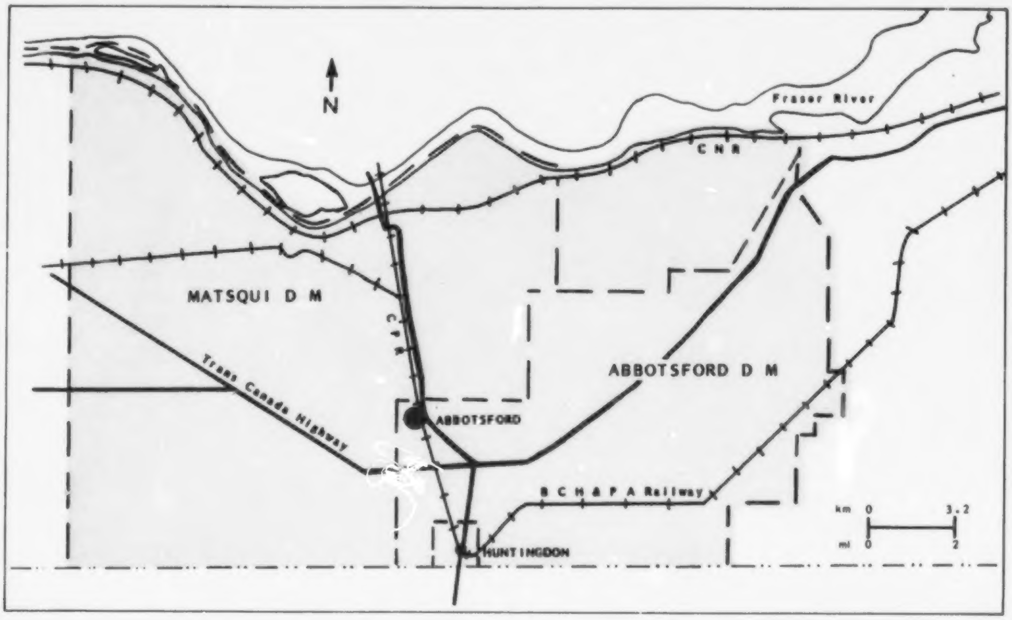
Incorporated in 1873, Langley has an area of 31,765.3 ha. The District is located on the south bank of the Fraser River between Surrey and Matsqui.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	21,935	36,660	44,620	53,435
Males	11,305	18,665	22,640	26,950
Females	10,630	18,000	21,975	26,490
Under Age 15	6,925	10,835	11,945	13,740
Aged 15 to 64	13,095	23,350	29,360	35,165
Aged 65 or Over	1,915	2,475	3,305	4,530
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	6,360	11,050	14,045	17,150
Persons per Household	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1
Owned Dwellings	5,125	9,355	11,835	14,090
Rented Dwellings	1,240	1,690	2,210	3,060
TOTAL FAMILIES	5,520	9,755	12,315	14,805
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	9,140	11,425	13,530
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	620	890	1,270

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	36,659
1977	38,139
1978	39,741
1979	40,765
1980	42,356
1981	44,617
1982	45,595
1983	47,450
1984	49,666
1985	51,508
1986	53,434
1987	55,694

MATSQUI - ABBOTSFORD AREA

The Area comprises the Districts of Matsqui (1986 population 51,449) and Abbotsford (14,496) and the adjacent unincorporated land within the Central Fraser Valley Census Division (Regional District). It includes the community of Huntingdon (194). Total land area is approximately 37,400 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Matsqui - Abbotsford Area was 66,435 persons, an increase of 20.3 percent from 1981, making it the second-fastest growing Area in the Province. The Area's economy has traditionally been based on agriculture but, although the value of production has consistently risen, farming has declined in relative importance. The uplands of Matsqui District, in particular, have undergone extensive development for residential purposes. There has also been an increase in industrial activity as firms have moved outward from Greater Vancouver seeking larger sites with less congestion. The manufacturing of feed and food products, brick and tile has been supplemented by a wide range of additional products. Matsqui Correctional Centre and the Pacific Regional Headquarters of Correctional Services Canada also have a significant economic impact. Although these facilities provide a substantial number of jobs in the Area, it is evident that a large number of workers commute to jobs in other parts of the Lower Mainland. The former village of Abbotsford originally served as a local retail trade and service centre for the surrounding districts, a role that has been greatly expanded over time. However, constraints imposed by geography have placed a limit on the former village's ability to grow, with the result that the adjacent community of Clearbrook in Matsqui has been the major beneficiary of recent population, industrial, and commercial development. Continued rapid growth of the Area as a residential and industrial suburb of Vancouver appears assured.

MANUFACTURING

Agricultural processing and the production of farming inputs dominate the manufacturing sector. In 1984 food industries accounted for 68 percent of factory shipments in Abbotsford and 60 percent in Matsqui. Major employers reported in 1987 included Dairyland (dairy products), Conair Aviation (aircraft conversions and repairs), and Clayburn Industries Ltd. (clay products). Other enterprises cover a wide range of industrial and consumer products. Principal statistics for the Area in 1984 were as follows:

	Abbotsford	Matsqui
Establishments	44	34
Employees	973	568
Wages and salaries	$26,227,000	$14,147,000
Value of shipments	$151,022,000	$99,916,000
Value added	$47,876,000	$27,264,000

FORESTRY

Primary forestry provides employment for a few persons, mostly in very small logging operations on parcels of private timber and farm woodlots. Shakes and shingles were produced by three operators with a total shift capacity of 420 squares in 1986.

AGRICULTURE

In 1986 there were 1,021 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 28,348 acres of improved land in Matsqui and 276 census farms covering 17,040 improved acres in Abbotsford. The difference in average farm size is a reflection of the differences in farming activity between the two municipalities. Much of Matsqui is upland where poultry, hog, berry, vegetable, flower, greenhouse, and mushroom enterprises are concentrated. Most of Abbotsford District and the Matsqui Prairie (the northeast corner of Matsqui) contain large dairy and beef farms plus considerable acreages of corn, peas and beans for canning. Sales over $10,000 in 1985 were reported by 850 farms in total, 63 percent of the farms in Matsqui and 76 percent of those in Abbotsford, suggesting the distribution of full-time and part-time operations.

Cattle numbered 37,474, of which 66 percent were dairy animals. Other than forages, major crops included small fruits (5,759 acres), vegetables (3,863 acres), and nursery products. Inventories of chickens and pigs represented 40 and 36 percent, respectively, of Provincial totals in 1986. Total farm capital value was estimated at $616.1 million and sales receipts at $180.8 million.

MINING

Clayburn Industries Ltd. operates a quarry and underground mine at Kilgard and a plant for the manufacture of brick and clay products at Abbotsford. Sand and gravel pits, primarily in Matsqui, supply the construction industry; production has generally exceeded that from any other part of the Lower Mainland.

TOURISM

An increasing volume of traffic on the Trans-Canada Highway, together with a growing number of visitors from the United States through the port of entry at Huntingdon, have boosted tourist trade, which is largely geared to the provision of highway services. Recreational facilities cater to local residents and those from metropolitan Vancouver. Special events such as the Abbotsford Air Show bring thousands of visitors to the Area. Fishing, particularly for Steelhead, is popular on the Vedder River. The farmlands offer good pheasant and duck hunting.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 3 commercial fishing vessels based in the Matsqui-Abbotsford Area, providing employment for about 5 persons.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1981 Total	1981 Male	1981 Female	1986 Total	1986 Male	1986 Female
Total	55,195	27,500	27,725	66,325	32,860	33,480
0 - 4	4,625	2,410	2,255	5,650	2,970	2,735
5 - 14	8,820	4,525	4,330	10,040	5,175	4,850
15 - 24	9,935	4,995	4,940	10,435	5,230	5,115
25 - 34	9,300	4,695	4,575	11,055	5,550	5,530
35 - 44	6,235	3,155	3,050	8,815	4,410	4,335
45 - 54	5,005	2,575	2,450	5,885	2,960	2,855
55 - 64	4,705	2,095	2,600	5,740	2,625	3,115
65 and Over	6,565	3,085	3,640	8,820	3,960	4,795

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,870	3,105	4,060
2	3,820	5,870	7,590
3	2,005	2,895	3,580
4	2,390	3,545	4,090
5	1,335	1,800	2,120
6 and Over	1,110	1,110	1,140
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	9,545	12,995	15,475
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,610	3,100	390
Other	1,470	2,100	6,800
Owned	9,355	12,930	15,670
Rented	3,215	5,275	6,875

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	18,140	607,857	33,509
Private Households	22,590	699,592	30,969

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	3,395	11.4
Fishing and Trapping	40	0.1
Logging and Forestry	210	0.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	130	0.4
Manufacturing	3,850	12.9
Construction	2,880	9.6
Transportation and Storage	1,430	4.8
Communication and Utilities	590	2.0
Wholesale Trade	1,390	4.6
Retail Trade	3,830	12.8
Finance and Insurance	685	2.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	680	2.3
Business Service	765	2.6
Government Service	2,000	6.7
Educational Service	1,910	6.4
Health and Social Service	2,230	7.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,800	6.0
Other Service Industries	2,035	6.8
Total Experienced Labour Force	29,905	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 34, ABBOTSFORD

1977-78	9,196	1983-84	10,979
1978-79	9,316	1984-85	11,449
1979-80	9,592	1985-86	11,654
1980-81	10,079	1986-87	12,059
1981-82	10,261	1987-88	12,471
1982-83	10,661		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Abbotsford	28,171	42,869	12,607	17,198	11,054	14,514	18,795	29,340
Matsqui	61,656	87,291	57,151	46,099	42,610	40,472	57,071	96,766

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Abbotsford	21,412	21,610	22,404	23,963	24,628	25,593	27,284	28,858
COMMERCIAL								
Abbotsford	7,302	7,243	7,412	7,920	7,968	8,310	8,742	9,389

NEWSPAPERS - Abbotsford-Clearbrook Times weekly - circulation 31,500 (July 1987); Abbotsford, Sumas & Matsqui News weekly - circulation 15,301 (September 1987); Abbotsford, Sumas and Matsqui Weekend Edition weekly - circulation 36,165 (February 1988).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford General Hospital, Abbotsford - 179 beds, 18 bassinets, 125 extended care beds; Menno Hospital, Abbotsford - 75 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Fraser Valley College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 2,514.

ABBOTSFORD DISTRICT

Formed in 1972 from an amalgamation of the District of Sumas and Village of Abbotsford, the District has an area of 13,921.4 ha. The District is located on the south bank of the Fraser River between Matsqui and Chilliwack. By highway the commercial centre is 28 km east of Langley City, 30 km west of the commercial centre of Chilliwack and 12 km south of Mission.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	710	9,505	12,745	14,500
Males	345	4,755	6,310	7,260
Females	360	4,745	6,435	7,235
Under Age 15	105	2,425	3,030	3,625
Aged 15 to 64	460	6,240	8,565	9,595
Aged 65 or Over	145	840	1,150	1,265
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	300	3,210	4,480	5,115
Persons per Household	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8
Owned Dwellings	120	1,985	2,845	3,275
Rented Dwellings	180	1,220	1,640	1,835
TOTAL FAMILIES	175	2,455	3,470	3,950
Persons per Family	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,190	3,145	3,510
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	270	330	445

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	9,507
1977	9,896
1978	10,313
1979	10,598
1980	11,573
1981	12,745
1982	13,126
1983	13,259
1984	13,788
1985	14,094
1986	14,496
1987	15,062

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

MATSQUI DISTRICT

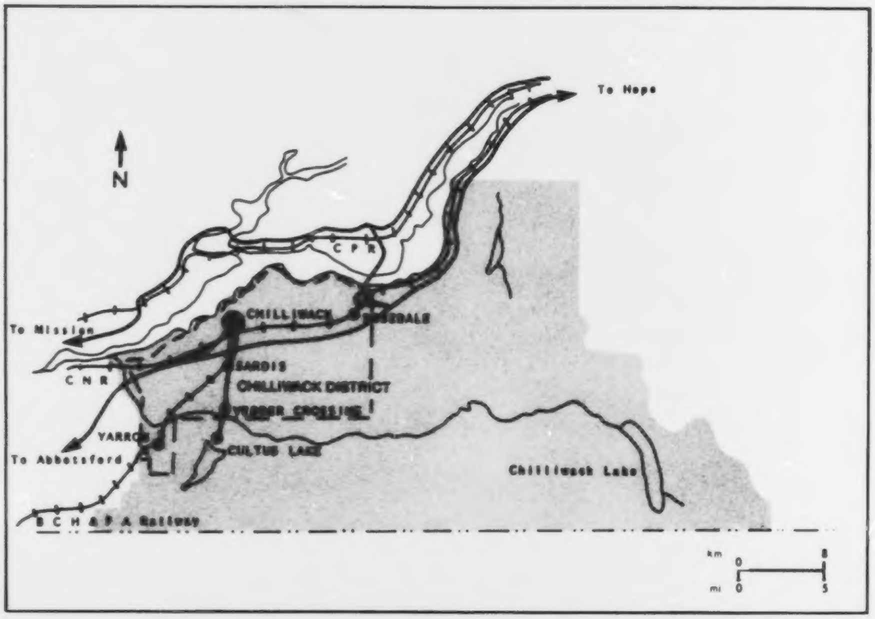
Incorporated in 1892, Matsqui has an area of 21,920.6 ha. The District is located on the south bank of the Fraser River between Langley and Abbotsford.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	23,555	31,175	42,000	51,450
Males	12,005	15,740	20,915	25,385
Females	11,550	15,440	21,085	26,065
Under Age 15	7,195	8,250	10,320	11,980
Aged 15 to 64	13,835	19,220	26,265	31,980
Aged 65 or Over	2,525	3,705	5,415	7,485
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	6,425	9,245	13,595	17,340
Persons per Household	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	4,930	7,245	9,975	12,275
Rented Dwellings	1,500	1,995	3,620	5,060
TOTAL FAMILIES	5,640	7,855	11,160	14,080
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	7,335	10,160	12,505
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	525	995	1,580

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	31,178
1977	32,658
1978	35,151
1979	36,863
1980	39,353
1981	42,001
1982	44,302
1983	46,645
1984	48,407
1985	50,141
1986	51,449
1987	53,541

CHILLIWACK AREA

The Area comprises the District of Chilliwack (1986 population 41,337), and that part of Subdivision B of Fraser - Cheam Census Division (Regional District) south of the Fraser River. It includes the community of Cultus Lake (496). Total land area is approximately 130,425 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Chilliwack Area was 45,529 persons, an increase of 1.9 percent from 1981. Agriculture is the leading resource sector; a large proportion of the milk and other dairy products consumed in the Lower Mainland originates here. Much of the manufacturing activity is based on farm products or inputs. Forestry is of considerable importance; sawmilling is limited, but logging is extensive in the eastern half. A Canadian Forces base at Vedder Crossing has a large military and civilian payroll, and the recreation industry helps support the local economy - particularly at Cultus Lake. The former city of Chilliwack is the main commercial centre for the surrounding districts. Although the Area is too distant from Vancouver for most commuters, reasonably-priced land has prompted some residential development; this is expected to be an increasingly important factor in future growth.

MANUFACTURING

Food and beverage industries dominate the manufacturing sector. Leading employers in 1987 were Fraser Valley Foods Ltd. (Div. of Jim Pattison Ind.), Pacific Builders' Supplies (1964) Ltd., and East Chilliwack Agricultural Co-op. Other establishments included bakeries, machine shops, and producers of a range of goods including animal feeds, millwork, concrete, plastic pipe, pet food, doors, printing and upholstery. Principal statistics for the incorporated part of the Area in 1984 were as follows:

	Chilliwack
Establishments	45
Employees	988
Wages and salaries	$23,714,000
Value of shipments	$157,853,000
Value added	$58,357,000

FORESTRY

The timber harvest comes from part of the Fraser Timber Supply Area, including portions of TFL 43 operated by Scott Paper Ltd., and from private lands. There are a number of small logging operators; pulpwood chips, poles, piling and other minor products are produced in addition to sawlogs. Virtually all of the cut goes to mills located elsewhere in the Fraser Valley. The last major sawmill in the Area closed in 1977, but the millsite, on the Fraser River, continues to be used as a major dryland sorting facility. Columbia Pacific Wood Chips operates the Province's largest chip mill, with a capacity of 600 bone dry units per shift.

AGRICULTURE

Dairying is by far the leading agricultural enterprise, followed by poultry, eggs, and beef cattle. Grass for dehydration (used in prepared feeds) is grown on large acreages, as are vegetables for the fresh and processing markets. Other revenue sources include pigs, hops, filberts, mushrooms, fruit, nursery plants, and greenhouse products. In 1986 there were 1,053 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) in Subdivision B of Fraser-Cheam Regional District, which also includes the Kent-Harrison Area. Improved land totalled 40,570 acres, of which 31,517 were under crops. Leading crops, other than forages, included vegetables (1,956 acres), small fruits, and nursery crops. Cattle numbered 40,592, of which approximately two-thirds were dairy stock. Total farm capital value was estimated at $421.4 million and sales receipts at $110.4 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 547 farms.

MINING

Lime and marl have been produced for agricultural use, the former from a small pit near Popkum and the latter from the bed of what was formerly Cheam Lake. A small quarry 10 miles west of Hope has produced poultry grits, stucco dash and sand blast materials. Sand and gravel pits supply the local construction industry.

TOURISM

Recreational facilities traditionally have catered largely to the local and metropolitan Vancouver populace. Cultus Lake, which is the largest fresh-water vacation centre on the Lower Mainland, offers excellent swimming, boating and camping. Lakes and streams in the the south-eastern section of the Area provide good fishing for Rainbow and Cut-throat trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden, while the Vedder-Chilliwack system offers excellent Steelhead fishing. The farmlands are well populated with pheasants and ducks, and the uplands with deer. More recently, there has been development of a commercial tourism zone in the vicinity of Bridal Falls, at a major highway junction, containing an amusement park, waterslides, a children's farm zoo and Minter Gardens horticultural centre.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 5 commercial fishing vessels based in the Chilliwack Area, providing employment for about 10 persons.

Chilliwack River hatchery is situated at the confluence of Slesse Creek and the Chilliwack River, 32 km south of the commercial centre of Chilliwack. Construction was completed in April of 1981. The Jones Creek Spawning Channel was constructed in 1954 as a solution to salmon problems created by a hydro-electric development at Jones Lake. As of March 1988, there were 5 freshwater fish farms licenced in the Area.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	44,655	22,075	22,585	45,345	22,365	22,985
0 - 4	3,210	1,630	1,560	3,480	1,815	1,650
5 - 14	6,520	3,395	3,160	6,430	3,425	3,050
15 - 24	8,040	4,135	3,880	6,870	3,525	3,365
25 - 34	6,615	3,280	3,320	6,965	3,375	3,550
35 - 44	4,785	2,340	2,430	5,645	2,830	2,840
45 - 54	4,665	2,295	2,365	4,390	2,160	2,205
55 - 64	4,855	2,210	2,580	5,030	2,310	2,680
65 and Over	5,865	2,695	3,185	6,640	2,950	3,650

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	2,230	3,150	3,665
2	4,125	5,525	6,100
3	2,115	2,585	2,650
4	2,235	2,650	2,660
5	1,245	1,255	1,190
6 and Over	920	685	575
Average per Household	3.0	2.7	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	9,725	11,445	12,415
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,485	2,075	85
Other	1,730	2,295	4,765
Owned	9,325	11,245	11,590
Rented	3,615	4,610	4,935

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	12,715	406,189	31,946
Private Households	16,885	486,311	28,801

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,945	9.5
Fishing and Trapping	75	0.4
Logging and Forestry	635	3.1
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	70	0.3
Manufacturing	1,850	9.0
Construction	1,480	7.2
Transportation and Storage	720	3.5
Communication and Utilities	390	1.9
Wholesale Trade	765	3.7
Retail Trade	2,685	13.1
Finance and Insurance	480	2.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	275	1.3
Business Service	440	2.1
Government Service	3,260	15.9
Educational Service	1,145	5.6
Health and Social Service	1,405	6.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,585	7.7
Other Service Industries	1,330	6.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	20,520	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 33, CHILLIWACK

1977-78	8,829	1983-84	7,525
1978-79	8,335	1984-85	7,384
1979-80	8,011	1985-86	7,343
1980-81	7,851	1986-87	7,491
1981-82	7,744	1987-88	7,708
1982-83	7,642		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Chilliwack D.M.	31,488	44,722	22,348	29,488	18,799	24,295	51,522	38,330

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Chilliwack	19,673	19,221	19,463	20,014	19,876	20,177	20,793	21,473
COMMERCIAL								
Chilliwack	7,669	7,310	7,591	7,931	7,861	7,967	8,227	8,502

NEWSPAPERS - Chilliwack Progress weekly - circulation 12,710 (September 1987); Chilliwack Progress Advertiser Edition weekly - circulation 19,663 (September 1987); Chilliwack Progress Weekend Extra weekly - circulation 18,740 (September 1987); Chilliwack Times weekly - circulation 21,500 (September 1987); The Mountaineer (Vedder Crossing) published twice a month (Canadian Forces).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Chilliwack General Hospital, Chilliwack - 181 beds, 17 bassinets, 95 extended care beds.

CHILLIWACK DISTRICT

Formed in 1980 from an amalgamation of the City of Chilliwack (incorporated 1908) and the District of Chilliwhack (incorporated 1873), Chilliwack has an area of 26,533 ha. The District is located on the south bank of the Fraser River to the east of Abbotsford. Its commercial centre is 100 km east of Vancouver and 54 km west of Hope.

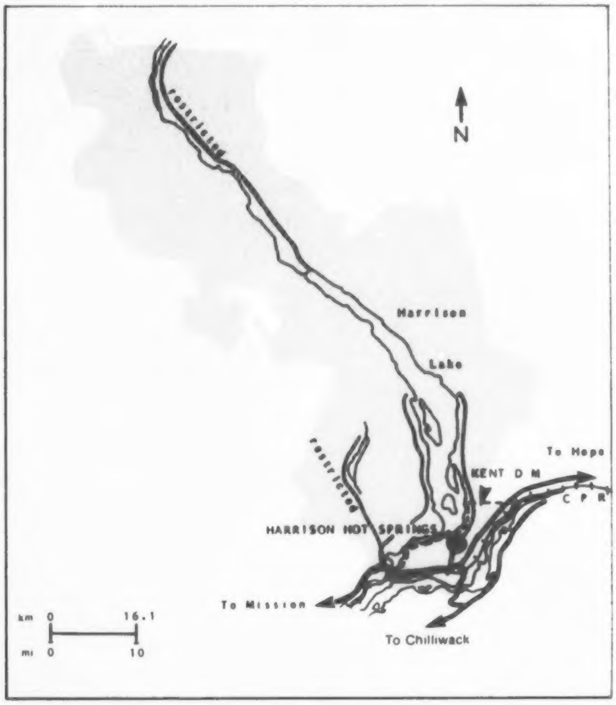
	1971	1976*	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	23,740	28,420	40,640	41,335
Males	12,210	14,395	20,000	20,325
Females	11,530	14,025	20,645	21,015
Under Age 15	7,390	7,610	8,945	9,150
Aged 15 to 64	14,435	18,335	26,330	26,220
Aged 65 or Over	1,915	2,475	5,365	5,960
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	6,225	8,475	14,375	15,260
Persons per Household	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.7
Owned Dwellings	4,525	6,430	9,965	10,535
Rented Dwellings	1,700	2,045	4,405	4,730
TOTAL FAMILIES	5,605	7,315	11,205	11,550
Persons per Family	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	6,725	10,040	10,175
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	590	1,165	1,370

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	37,055
1977	37,721
1978	38,497
1979	38,137
1980	39,277
1981	40,642
1982	40,655
1983	40,316
1984	40,469
1985	41,033
1986	41,337
1987	42,347

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

KENT - HARRISON AREA

The Area comprises the District of Kent (1986 population 3,741), the Village of Harrison Hot Springs (652) and that part of Subdivision B of Fraser - Cheam Census Division (Regional District) north of the Fraser River. Total land area is approximately 389,650 ha.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Kent - Harrison Area was 5,251 persons, an increase of 10.7 percent from 1981. The economy is based largely on logging, agriculture and tourism. Farming is restricted to Kent Municipality but logging activity is widespread. Permanent logging camps are located along and north of Harrison Lake but many workers commute on a weekly basis. Harrison Hot Springs is a well known tourist and convention centre. Government institutions, including experimental farm and correctional facilities, broaden the economic base. Manufacturing has been dominated by a mobile home plant. Agassiz is the local trade and service centre. The outlook is for substantial growth arising from a planned $40 million, 5-year project (1989-93) to upgrade the Harrison Hot Springs resort and build retirement housing.

MANUFACTURING

Manco Home Systems Ltd, a producer of mobile-modular homes, was the Area's largest manufacturer in 1987. (Following bankruptcy, the plant was purchased by another firm building relocatable structures.) Other manufactures included livestock feed, ready-mix concrete, draperies, and publications. Principal statistics for the District of Kent in 1984 were as follows:

Establishments	4
Employees	65
Wages and salaries	$1,540,000
Value of shipments	$8,584,000
Value added	$2,959,000

FORESTRY

Forestry activity, which is substantial, is almost exclusively confined to logging, although shake/shingle mills have operated intermittently, as have cedar pole yards. The Area lies within the Fraser Timber Supply Area. Additional cut comes from Indian reserves and private lands. Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and its contractors are the major logging operators.

AGRICULTURE

Virtually all of the arable land is within the District of Kent. Dairying is by far the most important farm enterprise, followed by beef cattle. Vegetable crops for both fresh and processing markets are also grown. Statistics are not available for this area as it is a part of Subdivision B of Fraser-Cheam Regional District. (See Chilliwack Area.)

TOURISM

Substantial revenue is generated by the tourist and convention industry, centered on Harrison Hot Springs, a spa-resort centre at the south end of Harrison Lake. Many recreational amenities are available, including boating, fishing, swimming (in the lake and hot-spring pools), hiking, riding, golf and tennis. There is a large luxury hotel (recently purchased by Japanese interests and slated for modernization and expansion) and a number of motels and trailer parks, as well as picnicking and boat-launching facilities at Greenpoint Provincial Park several miles north of the Village. The Experimental Farm at Agassiz is open to the public for picnics and conducted tours. The salmon spawning channel at Weaver Creek attracts many visitors in season, as does the Hemlock Valley ski hill nearby. Dolly Varden and Rainbow, Cut-throat and Steelhead trout provide excellent fishing. Hunting is good for deer, Black bear, Blue grouse, pheasants and ducks. Completion in 1972 of the last link (Ruby Creek-Haig) in the highway along the north bank of the Fraser River increased traffic through the Area and enhanced tourist revenues.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Chehalis River hatchery is located near Harrison Mills; it has been operational since October 1982.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,740	2,590	2,150	5,140	2,880	2,250
0 - 4	350	185	160	375	200	180
5 - 14	725	350	360	685	350	325
15 - 24	875	480	440	790	445	320
25 - 34	830	505	305	920	540	375
35 - 44	560	315	230	750	470	260
45 - 54	505	285	220	490	275	200
55 - 64	465	220	235	535	270	250
65 and Over	445	225	205	625	285	330

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	220	280	395
2	345	460	555
3	180	255	265
4	175	250	260
5	140	120	120
6 and Over	130	85	85
Average per Household	3.3	2.9	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,010	1,150	1,350
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	95	170	0
Other	140	160	480
Owned	935	1,070	1,060
Rented	300	395	485

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,225	34,843	28,443
Private Households	1,680	42,567	25,338

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	270	13.3
Fishing and Trapping	15	0.7
Logging and Forestry	140	6.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.2
Manufacturing	140	6.9
Construction	105	5.2
Transportation and Storage	95	4.7
Communication and Utilities	30	1.5
Wholesale Trade	20	1.0
Retail Trade	160	7.9
Finance and Insurance	20	1.0
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	15	0.7
Business Service	20	1.0
Government Service	245	12.1
Educational Service	165	8.1
Health and Social Service	80	3.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	370	18.2
Other Service Industries	95	4.7
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,030	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 76, AGASSIZ-HARRISON

1977-78	873	1983-84	738
1978-79	841	1984-85	742
1979-80	799	1985-86	722
1980-81	821	1986-87	733
1981-82	790	1987-88	740
1982-83	741		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Harrison Hot Springs	1,004	1,132	1,006	251	177	254	--	100
Kent	2,673	4,726	2,629	3,890	1,463	1,192	1,852	1,021

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Agassiz	1,902	1,856	1,914	1,947	1,970	1,920	2,005	2,080
COMMERCIAL								
Agassiz	990	907	959	1,038	1,064	1,049	1,038	1,074

NEWSPAPERS - Agassiz-Harrison Advance weekly.

KENT DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1895, Kent has an area of 19,374.2 ha. The District is located on the north bank of the Fraser River; its commercial centre of Agassiz is 116 km east of Vancouver, 47 km east of Mission and 36 km west of Hope.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,970	2,925	3,395	3,745
Males	1,630	1,580	1,860	2,090
Females	1,340	1,340	1,535	1,645
Under Age 15	780	740	730	760
Aged 15 to 64	1,920	1,920	2,305	2,505
Aged 65 or Over	270	265	360	475
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	725	840	1,080	1,205
Persons per Household	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7
Owned Dwellings	570	675	800	860
Rented Dwellings	155	165	275	345
TOTAL FAMILIES	640	685	840	890
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	630	765	795
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	55	80	100

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,924
1977	3,071
1978	3,099
1979	3,155
1980	3,189
1981	3,394
1982	3,506
1983	3,576
1984	3,548
1985	3,653
1986	3,741
1987	3,783

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE

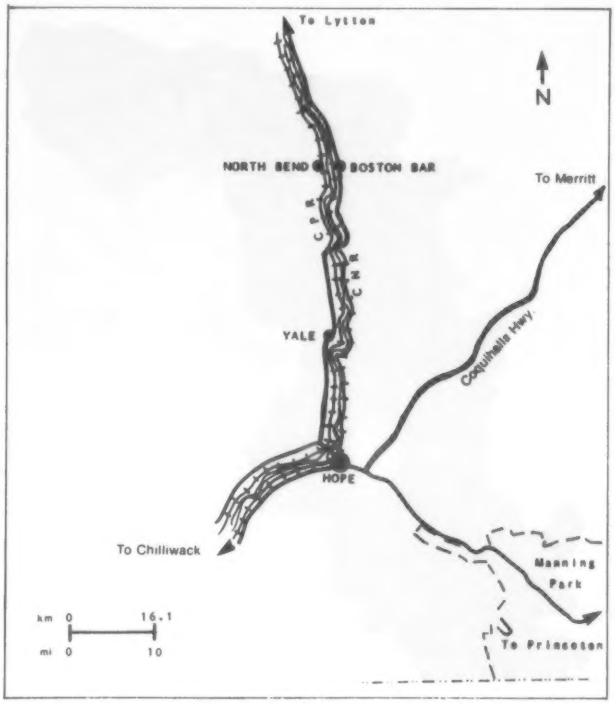
Incorporated in 1949, Harrison Hot Springs has an area of 679.1 ha. The Village is located at the south end of Harrison Lake, 124 km east of Vancouver and 8 km north of Agassiz.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	595	575	565	650
Males	310	315	300	355
Females	290	255	275	295
Under Age 15	130	95	100	115
Aged 15 to 64	410	430	400	445
Aged 65 or Over	55	50	70	105
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	205	215	220	290
Persons per Household	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1
Owned Dwellings	95	125	135	170
Rented Dwellings	110	90	85	115
TOTAL FAMILIES	145	140	150	175
Persons per Family	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.9	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	125	125	145
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	25	25

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	572
1977	536
1978	561
1979	573
1980	552
1981	569
1982	598
1983	591
1984	634
1985	638
1986	652
1987	651

HOPE - FRASER CANYON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Fraser - Cheam Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 560,200 ha. It includes the Town of Hope (1986 population 3,046) and the communities of Boston Bar, North Bend (273), and Yale (185).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Hope - Fraser Canyon Area was 7,185 persons, a decrease of 4.5 percent from 1981. This was the only Area withing the Lower Mainland/Southwest to experience a decline in the 1981-86 period. The leading resource sector is forestry; logging is widespread but manufacturing is limited primarily to a large sawmill at Boston Bar. Mining has been a significant factor in the economy of Hope in the past, but there are no active mines at present. The population loss since 1981 may be attributable to closure of the Carolin mine and the end of construction work on Phase I of the Coquihalla highway. The Town of Hope, strategically located at the junction of Highways 1, 3, 5, and 7, derives much of its income by providing services to travellers. To a lesser extent, Yale and Boston Bar engage in similar activity. Railway maintenance rounds out the Area's economy and is the primary support of the community of North Bend. Constraints imposed by topography and resources suggest that future growth may be limited, although the outlook for further mineral development is quite promising. Completion of a new public bridge linking Boston Bar and North Bend in late-1985, and a logging bridge across the Nahatlach River in early 1988, will greatly assist in opening up the north-west portion of the Area for logging and tourism.

MANUFACTURING

The Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. sawmill at Boston Bar is the largest employer in the Area. Other manufacturing activity reported in 1987 included a machine shop, a ready-mix concrete plant, a sheet metal firm, a producer of prefabricated buildings and parts, a bakery and a printer, all at Hope. No statistics are available.

FORESTRY

The forest industries make an important contribution to the local economy. The Area's forest resources are contained within the eastern portion of the Fraser Timber Supply Area. In the past, log production west of the Fraser was dumped in the river, where it was consolidated and towed to mills downstream. The recent completion of bridges across the Fraser and Nahatlach Rivers now permits direct truck hauls from the west side. British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) operates a large sawmill with a shift capacity of 235 Mfbm at Boston Bar, and is that community's largest single source of employment.

AGRICULTURE

Arable land is limited to a few pockets along the Fraser River and the Hope - Princeton Highway. Beef cattle, dairy cattle, poultry and pigs are the main revenue producers. In 1986 there were 22 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 1,691 acres of improved land. Of 955 acres under crops, 170 were in vegetables, and 686 in hay. Cattle numbered 701 head. Total farm capital value was estimated at $8.5 million and sales receipts at $1.5 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 11 farms.

MINING

The Pride of Emory mine, about 8 miles north-west of Hope, operated almost continuously between 1958 and 1974. The concentrator was destroyed by fire August 2, 1970 but a new plant was in operation by May 14, 1971. The mine employed about 200 workers at full production. Nickel and copper concentrates were shipped to Japan. From 1971 to 1973 the mine, owned by Giant Mascot Mines Ltd., also shipped cobalt, making it the only producer of nickel and cobalt in British Columbia.

A gold mine, Carolin Mines, operated intermittently from late 1981 to 1984, providing employment for over 100 workers. The mine, located 25 km north of Hope, has a capacity of 1,360 tonnes per day. Bioleaching studies begun in early 1988 may provide the answers to gold recovery and effluent problems and thereby permit reactivation. Huldra Silver shipped bulk silver-lead-zinc ore from the Treasure Mountain property east of Hope in 1987 to finance further development work. Pacific Talc proposes a 1,000 tpd talc operation near Boston Bar with an indicated minimum life of 3 years. Extensive mineralization ensures considerable prospecting effort and holds promise for future mine development.

TOURISM

Almost all highway traffic to and from the Interior of the Province passes through the Area and the provision of highway services accounts for the major part of tourist revenues. Most of these facilities are located at Hope, which developed as a major stop-over point before new highway construction greatly reduced travel time from Vancouver. There is also a wide variety of recreational activities which attract people on day trips from metropolitan Vancouver as well as tourists. Manning Park, midway between Hope and Princeton, offers trail riding, hiking, fishing, swimming and skiing. A small ski resort has been developed about 19 km east of Hope. Lake of the Woods and Kawkawa Lake, both near Hope, are popular swimming and fishing resort centres. Attractions in the scenic Fraser Canyon include historic Yale and the fish ladders and aerial tramway at Hell's Gate. There is good fishing for Rainbow, Cut-throat and Steelhead trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden. Willow grouse, Mountain goat, deer and Black bear provide good sport for the hunter and photographer.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,540	3,900	3,615	6,975	3,600	3,380
0 - 4	600	315	325	515	280	255
5 - 14	1,235	670	570	1,065	555	515
15 - 24	1,355	685	675	1,090	595	515
25 - 34	1,175	595	545	1,085	545	535
35 - 44	840	460	430	955	480	490
45 - 54	795	435	375	710	350	335
55 - 64	795	410	400	760	390	370
65 and Over	680	350	300	775	370	390

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	480	575	610
2	675	780	825
3	350	430	360
4	430	480	460
5	235	210	190
6 and Over	200	140	95
Average per Household	3.0	2.8	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,580	1,830	2,035
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	160	175	0
Other	595	610	585
Owned	1,635	1,870	1,810
Rented	705	750	715

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,865	65,300	35,013
Private Households	2,580	80,326	31,134

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	90	2.6
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	355	10.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	25	0.7
Manufacturing	275	8.1
Construction	405	11.9
Transportation and Storage	260	7.6
Communication and Utilities	50	1.5
Wholesale Trade	60	1.8
Retail Trade	385	11.3
Finance and Insurance	35	1.0
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	30	0.9
Business Service	60	1.8
Government Service	190	5.6
Educational Service	235	6.9
Health and Social Service	185	5.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	610	17.9
Other Service Industries	180	5.3
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,400	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 32, HOPE

1977-78	1,738	1983-84	1,573
1978-79	1,677	1984-85	1,571
1979-80	1,643	1985-86	1,492
1980-81	1,625	1986-87	1,449
1981-82	1,614	1987-88	1,439
1982-83	1,572		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Hope	2,822	5,434	720	463	583	1,334	963	324

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Boston Bar	379	351	337	329	326	331	305	308
Hope	2,452	2,308	2,357	2,431	2,385	2,478	2,423	2,422
COMMERCIAL								
Boston Bar	266	221	250	264	262	282	265	253
Hope	1,479	1,386	1,398	1,434	1,531	1,574	1,491	1,518

NEWSPAPERS - Hope Standard weekly - circulation 2,250 (June 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Fraser Canyon Hospital, Hope - 38 beds, 8 bassinets.

HOPE TOWN

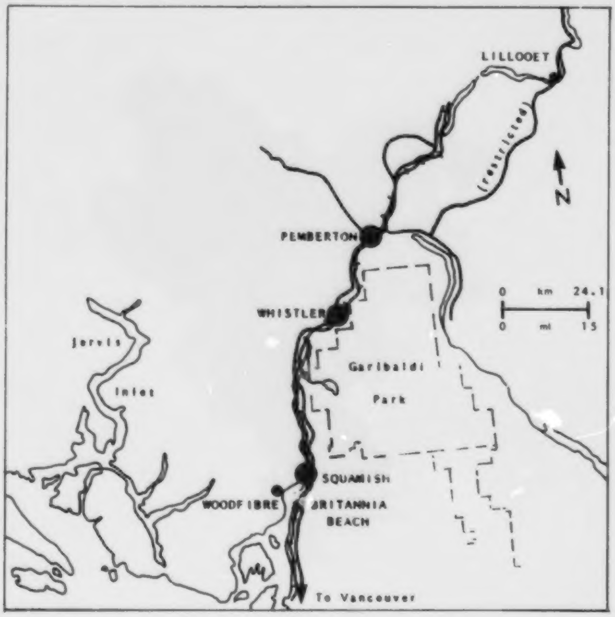
Incorporated in 1929, Hope has an area of 486.7 ha. By highway the Town is 154 km east of Vancouver, 135 km west of Princeton, 193 km south of Cache Creek, and 116 km southwest of Merritt.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,150	2,965	3,205	3,045
Males	1,620	1,490	1,595	1,490
Females	1,530	1,470	1,610	1,550
Under Age 15	935	750	720	655
Aged 15 to 64	2,010	1,935	2,125	1,975
Aged 65 or Over	205	280	360	415
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	935	1,040	1,155	1,150
Persons per Household	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6
Owned Dwellings	600	680	780	770
Rented Dwellings	330	360	375	380
TOTAL FAMILIES	750	760	865	825
Persons per Family	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	680	760	725
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	80	105	100

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,963
1977	2,985
1978	2,970
1979	2,998
1980	3,031
1981	3,205
1982	3,287
1983	3,129
1984	3,142
1985	3,237
1986	3,046
1987	3,034

SQUAMISH AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of Squamish - Lillooet Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 917,800 ha. It includes the Districts of Squamish (1986 population 10,157) and Whistler (2,002), the Village of Pemberton (347) and the communities of Britannia Beach (210), Birken (91), and Mount Currie (90 excluding the Indian Reserve population).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Squamish Area was 15,181 persons, an increase of 4.1 percent from 1981. Growth was rapid during the 1960s and 1970s. Forestry is the leading resource sector, with logging providing much of the employment; there is a large sawmill at Squamish and a pulp mill at Woodfibre. The mining industry was active up to 1974 at Britannia and again in the period 1976-82 at the Northair mine. The British Columbia Railway maintenance centre is a large employer, accounting for many of the 370 BCR workers at Squamish. Other activities at Squamish include chemical manufacturing and port services. There is a large forest products warehouse with deepsea dock facilities. Improved road access has permitted development of a major winter sports complex at Whistler, the source of most of the Area's growth since 1980. The long term outlook is promising, based on expanding tourism, port and rail services, and development of industrial land (including a large parcel at Britannia Beach, where a coated paper mill is in the planning stage). If the proposed natural gas pipeline to Vancouver Island proceeds as planned, industrial projects utilizing natural gas may be attracted to Squamish and other Howe Sound locations.

MANUFACTURING

The Woodfibre pulp mill of Western Pulp Ltd. Partership is the largest manufacturing plant in the Area, followed by the Weldwood of Canada Ltd. Empire Lumber Division sawmill in Squamish.

Non-forestry manufacturing in 1987 included pulp mill chemicals, machine shops, printing, woodcrafts, outdoor clothing, ready-mix concrete, theatre lighting systems, and bakeries. Principal statistics for all of Squamish-Lillooet Regional District in 1984 are as follows:

Establishments	17
Employees	895
Wages and salaries	$29,741,000
Value of shipments	$136,291,000
Value added	$48,708,000

FORESTRY

The timber harvest comes from the Soo Timber Supply Area, which includes Tree-farm Licence Number 38 operated by Weldwood of Canada Ltd. A large proportion of the timber harvested here is destined for mills elsewhere in the Lower Mainland. As a result, log sorting activities are substantial. Weldwood of Canada Ltd. at Squamish (Empire Mills) with an 8-hour shift capacity of 300 Mfbm in 1986, was the only major sawmill. The Woodfibre pulp mill of the Western Pulp Ltd. Partnership employs about 370 persons and has a daily capacity of 600 tonnes of bleached kraft pulp following a $200 million upgrading and expansion completed in early 1986. Britannia Beach has been proposed as a coated paper mill site by Makin Pulp and Paper Ltd, but construction had not commenced at the time this report was prepared. Makin was awarded a wood supply in the North East Region in July 1988, and has a year to begin construction. The mill is expected to be in production in 1990, providing some 370 direct jobs, following an investment of $350 million.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural activity is largely confined to the Pemberton Valley which contains an estimated 17,000 acres of arable land. Extensive dyking and channel improvements have assisted in development. Mixed farming is common, with beef cattle being the main source of income. Seed and table potatoes account for most of the balance. Large quantities of hay and other fodder are grown, mainly for on-farm use. Proposed developments have included vegetable processing and alfalfa dehydrating; however, the seed potato growers rely on their relative isolation for disease control, and a large part of the land suitable for farming is within Indian Reserves. In 1986 there were 64 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 5,832 acres of improved land.

Of 3,598 acres under crops in 1986, 2,270 were in hay, 333 in oats for fodder, and 436 in potatoes. There were 2,140 head of cattle reported. Total farm capital value was estimated at $18.3 million, and sales receipts at $1.9 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 30 farms.

MINING

The Britannia Copper Mine was a major employer, being in almost continuous production between 1905 and 1974. Between the World Wars the mine reached its peak and employment was well over 1000 men; when it closed 250 were employed. A townsite at Britannia Beach housed the majority of the workers.

Northair Mines Ltd. gold-silver-lead-zinc mine, 30 miles (50 km) north of Squamish, commenced production in 1976. The mill treated about 300 tonnes of ore daily and employment averaged approximately 100. Many of the workers lived in Squamish. The mine closed in 1982. Mineralization is extensive and other developments are possible.

Large quarries near Britannia Beach and between that community and Squamish have produced crushed and sized rock for construction purposes in the past. The Watts Point quarry provides basalt on an as-required basis.

Although not generally classed as a mining development, a major drilling program at Meager Creek, north of Pemberton, was undertaken by B.C. Hydro in the early 1980s to evaluate geothermal resources. Initial results were promising, but the project was deferred when energy demand projections proved high. Development may now proceed in response to B.C. Hydro's request for proposals from the private sector.

TOURISM

Tourists are attracted by the scenic beauty of Howe Sound, Garibaldi Park and the views along highway and rail routes which traverse the Area. Access to most of this Area was extremely limited prior to 1956 when the North Vancouver - Squamish rail link was completed; the tourist industry received a boost in 1958 when the accompanying highway was first opened. In 1965 the road from Squamish to Pemberton was opened, allowing easy automobile access to the Pemberton valley for the first time. Currently, the airport at Pemberton is being upgraded to permit better access for international travellers. The major attraction for visitors is the Whistler four-seasons resort district which boasts a number of lakes within a short distance of Whistler and Blackcomb Mountains, one of the best ski areas in North America. Originally developed for Lower Mainland residents, Whistler is rapidly expanding; facilities to attract visitors from farther afield are being built, and other ski developments are proposed for the district. For the summer visitors there are a number of commercial resorts, public campgrounds, and golf courses. Squamish is developing an international reputation for both climbing and windsurfing. There is excellent fishing for Rainbow, Cut-throat and Steelhead trout and Dolly Varden in the numerous lakes and streams within easy reach of the main highway. Salmon fishing is popular in Howe sound. There are numerous hiking trails in Garibaldi Park and for the less athletic there are attractions such as Shannon Falls Park and the mining museum at Britannia Beach. The industry is expected to continue growing rapidly over the next few years. In the longer term, through traffic will jump when paved highways are eventually built north and east from Pemberton to allow Lower Mainland residents "back door" access to the Province's interior.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Tenderfoot Creek hatchery has been in full operation since the summer of 1982. A small hatchery on the Birkenhead River, 2 km north of Mount Currie, has been in operation since 1979.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14,585	7,800	6,760	14,050	7,385	6,705
0 - 4	1,395	725	720	1,285	625	640
5 - 14	2,425	1,285	1,170	2,295	1,175	1,120
15 - 24	2,795	1,475	1,345	2,105	1,115	985
25 - 34	3,260	1,810	1,465	2,945	1,490	1,480
35 - 44	1,870	1,030	825	2,330	1,280	1,010
45 - 54	1,305	725	580	1,330	740	620
55 - 64	945	505	460	1,000	580	430
65 and Over	590	310	280	855	400	430

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	550	975	1,065
2	970	1,370	1,560
3	660	840	905
4	725	1,010	960
5	400	435	410
6 and Over	320	305	120
Average per Household	3.2	2.9	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,325	3,165	3,275
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	515	695	0
Other	785	1,025	1,875
Owned	2,400	3,240	3,210
Rented	1,225	1,655	1,785

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	3,720	134,462	36,146
Private Households	5,080	168,209	33,112

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	140	1.9
Fishing and Trapping	25	0.3
Logging and Forestry	570	7.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	70	1.0
Manufacturing	850	11.7
Construction	425	5.9
Transportation and Storage	840	11.6
Communication and Utilities	165	2.3
Wholesale Trade	170	2.3
Retail Trade	740	10.2
Finance and Insurance	125	1.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	140	1.9
Business Service	200	2.8
Government Service	340	4.7
Educational Service	355	4.9
Health and Social Service	360	5.0
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,120	15.4
Other Service Industries	630	8.7
Total Experienced Labour Force	7,250	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 48, HOWE SOUND

1977-78	2,967	1983-84	2,923
1978-79	2,949	1984-85	2,973
1979-80	2,930	1985-86	2,967
1980-81	3,047	1986-87	3,080
1981-82	2,995	1987-88	3,145
1982-83	2,914		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Squamish	9,898	21,434	1,591	4,216	6,654	6,258	11,110	4,607
Whistler	--	--	--	9,966	22,056	24,014	28,789	--
Squamish-Lillooet R.D.	--	--	--	--	--	125	4,749	2,127

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Squamish	3,914	3,695	3,562	3,633	3,569	3,675	3,905	4,068
COMMERCIAL								
Squamish	2,003	1,852	1,810	1,879	1,852	1,866	1,985	2,050

NEWSPAPERS - Squamish Times weekly - circulation 3,642 (January 1988); The Whistler Question weekly - circulation 3,094 (August 1987); The Whistler Citizen weekly - circulation 4,200 (May 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Squamish General Hospital, Squamish - 21 beds, 4 bassinets, 8 extended care beds; Pemberton and District Diagnostic and Treatment Centre - 3 holding beds; Whistler Diagnostic and Treatment Centre.

SQUAMISH DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1948, Squamish has an area of 10,852.4 ha. By highway the District is 65 km north of Vancouver.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	6,120	8,370	10,270	10,155
Males	3,280	4,460	5,375	5,235
Females	2,840	3,910	4,900	4,925
Under Age 15	2,090	2,480	2,830	2,710
Aged 15 to 64	3,860	5,645	7,000	6,770
Aged 65 or Over	170	245	430	675
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,665	2,610	3,420	3,515
Persons per Household	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	945	1,790	2,360	2,460
Rented Dwellings	720	820	1,065	1,050
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,465	2,125	2,755	2,775
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,985	2,485	2,480
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	145	270	300

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	8,368
1977	9,184
1978	9,464
1979	9,552
1980	9,878
1981	10,272
1982	10,392
1983	10,134
1984	10,191
1985	9,924
1986	10,157
1987	10,322

PEMBERTON VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1956, Pemberton has an area of 329.1 ha. By highway the Village is 91 km north of Squamish.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	160	250	280	345
Males	80	140	160	185
Females	75	115	125	160
Under Age 15	45	70	70	100
Aged 15 to 64	110	170	210	240
Aged 65 or Over	5	10	5	10
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	45	85	105	130
Persons per Household	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.6
Owned Dwellings	25	40	55	60
Rented Dwellings	20	45	50	75
TOTAL FAMILIES	35	60	75	85
Persons per Family	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.3	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	55	65	65
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	10	10	20

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	254
1977	351
1978	327
1979	309
1980	298
1981	282
1982*	298
1983	316
1984	334
1985	332
1986*	347
1987	362

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

WHISTLER DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1975, Whistler has an area of 12,631.5 ha. By highway this special resort municipality is 57 km north of Squamish and 34 km south of Pemberton.

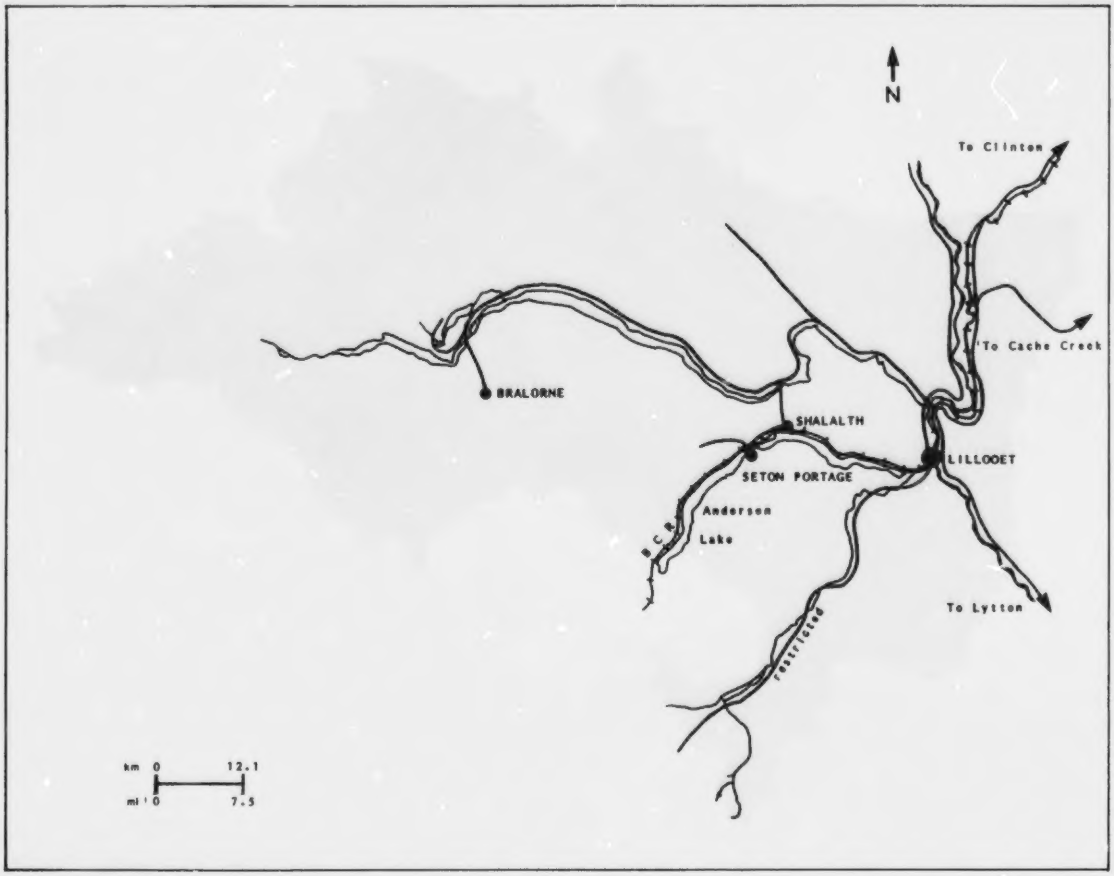
	1971	1976*	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	n.a.	530	1,365	2,000
Males	n.a.	310	810	1,110
Females	n.a.	225	555	895
Under Age 15	n.a.	75	175	335
Aged 15 to 64	n.a.	450	1,175	1,635
Aged 65 or Over	n.a.	5	15	30
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	n.a.	220	610	870
Persons per Household	n.a.	2.4	2.2	2.3
Owned Dwellings	n.a.	105	255	345
Rented Dwellings	n.a.	120	350	530
TOTAL FAMILIES	n.a.	115	290	450
Persons per Family	n.a.	2.7	2.7	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	0.8	0.7	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	100	280	395
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	10	50

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	531
1977	567
1978	723
1979	872
1980	1,037
1981	1,365
1982*	1,408
1983	1,501
1984	1,610
1985	1,739
1986*	2,002
1987	2,193

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

LILLOOET AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Squamish - Lillooet Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 735,650 ha. It includes the Village of Lillooet (1986 population 1,758) and the communities of Bralorne (88), Seton Portage (67), and Shalalth (23).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Lillooet Area was 4,563, an increase of 4.9 percent from 1981. Historically, mining was the leading economic activity, but the gold mines at Bralorne were gradually phased out and the industry at present is confined to exploration work. However, a large number of the workers at the Blackdome mine, northwest of Lillooet in the Ashcroft Area, are believed to reside here, and a renewal of mining at Gold Bridge and Bralorne (on a small scale) is proposed. The forest industries, cattle ranching, the BCR and B.C. Hydro generation plants provide the foundation for the local economy. Lillooet serves as the main trade and services centre for the surrounding district. Opportunities for future development are limited by topography and location, but upgrading of the restricted road link to the coast via Pemberton will make Lillooet a strategic junction. No timetable has been established for this work, but it is expected to follow completion of the major part of the on-going Horseshoe Bay - Whistler highway improvement project. Another possibility is completion of a Pemberton - Bralorne all-weather link to bring the recreational assets surrounding the latter community within easier reach of the Vancouver market. Until such developments are forthcoming, growth likely will be modest.

MANUFACTURING

The leading manufacturer in the Area is the Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. sawmill and veneer plant at Lillooet. Other manufacturing in 1987 included a bakery, printing and publishing, ready-mix concrete, and machine shops. No statistics are available (see Squamish Area).

FORESTRY

Forest resources are contained within the Lillooet Timber Supply Area. The Ainsworth Lumber Co Ltd. (formerly Evans Products) sawmill at Lillooet (8-hour shift capacity of 210 Mfbm in 1986) is the main permanent facility. Ainsworth Lumber also operates a green veneer plant at Lillooet with an annual capacity of 166 million square feet (3/8 inch basis). Although the timber resources are believed to be fully committed, an addition to the normal cut will be obtained from two special licences offered in November 1987 to harvest bug-infested spruce and balsam fir in the Lillooet TSA.

AGRICULTURE

The Area was once well known for potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetable crops. However, the scattered nature of arable land and competition from other sources has almost eliminated this type of activity. Small quantities of fruit and vegetables are still grown on irrigated land near Lillooet but cattle ranching is the leading source of agricultural income. Most irrigated benchlands along the Fraser River produce hay for on-farm use and for sale. In 1986 there were 44 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more). Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 12 farms.

There were 1,468 head of cattle reported in 1986. Of 4,436 acres of improved land, 2,211 were under crops. Major crops included hay (1,966 acres), and tree fruits (53 acres). Total farm capital value was estimated at $11.3 million, and sales receipts at $0.8 million.

MINING

The mining industry was once the largest component of the local economy. There are no mines operating at present, but a significant proportion of the workers employed at the Blackdome mine in the adjoining Ashcroft Area are reported to reside in Lillooet. The Bralorne gold mine (Bralorne Can-Fer Resources Ltd.) closed in the fall of 1971 after almost 40 years of continuous operation which produced over 3.8 million ounces of gold. Employment gradually declined during the 1960s along with production, from about 500 in 1960 (including the Pioneer mine) to about 60 at closure. The mine closed prior to changes in the world monetary system which allowed the price of gold to float. On the strength of higher prices there has been renewed interest in the old mines and in the entire ore-bearing zone in the Bridge River camp. The most advanced development is the Congress Gold project, a proposed underground mine 5 km west of Gold Bridge. The mine could be in production at 250 tons per day with a workforce of 80 in 1989. Reactivation of the former Bralorne mine is also a possibility.

There are two groups of mercury deposits around the Bridge and Yalakom Rivers. A small mill was set up in 1964 but never operated; another yielded 512 pounds of mercury in 1941-42. Jade is produced from localities on the Bridge River, Fraser River and Marshall Creek, mainly from placer deposits.

TOURISM

Because most vehicles to or from the northern Interior use the Trans-Canada Highway and Highway 97 rather than the alternate route through Lillooet, there is not the heavy tourist flow experienced by some adjacent areas. Eventual construction of a paved highway between Lillooet and Pemberton would place the village in a strategic position; completion of a gravel forestry road (restricted access) between the two communities in 1972 has produced a steady flow of traffic. In addition to its potential as a stop-over point, the Lillooet Area is well endowed from a recreational standpoint. There are lakes, both large and small, for fishing and other water sports. As mile "0" on the original Cariboo Wagon Road, Lillooet is steeped in the history of the gold-rush period. The Bralorne district offers a view of the more recent history of gold mining, as well as new, superior class resort accommodation nearby. The Area is a mecca for rockhounds as this is the source of much of the Province's non-commercial jade. There is good fishing for Rainbow, Steelhead and Cut-throat trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden. During the various spawning runs up the Fraser, the mouth of the Bridge River provides excellent salmon fishing as well. Hunters after Sharp-tailed, Willow and Blue grouse, deer and moose are well rewarded. There are also small bands of California Bighorn sheep offering sport for the camera hunter.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,350	2,250	2,090	3,585	1,870	1,705
0 - 4	470	245	215	290	145	135
5 - 14	775	375	420	615	315	300
15 - 24	850	445	415	535	285	265
25 - 34	760	390	365	675	330	340
35 - 44	425	240	230	505	270	230
45 - 54	430	250	190	330	165	170
55 - 64	295	175	145	295	175	145
65 and Over	320	175	160	330	185	155

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	245	300	265
2	310	345	395
3	175	255	235
4	185	225	215
5	150	130	105
6 and Over	160	130	35
Average per Household	3.3	3.0	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	825	975	940
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	85	100	0
Other	280	335	330
Owned	820	990	870
Rented	365	435	385

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	950	29,319	30,862
Private Households	1,260	37,353	29,645

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	40	2.3
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	195	11.3
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	10	0.6
Manufacturing	195	11.3
Construction	135	7.8
Transportation and Storage	215	12.5
Communication and Utilities	50	2.9
Wholesale Trade	25	1.4
Retail Trade	210	12.2
Finance and Insurance	25	1.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	30	1.7
Business Service	50	2.9
Government Service	70	4.1
Educational Service	125	7.2
Health and Social Service	85	4.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	180	10.4
Other Service Industries	90	5.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,725	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 29, LILLOOET

1977-78	1,075	1983-84	1,097
1978-79	1,073	1984-85	1,069
1979-80	1,057	1985-86	1,032
1980-81	1,047	1986-87	1,050
1981-82	1,039	1987-88	1,037
1982-83	1,061		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Lillooet	1,409	2,059	1,273	955	691	1,157	1,335	1,153

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Bralorne	77	74	71	73	75	75	80	77
Lillooet	1,131	1,005	999	1,089	1,078	1,137	1,184	1,197
COMMERCIAL								
Bralorne	107	102	106	111	115	115	114	120
Lillooet	922	838	857	944	945	989	1,045	1,080

NEWSPAPERS - Bridge River-Lillooet News (Lillooet) weekly - circulation 2,159 (May 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Lillooet District Hospital, Lillooet - 34 beds, 8 bassinets, 3 extended care beds.

LILLOOET VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1946, Lillooet has an area of 384.9 ha. By highway the Village is 64 km northwest of Lytton, 331 km northeast of Vancouver and 86 km west of Cache Creek.

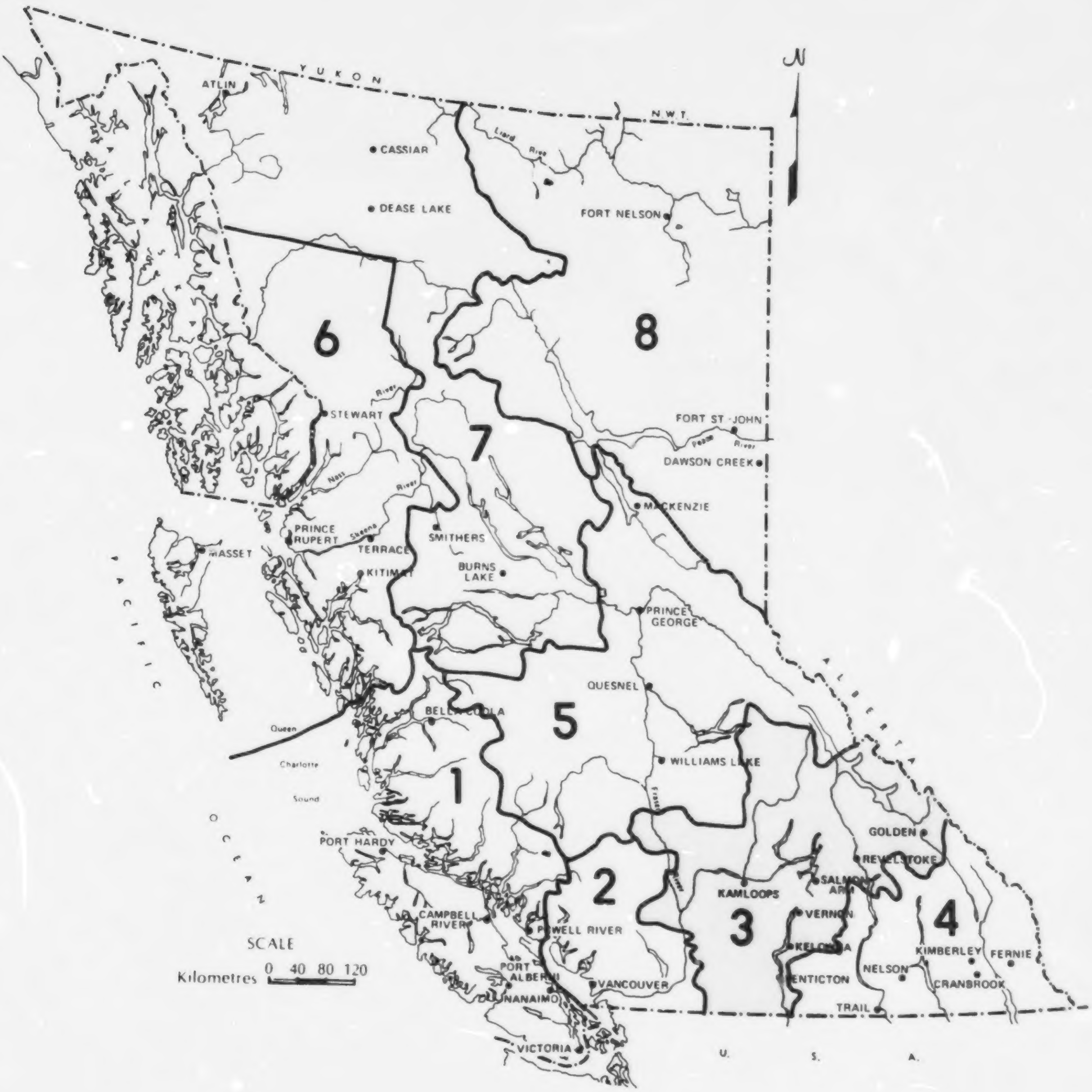
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,515	2,220	1,725	1,755
Males	805	1,150	880	885
Females	710	1,070	845	870
Under Age 15	500	665	450	425
Aged 15 to 64	900	1,390	1,110	1,135
Aged 65 or Over	115	165	155	190
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	455	720	590	600
Persons per Household	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8
Owned Dwellings	265	485	380	390
Rented Dwellings	190	240	210	210
TOTAL FAMILIES	360	555	435	440
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	485	365	350
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	70	70	85

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,614
1977	1,651
1978	1,649
1979	1,684
1980	1,701
1981	1,725
1982	1,728
1983	1,716
1984	1,716
1985	1,702
1986	1,758
1987	1,748

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

THOMPSON - OKANAGAN REGION

British Columbia


YUKON
N.W.T.
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FORT NELSON
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STEWART
7
FORT ST. JOHN
Peace River
DAWSON CREEK
MACKENZIE
Nass River
Skeena
PRINCE RUPERT
TERRACE
SMITHERS
MASSET
KITIMAT
BURNS LAKE
PRINCE GEORGE
PACIFIC
OCEAN
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
5
ALBERTA
Queen Charlotte Sound
WILLIAMS LAKE
1
Fraser
GOLDEN
PORT HARDY
REVELSTOKE
2
SALMON ARM
KAMLOOPS
CAMPBELL RIVER
VERNON
3
4
POWELL RIVER
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KIMBERLEY
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PENTICTON
NELSON
CRANBROOK
NANAIMO
TRAIL
VICTORIA
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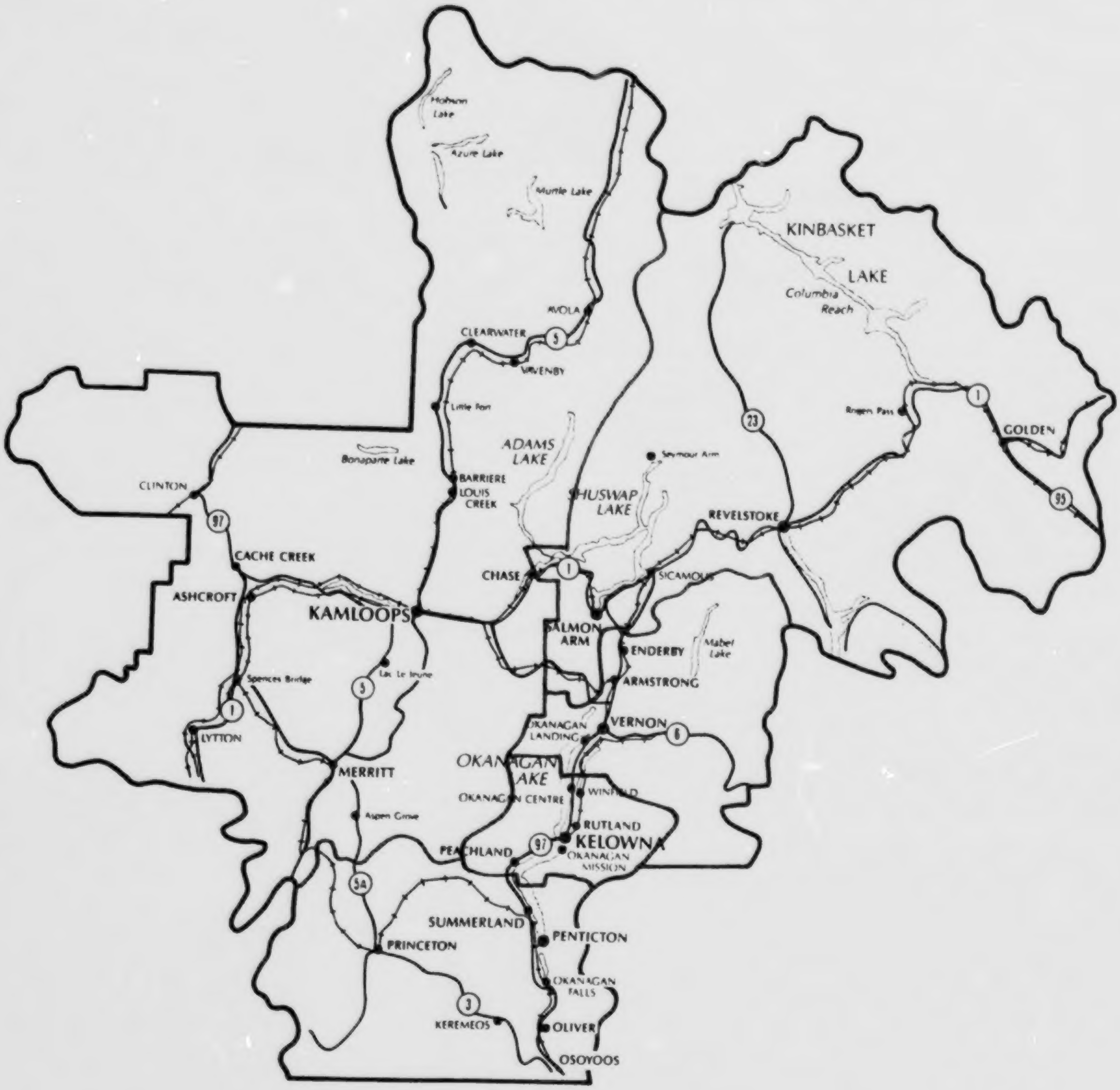
Hobson Lake
Azure Lake
Murtle Lake
KINBASKET
LAKE
Columbia
Reach
AVOLA
CLEARWATER
5
VAVENBY
Little Fort
1
Rogers Pass
23
GOLDEN
ADAMS
LAKE
Bonaparte Lake
Seymour Arm
BARRIERE
LOUIS
CREEK
SHUSWAP
LAKE
95
CLINTON
REVELSTOKE
97
CACHE CREEK
CHASE
1
SICAMOUS
ASHCROFT
KAMLOOPS
SALMON
ARM
ENDERBY
Mabel
Lake
Lac Le Jeune
Spences Bridge
5
ARMSTRONG
1
LYTTON
OKANAGAN
LANDING
VERNON
6
MERRITT
OKANAGAN
LAKE
OKANAGAN CENTRE
WINFIELD
Aspen Grove
RUTLAND
PEACHLAND
97
KELOWNA
OKANAGAN
MISSION
5A
SUMMERLAND
PENTICTON
PRINCETON
OKANAGAN
FALLS
3
KEREMEOS
OLIVER
OSOYOOS

THOMPSON - OKANAGAN REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Thompson-Okanagan Region contains within its boundaries five Regional Districts: North Okanagan, Central Okanagan, Okanagan-Similkameen, Thompson-Nicola, and Columbia Shuswap. Covering a land area of 9,650,000 ha (23.8 million acres), the Region represents 10.8 percent of total Provincial land area, and ranks fifth in size among the 8 Development Regions. It is bounded on the east and north by the Province of Alberta and the Kootenay Region and on the west by the Mainland/Southwest Region. The Canada - U.S.A. border defines the southern boundary and the Cariboo Region, the northern. Topographically, the western half is for the most part a high plateau bounded by high mountain systems on the east and west. The plateau, which broadens and decreases slowly in elevation as it extends northward, lies 1,200-1,500 metres above sea level. However, it is so deeply dissected that it gives the impression of a series of rolling flat-topped hills. Some valleys, especially the main ones, are carved as much as 900-1,200 metres into the plateau. The valleys contain a number of large lakes or long lake-chains.

The Cascade Mountains extend northward into Canada along the south-west corner of the Region. The Cascades consist of a series of high broken ranges; several sharply pinnacled peaks reach elevations exceeding 2,400 metres. The Interior Plateau is split by the Okanagan trench, a wide deep valley that is a centre of settlement and industry. About 30-60 km east of the Okanagan trench the Monashee Mountains rise from the plateau surface. The average elevation of the Monashees is about 2,100 metres, and several peaks in the northern part of the range approach 3,000 metres. This rugged topography continues north of the highway-rail corridor linking Golden and Salmon Arm. The Columbia River flows northward through the Rocky Mountain Trench into the man-made reservoir known as Kinbasket Lake, then south where it forms a series of reservoirs separating the Monashees from the Selkirk Mountains. The Trench is bounded on the east by the Rocky Mountains.

North of Kamloops the Interior Plateau persists on both sides of the North Thompson Valley to the vicinity of Clearwater where mountainous terrain is encountered and the valley walls become steeper, higher, and generally closer. On the west side of the Thompson River are the Cariboo Mountains, and on the east are the Monashees; both are part of the Columbia Mountain system.

Arable soils are mainly confined to the valleys: Okanagan, Similkameen, Shuswap, Nicola, and the North and South Branches of the Thompson River. The Columbia River valley supports little agriculture due to a frost-free season of less than 100 days. High, grassy or lightly-forested slopes on open valley walls and on parts of the plateau are utilized for cattle range. In the valleys, natural vegetation reflects the semi-arid conditions and the high summer temperatures which prevail. The southern end of the Okanagan valley at Osoyoos Lake is a true desert with less than 25 centimetres of precipitation annually. Total precipitation increases gradually north, east and west of Osoyoos but generally remains below 50 centimetres in the valleys, and 100 centimetres at higher elevations, although the "Big Bend" of the Columbia is both cooler and wetter than elsewhere in the Region. Moderate to thick forest replaces the grasslands over most of the surface of the plateau and mountain slopes up to elevations approaching 2,130 metres, supporting considerable industrial activity.

POPULATION TRENDS

		Change	
	Population	Number	Percent
1976*	297,329	--	--
1977	304,578	7,249	2.4
1978	309,355	4,777	1.6
1979	314,708	5,353	1.7
1980	324,633	9,925	3.2
1981*	338,888	14,255	4.4
1982	345,601	6,713	2.0
1983	345,685	84	0.0
1984	347,427	1,742	0.5
1985	344,625	-2,802	-0.8
1986*	342,456	-2,169	-0.6
1987	345,003	2,547	0.7
1988	348,793	3,790	1.1

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	169,390	50.0	168,140	49.6
Female	169,520	50.0	171,040	50.4
0- 4	23,690	7.0	23,050	6.8
5- 9	24,620	7.3	23,590	7.0
10-14	28,030	8.3	24,595	7.3
15-19	31,855	9.4	26,220	7.7
20-24	27,645	8.2	23,115	6.8
25-29	27,380	8.1	24,740	7.3
30-34	26,815	7.9	26,130	7.7
35-39	22,025	6.5	26,360	7.8
40-44	18,930	5.6	21,210	6.3
45-49	17,355	5.1	18,715	5.5
50-54	17,435	5.1	17,085	5.0
55-59	17,500	5.2	17,900	5.3
60-64	16,270	4.8	18,470	5.4
65-69	15,020	4.4	16,775	4.9
70+	24,470	7.2	31,170	9.2

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics.**

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	120,405	127,690
Persons per Household	2.8	2.6
FAMILIES		
Total	93,930	96,430
Persons per Family	3.1	3.0
DWELLINGS		
Total	120,280	127,570
Owned	86,670	88,390
Rented	33,755	36,430
Single Detached	81,295	91,820
Apartment and Duplex	25,940	1,265
Other	13,195	37,545

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	48,100	22.3
$5,000-$9,999	39,440	18.3
$10,000-$14,999	31,370	14.5
$15,000-$19,999	24,230	11.2
$20,000-$29,999	34,540	16.0
$30,000-$39,999	21,510	10.0
$40,000-$49,999	10,080	4.7
$50,000 and Over	6,850	3.2
Total - All Returns	216,100	100.0
Average Income ($)	17,296	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	2,451	65.6
Pension Income	402	10.8
Investment Income	417	11.2
Self-employment Income	179	4.8
Other Income	289	7.7
Total Income	3,738	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	10,150	6.5
Fishing and Trapping	135	0.1
Logging and Forestry	5,650	3.6
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	3,675	2.4
Manufacturing	17,900	11.5
Construction	11,085	7.1
Transportation and Storage	7,980	5.1
Communication and Utilities	4,445	2.9
Wholesale Trade	5,485	3.5
Retail Trade	22,580	14.5
Finance and Insurance	4,065	2.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	2,885	1.9
Business Service	4,635	3.0
Government Service	7,855	5.0
Educational Service	8,430	5.4
Health and Social Service	12,695	8.1
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	14,820	9.5
Other Service Industries	11,480	7.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	155,845	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

For purposes of analysis the Thompson-Okanagan Region has been subdivided into 14 economic areas within 5 Regional Districts. In the Princeton Area the forest industries predominate, followed by mining and agriculture. Agriculture is the largest resource sector in the Oliver - Osoyoos Area, and the basis of much of the manufacturing activity. The Penticton, Peachland, Kelowna, Vernon, and Salmon Arm Areas all rely on agriculture, forestry, tourism, manufacturing and the retirement industry in varying degrees. Mining is also of considerable importance in the southern part of the Region. The Okanagan Valley's three largest cities have all developed to some extent as regional commercial and administrative centres, with the largest, Kelowna, ranking first in this regard. Spallumcheen Area remains largely agricultural in nature, but there has been considerable residential and industrial "spillover" from Vernon.

The forest industries (logging, sawmilling, plywood) dominate the economy in the Golden Area, followed by employment in services related to highway and rail transport. Economic activity in the Revelstoke Area is similar to that in Golden, although railway employment is of far greater importance. Revelstoke also provides a wider range of services to tourists and has derived major economic benefits from work on Columbia River hydro-electric projects.

Agricultural activity was the leading component of the Ashcroft Area economy until fairly recently. Today mining, highway services and the forest industries all employ more residents. The Merritt Area economy relies on the forest industries, mining and agriculture, in that order. Kamloops, once a railroad and cattle town, is now the urban centre of a diverse local economy based on the forest industries, highway and rail transportation services, mining, agriculture and regional trade, service and manufacturing functions. The largest of the 14 Areas, North Thompson, grew rapidly following completion of Highway 5 in 1969. The forest industries predominate but much of the recent growth has been in services related to highway transport.

The relative importance of various industries is revealed by the employment pattern. In 1986 the Regional labour force numbered 161,270 persons, of which 155,845 or 10.9 percent of the Provincial total, were classified as experienced. The composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 6.5 percent; forestry (logging) 3.6 percent; mines and quarries 2.4 percent; manufacturing (including sawmilling) 11.5 percent; construction 7.1 percent; transportation, communications and other utilities 7.9 percent; trade 18.0 percent; government services 5.0 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 37.9 percent.

The economy of the Region will benefit from the continuing expansion of tourist trade; from the increasing prominence of the Okanagan-Shuswap as a retirement centre; from an expanding demand for agricultural products; from improved utilization of the local forest resources; from further development of mineral resources; and from expansion of the manufacturing base.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 11,507 persons, including 73 working owners, or 9.3 percent of the Provincial total. Greater diversity is apparent in comparison with other Regions outside of Mainland/Southwest and Vancouver Island/Coast. However, wood industries held the commanding position with 27 percent of the establishments, 48 percent of the employees and 42 percent of the total value of manufacturing shipments. Statistics on the paper and allied industries are not available separately, but the large pulp mill at Kamloops undoubtedly accounted for a large share of the employment and output recorded under "Other Industries" in the following table. Other large groups included transportation equipment, food, and beverages, all of which are concentrated in the Okanagan Valley.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Industry	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Food[1]	28	688	16,932	120,376	33,167
Beverages[2]	12	396	12,885	78,542	40,615
Wood industries	127	5,489	181,195	680,779	255,917
Printing and publishing	61	667	14,220	37,099	25,795
Metal fabricating	58	520	11,735	62,576	29,692
Transportation equipment	41	1,499	38,202	287,025	110,743
Other	137	2,175	71,835	347,074	143,581
Total	464	11,434	347,004	1,613,471	639,510

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[1] Excludes 2 firms in Columbia-Shuswap R.D. and 2 in Thompson-Nicola R.D.
[2] Excludes 1 firm in North Okanagan R.D.

Manufacturing activity is dispersed throughout the Region but Kamloops and the three largest Okanagan communities provide the widest range of employment opportunities in manufacturing, and together account for the largest share of output. The following table illustrates the distribution of manufacturing activity among the five Regional Districts comprising the Thompson-Okanagan Development Region.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Regional District	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Central Okanagan	127	3,201	89,849	533,016	223,901
Columbia-Shuswap	66	1,879	57,939	211,144	92,083
North Okanagan	96	2,457	72,208	297,711	121,757
Okanagan-Similkameen	88	924	20,756	95,035	40,843
Thompson-Nicola	87	2,973	106,252	476,565	160,926
Total	464	11,434	347,004	1,613,471	639,510

FORESTRY

The Thompson-Okanagan Economic Development Region comprises 9.5 percent of the total regulated forest area of the Province. It contains 11.5 percent of the Provincial area of mature timber and 10.9 percent of the volume of mature timber. The region encompasses all of the Kamloops, Merritt, Revelstoke, and Golden Timber Supply Areas, most of the Okanagan TSA, about a third of the Lillooet TSA, half of 100 Mile House TSA, the Churn Supply Block of Williams Lake TSA, and approximately the northern 10 percent of both Arrow and Invermere Timber Supply Areas. Included therein are six Tree-farm Licences, about one-half of a seventh (TFL 23 - Arrow Lakes) and several farm wood-lots.

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	2,889,535	39.7
Immature Timber	1,900,925	26.1
Residual	46,233	0.6
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	218,324	3.0
Non-commercial stands	24,771	0.4
Non-forest	2,192,070	30.2
TOTAL	7,271,858	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	11,313,014	17.7
Western red cedar	4,245,568	6.6
Hemlock sp.	4,585,261	7.2
Balsam sp.	7,223,068	11.3
Spruce sp.	16,362,685	25.5
Yellow cedar	1,716	0.0
Larch sp.	771,289	1.2
Western white pine	401,782	0.6
Lodgepole pine	17,812,625	27.7
Yellow pine	659,295	1.0
Whitebark pine	150,581	0.2
Cottonwood sp.	32,698	0.1
Red alder	0	0.0
Broadleaf maple	0	0.0
Birch sp.	178,604	0.3
Aspen	365,991	0.6
TOTAL	64,104,177	100.0

Although log production has increased significantly over the past two decades, logging employment has remained fairly constant, in part because of increased mechanization and improved harvesting methods. Lodgepole pine, spruce, and Douglas fir are the major species cut, followed by balsam, hemlock, and cedar. Christmas tree production has shown a steady downward trend, but it remains a valued component in the forestry sector in certain localities. Pole and post production is concentrated in the Vernon, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, and Kamloops Areas. There are also shake/shingle mills in the Region, primarily in the vicinity of Revelstoke and Salmon Arm.

Lumber production has increased in recent years, while milling employment has declined significantly because of increases in productivity. In 1986 there were 32 permanent primary sawmills with a total 8-hour shift capacity of 4,740 Mfbm or 15 percent of the Provincial total. The largest operators were: Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. in Princeton, Okanagan Falls, Lumby, Merritt, Kamloops, and Vavenby; Crown Forest Industries Ltd. (now Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.) in Kelowna, Lumby and Armstrong; Balco Industries Ltd. at Merritt, Louis Creek, and Heffley Creek; and Clearwater Timber Products at Vavenby and Clearwater. The Evans Products Co. Ltd., with mills at Lillooet, Savona, Donald, and Golden in 1986, has recently been broken up. The Lillooet and Savona sawmill and plywood operations were sold to Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd., which also has mills in Chasm, near Clinton, and at 100 Mile House. Also, Clearwater Timber Products was purchased by Slocan Forest Products Ltd., and Balco Industries became part of Tolko Industries Ltd., in 1987.

Seven veneer and/or plywood plants operated in this Region during 1986. Crown Forest Industries Ltd. in Armstrong and Kelowna, Evans Products Co. Ltd. at Golden and Savona, Federated Co-operatives Ltd. at Canoe (Salmon Arm), and Balco Industries Ltd. at Heffley Creek all produced both veneer and plywood, while Balco produced veneer at Merritt. Increasing diversification is exemplified by the presence of two large plants at Penticton manufacturing furniture components and panelling.

AGRICULTURE

Of the 8 regions into which the Province is divided for purposes of this report, the Thompson-Okanagan ranks second, behind the Mainland/Southwest, in terms of agricultural production. The 5,478 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) recorded in 1986 represented 28.7 percent of the Provincial total. Climate, soils, topography and the availability of irrigation water favour the production of fruit and vegetable crops, particularly in the Okanagan Valley. Despite the emphasis on horticulture, farming is extremely diverse. Higher land is utilized for grazing beef cattle. Benches and valley bottoms are used for forage, grains, pasture, tree fruits, grapes, vegetables and other specialized crops, as determined by climate and other local conditions. Gross sales totalled $206.6 million in 1985, and 151 operators reported sales over $250,000.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

	Okanagan-Similkameen	Central Okanagan	North Okanagan	Columbia-Shuswap	Thompson-Nicola
Total number of farms	1,678	1,053	1,234	608	905
Value of products sold in 1985					
$250,000 and over	22	19	45	28	37
$100,000 to $249,999	70	55	89	39	62
$50,000 to $99,999	184	97	61	13	81
$25,000 to $49,999	295	149	82	28	90
$10,000 to $24,999	369	236	192	89	147
$5,000 to $9,999	219	128	163	103	127
$2,500 to $4,999	217	121	204	94	124
under $2,500	302	248	398	214	237
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type					
Dairy	3	7	77	52	12
Cattle	130	61	286	174	418
Hogs	4	2	32	16	7
Poultry	12	13	38	24	17
Wheat	-	5	27	3	3
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	2	-	23	6	4
Field crops, other than small grains	9	2	13	6	19
Fruits and vegetables	1,094	619	140	33	35
Miscellaneous specialty	72	49	89	49	80
Mixed	50	47	111	31	73

Most of the orchards and vineyards are found on irrigated land from Vernon south in the Okanagan Valley and from Keremeos south in the Similkameen Valley. Soft fruits and grapes are concentrated in the south and the hardiest fruit varieties, near Vernon. North and east of Vernon the emphasis shifts to beef and dairy cattle, grain, vegetables, and forage crops. A significant acreage of vegetables, primarily heat-loving crops such as corn, tomatoes, and onions, is also grown in the southern part of the Region to capture early markets.

To the west of the Okanagan-Shuswap, in the upper Similkameen, Thompson, and Nicola Valleys, cattle ranching is the leading activity, with most of the cultivated land used to produce forage or feed grains. Large acreages are required because the productive capacity of natural rangeland is very low in comparison to cultivated land. In this part of the Region fruit and vegetable acreage has declined from historical levels, but small fruits and vegetables have recently shown modest increases. There has been a tremendous expansion of irrigated forages.

Rapid industrial and population growth in the Okanagan Valley and around Kamloops resulted in a substantial loss of land to non-agricultural uses prior to implementation of the Agricultural Land Reserve program. Between 1971 and 1981 improved acreage declined by 29 percent in Central Okanagan R.D., where urban sprawl has been most apparent. Since 1981 the loss has been minimal although part-time farming remains very significant with just over 25 percent of all farms reporting sales under $2,500. Farm operators reported 462,590 days of off-farm labour, which is the equivalent of 1,779 full-time jobs.

Farm land in 1986 constituted 6.0 percent of the Region, the highest proportion of farm land to total land in the Province. Of 341,921 acres (138,371 ha) classified as improved land, 65.2 percent was under crops. Tame hay accounted for 149,512 acres, tree fruits for 25,344 acres, and grain for over 10,600 acres. The Region contained 91.2 percent of all tree fruit acreage in British Columbia and 21.9 percent of the small fruits (including over 96 percent of the commercial grape plantings).

Cattle numbered 203,166 head on June 1, 1986 Dairy farms in the North Okanagan and Columbia-Shuswap accounted for 90 percent of the 12,311 milk cows and heifers recorded. Both Regional Districts are also an important source of hogs and poultry.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery and stock was estimated at $1,725.5 million in 1986, 26.6 per cent of the British Columbia total. The agriculture industry provided the equivalent of 2,650 person-years in full-time and part-time employment. In addition, it supports many more jobs in agricultural processing, farming inputs and the related sales and distribution activities.

MINING

The Region contains six complete Mining Divisions (Vernon, Osoyoos,Similkameen, Nicola, Kamloops, and Revelstoke) as well as the northern half of Golden and tiny portions of both Clinton and Lillooet Divisions. The mining industry has long been of major importance in the Region's economy and much of it - apart from the Okanagan Valley - was originally settled because of its mineral wealth.

The Region boasts a long mining history starting with the gold rush period more than 100 years ago. The search for the sources of placer gold led to discoveries of rich mineralization near Hedley, Princeton, Oliver, Vernon, Merritt, Kamloops, and elsewhere. Despite these auspicious beginnings the mining industry had virtually disappeared by the late 1950s. A resurgence began in the early 1960s with resumption of copper mining in the Highland Valley. Today there are major mines operational at Princeton, Hedley, Peachland, Kamloops, and the Highland Valley. In addition, there is a cement plant at Kamloops and a lime plant at Pavilion, near Cache Creek. Much of the Region is highly mineralized and additional mining activity is probable under favourable market conditions. However, the Peachland operation is nearing the end of its productive life, and only the recent rise in copper prices was sufficient incentive to keep the Kamloops and Princeton facilities open beyond their expected closures in 1989 and 1990 respectively.

Copper is by far the leading mineral produced, followed by molybdenum. Although the Region accounted for only 14.1 percent of the total value of mineral production in British Columbia in 1985, it was the source of 68 percent of the molybdenum and 61 percent of the copper. Between 1980 and 1985 the value of mineral output declined 20 percent, primarily because of lower prices. Of the eight Development Regions, the Thompson-Okanagan has consistently ranked third in production values.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Gold	60,509,796	35,542,654	15,430,707	17,413,786	23,132,991	28,674,643
Copper	378,669,295	308,416,231	276,105,078	340,360,629	327,643,005	354,035,541
Silver	30,018,398	13,572,132	11,369,783	21,530,466	17,118,140	14,354,618
Molybdenum	98,849,596	86,878,659	76,312,362	57,250,929	73,629,469	42,740,993
Iron concentrates	1,515,182	1,532,626	1,579,188	1,025,361	2,321,088	3,819,609
Cement	17,759,447	22,643,289	17,244,234	10,377,304	6,581,157	8,186,441
Lime and limestone	437,142	442,477	569,926	604,011	594,744	900,439
Other structural materials	14,996,478	11,757,846	14,361,166	18,429,071	15,896,129	29,969,080
Miscellaneous metals	11,708	4,261	1,114,800	198,702	14,153	13,736
Industrial minerals	46,446	46,569	31,796	26,974	19,786	14,160
Totals	602,813,488	480,836,744	414,119,040	467,217,233	466,950,662	482,709,260

TOURISM

The Okanagan Valley, and its northern extension into the Shuswap district, is the heart of the Region's tourist industry. In the spring, the Okanagan hillsides are crowded with blossom as the fruit trees come to life. By summer, vacationers have arrived to enjoy the warm lake waters, safe sandy beaches and hot, sunny days. It is a major fruit-growing area; fruits and vegetables may be purchased at numerous roadside stands, freshly picked from the orchards and fields.

In winter, attention turns to winter sports and several cities have winter carnivals. Ski hills outside Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton and Osoyoos provide slopes for experienced skiers and beginners, and there are cross-country trails for the ski-tourers.

Because of the Okanagan-Shuswap's wide range of attractions, its climate, and its convenient location midway between Vancouver and Calgary - and less than a day's drive from either - it has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in British Columbia outside of Vancouver and Victoria.

Elsewhere in the Region, destination tourism is of lesser importance and facilities are more widely dispersed. The primary emphasis is on such activities as fishing, hunting, hiking, and riding (dude ranches). However, winter tourism is also drawing more visitors, primarily to a number of facilities near Kamloops. Along Highways 1 and 5, most accommodation and related facilities have been developed to serve commercial travellers and those visitors enroute to other points, Highway-oriented services are concentrated at Kamloops with secondary clusters at Golden, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, Sicamous, Merritt, Cache Creek, and other points.

The following tables are derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishment with 4 or more rooms for rent. Although the tables do not include campground rental fees, they do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist expenditures, the degree of seasonality experienced, and the distribution within the Region. In 1987, room rental outlays in the Thompson-Okanagan Region reached $70.76 million, 13.8 percent of the Provincial total.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
Thompson-Okanagan Region
($ Million)

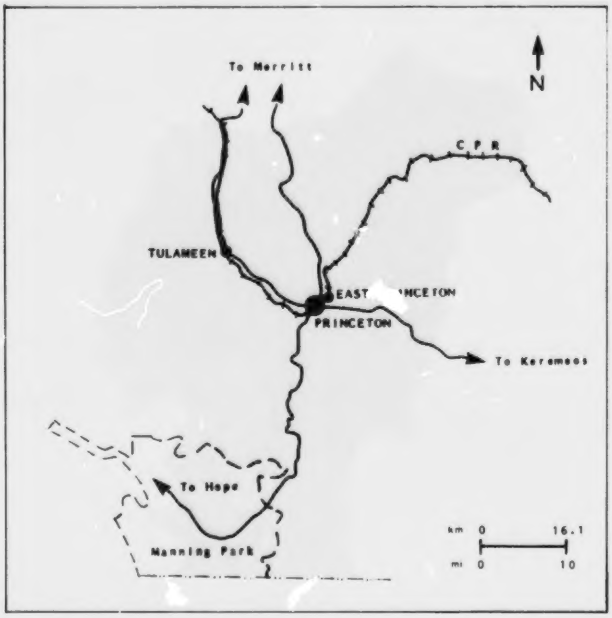
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	2.48	2.82	3.59	3.69	4.28	5.82	10.43	11.81	5.70	3.76	2.34	2.56	59.27
1986	2.53	2.71	3.81	3.71	5.44	7.55	12.52	13.70	7.66	4.70	2.77	2.64	69.73
1987	2.67	3.14	4.04	4.00	5.52	7.05	12.26	13.92	7.45	4.80	2.99	2.94	70.76

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL DISTRICT
($ Million)

	1985	1986	1987
Okanagan-Similkameen	12.95	13.54	14.41
Central Thompson-Okanagan	13.05	15.05	15.72
North Okanagan	9.09	10.89	11.13
Columbia-Shuswap	8.45	10.61	10.05
Thompson-Nicola	15.73	19.63	19.44

PRINCETON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of Okanagan - Similkameen Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 492,250 ha. It includes the Town of Princeton (1986 population 2,910) and the communities of Coalmont (82) and Tulameen (117).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Princeton Area was 4,704 persons, a decline of 0.7 percent from 1981. The local economy suffered from the closure of the Copper Mountain mine in 1957 and a brewery in 1961, but experienced renewed growth in the late 1960s as the forest industries expanded and the Similkameen Div. of Newmont Mines Ltd. began operations. Agriculture is also important in the area; Princeton serves as a supply centre for local cattle ranchers. Because of its position at the Interior end of the Hope - Princeton Highway, the community derives considerable revenue by supplying services to commercial and tourist travellers. Further development of the Area's mineral resources and its tourist potential appear to offer the greatest opportunities for the future.

MANUFACTURING

The largest manufacturing plant is the Princeton Division of Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. Non-forestry manufacturing in 1987 was limited to printing and publishing and the production of farm gate latches. No statistics are available (see Penticton Area).

FORESTRY

The forest resources are contained within the southern half of the Merritt Timber Supply Area and a small part of the Okanagan TSA. Additional timber is harvested from private forest land. The Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. mill at Princeton is both the largest operator in the Region, and the only permanent mill in the Area. It has an 8-hour shift capacity of 375 Mfbm. As well, Princeton Wood Preservers Ltd. operates a post plant at Princeton.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is of considerable importance to the Princeton economy but its contribution is smaller than that of the forestry and mining sectors. Cattle ranching is the main activity and extensive use is made of Crown range. In 1986, 6,268 head of cattle were grazed on typical Interior open grassland and timber range. Hay production is largely confined to irrigated land in the narrow river valleys. In 1986 there were 69 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 7,884 acres of improved farmland. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 29 operators. Of 4,924 acres under crops in 1986, 4,428 acres were in hay, and 443 in oats or barley for fodder. Total farm capital value was estimated at $20.7 million, and sales receipts at $1.8 million.

MINING

The Princeton Area has been an important source of placer gold, coal and copper. The last coal mines were phased out in the early 1960s and the Copper Mountain mine closed in 1957 although clean-up operations continued to 1962. Part of the old copper mine was re-activated as an open-pit in the second stage of production by Similkameen Mining Co. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation). The first stage was development of the Ingerbelle pit across the Similkameen River from Copper Mountain which came on stream in 1972. The mine employed just over 300 in 1985 and treated 6.9 million tonnes of ore. Shipments of copper concentrates totalled 77,907 tonnes containing 23,902 tonnes copper plus gold and silver. Current employment averages 335. Reserves were considered sufficient for operations to continue until mid-1990, but in June 1988 an agreement between the Province, B.C. Hydro, the Mine Workers' Union, and the owners extended the expected mine life by 5 years. Also announced was the sale of the operation to Cassiar Mining Corp. and a change of name to Similco Mines Ltd.

Similco Mines has considerable potential for developing additional ore and the Princeton Area contains a number of other promising copper properties, plus platinum, coal and low grade iron ore. Thus, mining likely will continue to play an important role in the local economy.

TOURISM

The Area's appeal as a site for vacations and summer homes is dependent upon four main features: warm, dry climate; numerous lakes; proximity to the Lower Mainland; and excellent fishing and hunting. There are about 40 lakes within a 40 kilometre radius of Princeton, many of which provide excellent fishing for Rainbow trout, Eastern Brook trout and Kokanee. This is a well-known district for deer hunting but Blue and Willow grouse, ducks, Black bear and elk also provide good sport. Princeton is also an important stopping point for travellers on Highway 3; in fact the highway services sector of the industry is probably the more important. Tourism began in earnest with the completion of the Hope-Princeton Highway in 1949 and it has grown steadily as traffic volume has risen. In order to encourage longer visits, Princeton recently undertook redevelopment of the commercial district with some success.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,740	2,455	2,280	4,630	2,380	2,255
0 - 4	325	175	180	305	170	155
5 - 14	745	375	365	705	370	330
15 - 24	855	420	380	690	385	320
25 - 34	770	415	370	700	365	360
35 - 44	615	315	300	700	360	345
45 - 54	495	245	220	500	275	225
55 - 64	460	240	225	465	255	245
65 and Over	455	235	230	525	230	285

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	265	345	410
2	470	575	590
3	265	260	285
4	295	330	310
5	155	145	110
6 and Over	95	65	40
Average per Household	3.0	2.7	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,025	1,180	1,260
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	90	135	0
Other	410	390	500
Owned	1,140	1,290	1,330
Rented	405	420	435

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,295	43,902	33,901
Private Households	1,755	52,495	29,912

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	110	4.8
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	175	7.6
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	400	17.4
Manufacturing	260	11.3
Construction	75	3.3
Transportation and Storage	90	3.9
Communication and Utilities	55	2.4
Wholesale Trade	40	1.7
Retail Trade	275	12.0
Finance and Insurance	30	1.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	25	1.1
Business Service	20	0.9
Government Service	120	5.2
Educational Service	125	5.4
Health and Social Service	155	6.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	250	10.9
Other Service Industries	120	5.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,300	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 17, PRINCETON

1977-78	1,037	1983-84	1,016
1978-79	1,041	1984-85	948
1979-80	1,014	1985-86	921
1980-81	1,022	1986-87	882
1981-82	1,049	1987-88	838
1982-83	1,001		

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Princeton	1,755	1,654	1,639	1,688	1,621	1,625	1,573	1,564
COMMERCIAL								
Princeton	1,410	1,275	1,382	1,427	1,382	1,349	1,364	1,402

NEWSPAPERS - Princeton Similkameen Spotlight weekly - circulation 1,920 (November 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Princeton General Hospital, Princeton - 20 beds, 4 bassinets, 10 extended care beds.

PRINCETON TOWN

Incorporated in 1951, Princeton has an area of 832.5 ha. By highway the Town is 289 km east of Vancouver, 135 km east of Hope and 104 km west of Penticton.

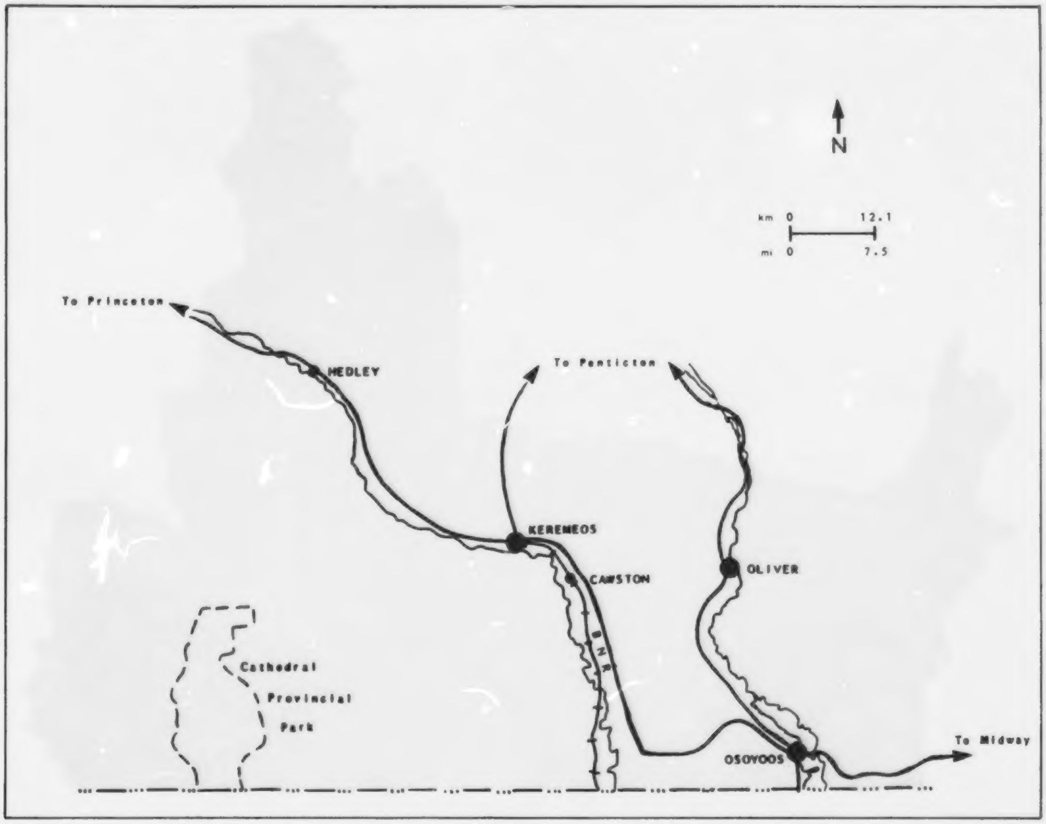
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,600	3,130	3,055	2,910
Males	1,395	1,620	1,565	1,480
Females	1,210	1,510	1,485	1,430
Under Age 15	720	855	715	640
Aged 15 to 64	1,640	2,005	2,000	1,910
Aged 65 or Over	240	270	335	360
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	780	1,035	1,100	1,120
Persons per Household	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5
Owned Dwellings	535	735	785	780
Rented Dwellings	245	300	320	340
TOTAL FAMILIES	635	805	820	785
Persons per Family	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	750	745	690
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	60	75	90

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,132
1977	3,120
1978	3,173
1979	3,125
1980	3,104
1981	3,051
1982	3,059
1983	2,914
1984	2,836
1985	2,899
1986	2,910
1987	2,661

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

OLIVER - OSOYOOS AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of Okanagan - Similkameen Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 347,550 ha. It includes the Villages of Keremeos (1986 population 839) and Oliver (1,963), the Town of Osoyoos (2,956), and the communities of Cawston (828), Olalla (271), and Hedley (274).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Oliver - Osoyoos Area was 15,419 persons, an increase of 3.3 percent from 1981. Agriculture is by far the most important resource activity followed distantly by mining and logging. The climate is the warmest and driest in British Columbia, and conditions for early fruit and vegetable crops are more favourable than elsewhere in Western Canada. Roadside stands dominate the tourist industry at Keremeos whereas the Okanagan Valley is a popular tourist destination with a full range of facilities. The Area has long been a popular retirement location and this is a major factor in recent growth. Potential exists for further development of tourism, the retirement industry and specialized horticultural crops. Local mineral resources, particularly in the vicinity of the old mining town of Hedley, have been the subject of intensive study in recent years. Mascot Gold Mines Ltd. Nickel Plate project began production in late 1986 with reserves sufficient for about 10 years. Other properties in the vicinity of Hedley and in the Fairview Camp near Oliver appear to offer significant potential also.

MANUFACTURING

The largest manufacturing concern in 1987 was General Coach Division of Citair Inc. with a motor home factory in Oliver. Other manufacturing included bakeries, concrete products, machine shops, ready-mix concrete, printing and publishing, woodworking, furniture, agricultural products, and agricultural equipment. No statistics are available.

FORESTRY

Crown forests under sustained yield management within the Area are contained within the southern part of the Okanagan Timber Supply Area including part of Tree-farm Licence Number 15 which is operated by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. Private forest lands provide some additional cut. Most of the timber is shipped to mills outside of the Area as there are no permanent mills operating. Forestry activity is not likely to show any significant change in the foreseeable future.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in this Area, the soft-fruit capital of British Columbia, is the most important sector of the local economy. In addition to peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, apples, pears and other fruit, a large amount of land is devoted to heat-loving vegetable crops including tomatoes, onions and sweet corn. Grape growing has increased rapidly in recent decades and further expansion is possible as the climate is the most favourable in the Province. However, increasing international competition may lead to a reduction in grape and soft fruit acreage. Beef cattle (12,440 in 1986) are ranged on land not suited to cultivation, while high-quality hay for on-farm use and for sale is grown on irrigated land in the valleys and on high rolling country east of Osoyoos. In 1986 there were 927 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) which contained 26,902 acres of improved land. Of 19,925 acres under crops in 1986, 7,750 acres were in hay, 692 in oats or barley for fodder, 8,073 in tree fruits, 1,708 in small fruits (including 1,693 acres of grapes), and 387 in vegetables. Total farm capital value was estimated at $258.1 million, and sales receipts at $38.0 million. Sales over $10,000 were reported by 596 operators.

MINING

Both Hedley and the Fairview Camp, between Oliver and Keremeos, were important gold producers in the past. Of the two, Hedley was the more significant; the Nickel Plate and adjoining Hedley Mascot mines together spanned more than 50 years (1904-58). Other past producers include the Golconda mine near Keremeos and a silicon quarry near Oliver operated by Pacific Silica Ltd.

More recently the Horn Silver mine, operated by Dankoe Mines Ltd., was a small but excellent silver producer. It started up in 1967 but was forced to close in 1970 because of low silver prices. Production resumed in March, 1974, with a staff of approximately 40. The mine operated until 1981 although the mill, on occasion, handled ore from other properties in the area.

Currently, interest is centred on the Hedley Camp where Corona Corp. (formerly Mascot Gold Mines Ltd.) operates a combined open-pit and underground gold mine, employing more than 180 workers. Production commenced in the second quarter of 1987; milling capacity is 2,700 tons per day and current reserves are sufficient to permit operations until late 1997. Because road access is from the north-east, most of the employees reside in the Penticton Area. The success of the Mascot mine has encouraged other companies to re-evaluate properties in the vicinity and additional mine development may be forthcoming. As well, two proposals have been put forward to re-work the tailings dumps at Hedley for their gold content. In the Fairview Camp near Oliver, Valhalla Gold Group Corporation proposes re-opening an old mine. If it proceeds, the project would operate at 270 tonnes per day for up to 10 years with a workforce of about 40.

TOURISM

The travel industry is a very important part of the local economy. In the Similkameen Valley (Keremeos district) the emphasis is on services to the travelling public as there are no lakes along the main highways to attract visitors. The Oliver-Osoyoos district, with its numerous lakes and warm, dry climate is a popular tourist destination as well as an important stop-over point for travellers. The industry has grown as improvements to the highway network have increased the flow of traffic, and further advances are anticipated. Apart from the scenery and climate, the Area offers excellent boating and good hunting for pheasants and grouse, and the largest collection of road-side fruit and vegetable stands in the Province. Development of a ski hill east of Osoyoos (Mount Baldy) may assist in reducing the extreme seasonality of the industry.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14,930	7,455	7,455	15,240	7,600	7,640
0 - 4	920	495	425	885	475	400
5 - 14	1,870	970	895	1,775	915	855
15 - 24	2,185	1,165	1,035	1,750	920	805
25 - 34	1,765	930	875	1,800	890	930
35 - 44	1,480	700	760	1,705	835	860
45 - 54	1,655	780	875	1,605	795	830
55 - 64	2,140	955	1,190	2,180	995	1,215
65 and Over	2,970	1,510	1,435	3,560	1,740	1,840

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	870	1,200	1,495
2	1,780	2,405	2,635
3	695	785	810
4	655	815	835
5	350	380	305
6 and Over	275	200	95
Average per Household	2.8	2.5	2.4

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	3,550	4,350	5,060
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	320	415	10
Other	735	960	1,350
Owned	3,570	4,455	4,550
Rented	1,060	1,310	1,480

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	4,565	126,454	27,701
Private Households	6,225	153,473	24,654

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,985	30.8
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.2
Logging and Forestry	130	2.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	65	1.0
Manufacturing	480	7.4
Construction	330	5.1
Transportation and Storage	230	3.6
Communication and Utilities	145	2.2
Wholesale Trade	110	1.7
Retail Trade	730	11.3
Finance and Insurance	60	0.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	105	1.6
Business Service	130	2.0
Government Service	195	3.0
Educational Service	375	5.8
Health and Social Service	495	7.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	490	7.6
Other Service Industries	385	6.0
Total Experienced Labour Force	6,455	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 14, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN

1977-78	2,473	1983-84	2,287
1978-79	2,431	1984-85	2,244
1979-80	2,332	1985-86	2,180
1980-81	2,254	1986-87	2,185
1981-82	2,296	1987-88	2,249
1982-83	2,310		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 16, KEREMEOS

1977-78	653	1983-84	598
1978-79	641	1984-85	580
1979-80	623	1985-86	598
1980-81	588	1986-87	605
1981-82	588	1987-88	590
1982-83	611		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Oliver	4,031	2,563	1,155	1,054	2,597	391	948	2,497
Osoyoos	3,866	10,589	1,833	2,044	970	1,258	1,039	283
Okanagan-Similkameen R.D.	13,824	24,931	15,537	12,152	29,161	6,817	8,248	8,809

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Keremeos	1,332	1,254	1,301	1,348	1,337	1,329	1,380	1,387
Oliver	2,755	2,777	2,833	2,931	2,884	2,897	2,919	2,965
Osoyoos	2,086	2,070	2,170	2,187	2,125	2,113	2,203	2,298
COMMERCIAL								
Keremeos	1,066	968	1,000	1,046	1,004	991	989	980
Oliver	1,657	1,628	1,663	1,733	1,738	1,688	1,646	1,697
Osoyoos	1,193	1,142	1,198	1,214	1,195	1,157	1,162	1,201

NEWSPAPERS - Oliver Chronicle weekly - circulation 3,236 (November 1987); Osoyoos Times weekly - circulation 2,179 (January 1988).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - South Okanagan General Hospital, Oliver - 45 beds, 8 bassinets, 75 extended care beds; Keremeos Diagnostic and Treatment Centre.

KEREMEOS VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1956, Keremeos has an area of 226.3 ha. By highway the Village is 67 km east of Princeton, 37 km south of Penticton and 46 km northwest of Osoyoos.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	605	700	830	840
Males	325	370	425	430
Females	275	330	400	410
Under Age 15	135	115	140	120
Aged 15 to 64	350	425	485	460
Aged 65 or Over	120	160	205	260
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	215	295	355	380
Persons per Household	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Owned Dwellings	165	225	270	275
Rented Dwellings	50	70	80	100
TOTAL FAMILIES	160	205	250	255
Persons per Family	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6
Children per Family	n.a.	0.8	0.8	0.7
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	200	235	230
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	10	15	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	702
1977	707
1978	743
1979	790
1980	792
1981	830
1982	857
1983	842
1984	798
1985	843
1986	839
1987	832

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

OLIVER VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1945, Oliver has an area of 251.2 ha. By highway the Village is 33 km south of Penticton and 19 km north of Osoyoos.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,615	1,640	1,895	1,965
Males	755	760	865	880
Females	860	880	1,020	1,080
Under Age 15	325	150	270	275
Aged 15 to 64	940	1,075	1,020	1,000
Aged 65 or Over	350	415	605	685
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	600	685	815	870
Persons per Household	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1
Owned Dwellings	405	475	550	595
Rented Dwellings	190	215	265	280
TOTAL FAMILIES	420	450	515	530
Persons per Family	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6
Children per Family	n.a.	0.9	0.8	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	400	450	460
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	45	70	70

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,641
1977	1,701
1978	1,675
1979	1,706
1980	1,769
1981	1,893
1982	1,904
1983	1,944
1984	1,927
1985	1,933
1986*	1,963
1987	1,971

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

OSOYOOS TOWN

Incorporated in 1946, Osoyoos has an area of 838.5 ha. By highway the Town is 46 km southeast of Keremeos, 52 km south of Penticton and 51 km west of Midway.

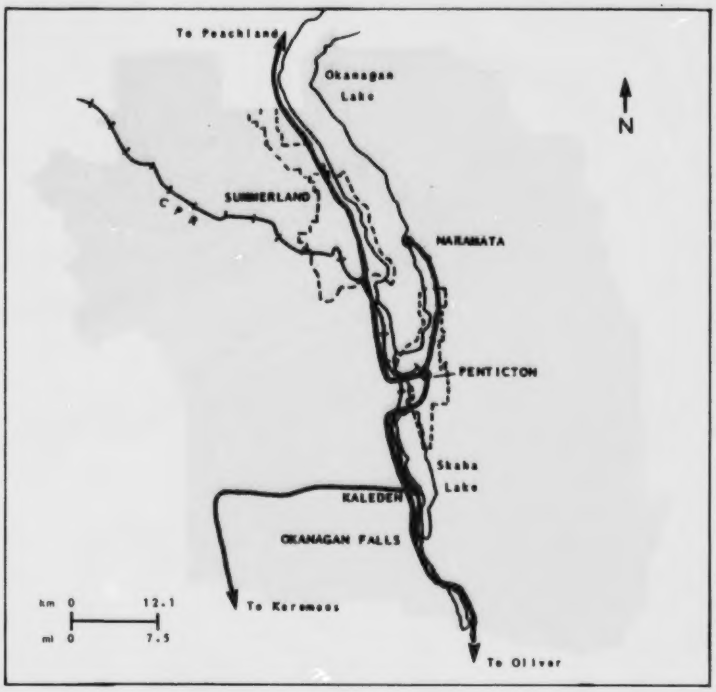
	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,285	2,100	2,740	2,955
Males	620	1,020	1,320	1,425
Females	665	1,080	1,420	1,530
Under Age 15	290	405	460	440
Aged 15 to 64	785	1,305	1,640	1,695
Aged 65 or Over	210	390	635	835
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	455	785	1,135	1,320
Persons per Household	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Owned Dwellings	310	570	785	895
Rented Dwellings	145	220	345	425
TOTAL FAMILIES	375	600	850	895
Persons per Family	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Children per Family	n.a.	1.0	0.8	0.7
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	535	775	795
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	65	75	90

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,100
1977	2,186
1978	2,202
1979	2,286
1980	2,661
1981	2,738
1982	2,791
1983*	2,867
1984	2,954
1985	3,046
1986*	2,956
1987	2,892

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

PENTICTON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Okanagan - Similkameen Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 225,200 ha. It includes the City of Penticton (1986 population 23,588), the District of Summerland (7,755), and the communities of Kaleden (1,000), Naramata (850), Okanagan Falls (1,101), and West Bench (821).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Penticton Area was 38,966 persons, an increase of 3.9 percent from 1981. The two largest sources of employment are the service industries and trade, both of which are supported to a very large degree by the spending of tourists and retired residents. Agriculture, once the principal economic component, remains a very important factor in the economy. Logging and sawmilling (including remanufactured wood products) together provide a substantial number of jobs, and the mining sector is also represented by residents who are employed at the Brenda and Nickel Plate mines. Greater industrial diversity was achieved during the 1960s with the introduction of special Federal development incentives for new firms that attracted a number of manufacturing plants to the Area. Income statistics reflect the Area's prosperity and the economic importance of its retired residents. The future promises continued economic growth on a broad front.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing activity in the Area includes a wide range of products. The largest employer (excluding sawmills) in 1987 was Moduline Industries Ltd., a manufacturer of mobile or prefabricated housing. Other large employers included: Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (sawmill), Okanagan Mfrs. Ltd. (recreational vehicles), Okanagan Spa Co. (hot tubs), Peerless Page Industries Ltd. (industrial trailers), Penticton Foundry Ltd, Greenwood Forest Products Ltd. (panels and components), and Canwood Furniture Factory Ltd. (furniture components). Additional manufacturing ranged from building products and agricultural equipment to bakeries, wines, metal fabrication, fruit processing, and printing. Principal manufacturing statistics for Penticton, Summerland, and the remainder of the Regional District in 1984 were as follows:

	Penticton	Summerland	Other Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District
Establishments	50	17	31
Employees	552	117	221
Wages and salaries	$12,469,000	$2,388,000	$4,491,000
Value of shipments	$54,842,000	$8,912,000	$26,018,000
Value added	$27,529,000	$3,854,000	$10,560,000

FORESTRY

Crown-regulated forests are contained within part of the Okanagan Timber Supply Area including part of Tree-farm Licence Number 15, operated by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. Private forest lands provide a significant proportion of the total harvest. There was only one permanent primary sawmill operating in 1986, the Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. smallwood mill at Okanagan Falls with an 8-hour shift capacity of 175 Mfbm. In addition, Marlow Holdings Ltd. operates a post plant at Penticton. In June 1986, Canwood Furniture Factory Inc. opened a plant at Penticton to manufacture furniture components for the well-known IKEA furniture and fixtures producers and retailers. Furniture components (and panelling) are also made by Greenwood Forest Products Ltd. Future forestry activity and production is expected to continue at about the current level, although there will undoubtedly be fluctuations in response to changes in lumber markets.

AGRICULTURE

Although agriculture is no longer the most important sector of the local economy, it remains a basic factor and contributes substantially in terms of both direct and indirect employment. Arable land occurs in large blocks at Summerland and Penticton, in narrow strips bordering Okanagan and Skaha Lakes and along the Okanagan River. Much of the best land has been lost to residential and industrial subdivision. Tree fruits account for most of the cultivated acreage; apples and pears are dominant but soft fruits are grown in volume too. Beef cattle are raised on the higher land. Grapes, berries, vegetables, and nursery and greenhouse crops contribute smaller amounts to farm income. There is a Federal agricultural research station at Summerland and packing and processing facilities in both Summerland and Penticton. In 1986 there were 682 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 11,580 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 315 farms. Of 8,450 acres under crops, 2,229 were in hay, 452 in oats or barley for fodder, 4,767 in tree fruits, and 427 in grapes. Total farm capital value was estimated at $165.3 million, and sales receipts at $14.9 million.

MINING

There is no mining at present. Small gold-silver producers operated near Okanagan Falls in the 1970s, and that location is currently undergoing considerable exploration activity. Most of the workers at the Nickel Plate mine, near Hedley (averaging 188 in the first quarter of 1988), reside in the Area because the mine is accessed from Penticton.

TOURISM

Tourism is a very important factor in the economy, and is responsible in large measure for Penticton's prominence as a service and retail trade centre. This is one of the leading vacation spots in the Province, as indicated by the large number and range of visitor accommodation units available and by the number of people employed in personal services. Development of tourism got its real start when the Hope - Princeton Highway was opened in 1949, making the Okanagan a favourite destination for Lower Mainland residents. Improvements to the existing highway network provided further stimulus and completion of the Rogers Pass section of the Trans-Canada Highway in 1962 greatly increased the flow of visitors from Calgary and other Prairie points.

The Area is endowed with many natural and man-made attractions, chief among which are the climate and the beautiful public beaches on both Skaha and Okanagan Lakes. Other attractions include the fish hatchery and agricultural research station at Summerland, the Okanagan game farm, and good fishing and hunting. The industry has actively promoted off-season attractions to reduce seasonality with the result that Penticton has become one of the leading convention centres in the Province. Development of many ski hills in the Okanagan during the latter part of the 1960s has also been of tremendous benefit; Apex ski resort south-west of Penticton is attracting larger numbers of skiers from greater distances each year.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	37,525	18,270	19,260	38,945	18,750	20,205
0 - 4	2,220	1,140	1,085	2,340	1,185	1,115
5 - 14	4,815	2,485	2,370	4,730	2,345	2,315
15 - 24	5,685	2,855	2,840	4,870	2,485	2,420
25 - 34	5,320	2,530	2,730	5,155	2,450	2,710
35 - 44	3,850	1,905	1,930	4,785	2,305	2,485
45 - 54	3,875	1,885	2,000	3,875	1,895	1,965
55 - 64	4,800	2,070	2,720	4,775	2,175	2,640
65 and Over	6,890	3,245	3,630	8,355	3,810	4,535

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	2,295	3,310	4,000
2	4,505	5,805	6,560
3	1,800	2,040	2,110
4	1,870	2,155	2,205
5	915	910	785
6 and Over	600	405	285
Average per Household	2.7	2.5	2.4

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	8,300	9,950	11,370
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	2,065	2,690	275
Other	1,640	1,990	4,600
Owned	8,835	10,290	10,675
Rented	3,150	4,310	4,915

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	11,420	352,615	30,877
Private Households	15,905	427,745	26,894

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,270	7.6
Fishing and Trapping	20	0.1
Logging and Forestry	335	2.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	190	1.1
Manufacturing	1,665	9.9
Construction	1,025	6.1
Transportation and Storage	510	3.0
Communication and Utilities	360	2.1
Wholesale Trade	585	3.5
Retail Trade	2,635	15.7
Finance and Insurance	405	2.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	385	2.3
Business Service	510	3.0
Government Service	1,175	7.0
Educational Service	810	4.8
Health and Social Service	1,830	10.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,730	10.3
Other Service Industries	1,375	8.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	16,765	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 15, PENTICTON

1977-78	5,062	1983-84	4,826
1978-79	4,985	1984-85	4,718
1979-80	4,904	1985-86	4,694
1980-81	4,847	1986-87	4,755
1981-82	4,899	1987-88	4,813
1982-83	4,874		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 77, SUMMERLAND

1977-78	1,458	1983-84	1,397
1978-79	1,403	1984-85	1,408
1979-80	1,381	1985-86	1,387
1980-81	1,382	1986-87	1,392
1981-82	1,432	1987-88	1,425
1982-83	1,420		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Penticton	33,072	46,830	15,137	10,068	13,766	10,107	12,822	19,636
Summerland	8,363	7,343	8,670	6,826	3,848	2,606	2,878	5,260
Okanagan-Similkameen R.D.	13,824	24,931	15,537	12,152	29,161	6,817	8,248	8,809

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Penticton	16,638	16,406	16,569	16,705	16,655	16,636	17,202	17,865
COMMERCIAL								
Penticton	7,112	7,014	6,980	7,033	6,832	6,645	6,888	7,270

NEWSPAPERS - Penticton Herald daily - paid circulation 8,199 (September 1987); Western News Advertiser (Penticton) weekly - circulation 24,475 (March 1987); Summerland Review weekly - circulation 2,738 (September 1987); Summerland-Peachland Bulletin weekly - circulation 4,800 (March 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Penticton Regional Hospital, Penticton - 197 beds, 16 bassinets, 63 extended care beds; Summerland General Hospital, Summerland - 28 beds, 5 bassinets, 50 extended care beds.

PENTICTON CITY

Incorporated in 1909, Penticton has an area of 4,446.6 ha. By highway the City is 393 km east Vancouver and 78 km south of Kelowna.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	18,145	21,345	23,185	23,585
Males	8,880	10,355	11,145	11,155
Females	9,270	10,990	12,035	12,430
Under Age 15	4,490	4,350	4,210	4,110
Aged 15 to 64	10,885	13,440	14,460	14,170
Aged 65 or Over	2,770	3,555	4,510	5,305
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	5,875	7,740	9,330	10,010
Persons per Household	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3
Owned Dwellings	4,190	5,190	5,895	6,105
Rented Dwellings	1,675	2,545	3,435	3,905
TOTAL FAMILIES	4,685	5,755	6,630	6,740
Persons per Family	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.9	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	5,210	5,950	5,890
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	540	680	850

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	21,344
1977	21,392
1978	21,261
1979	21,553
1980	22,058
1981	23,181
1982*	23,436
1983	23,452
1984	23,790
1985	23,569
1986*	23,588
1987	24,342

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

SUMMERLAND DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1906, Summerland has an area of 6,763.8 ha. By highway the District is 16 km north of Penticton.

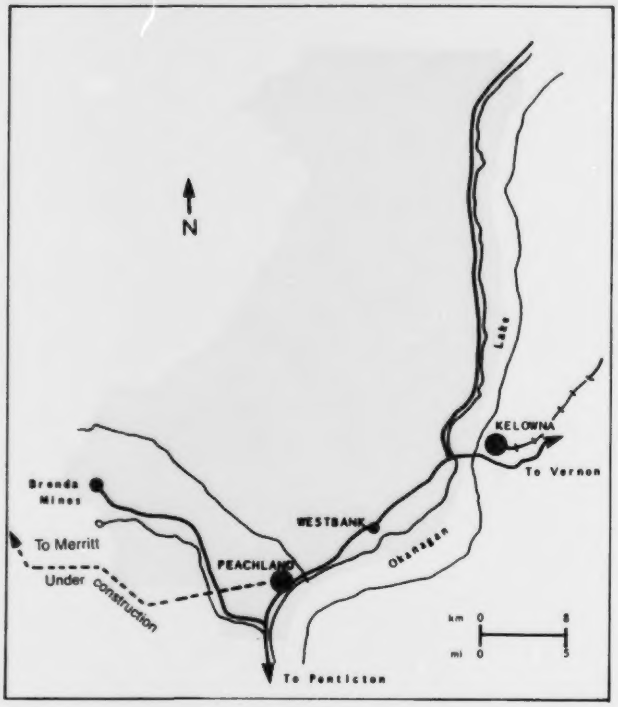
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	5,555	6,720	7,475	7,755
Males	2,760	3,340	3,640	3,770
Females	2,790	3,385	3,830	3,985
Under Age 15	1,255	1,380	1,380	1,325
Aged 15 to 64	3,325	4,115	4,515	4,500
Aged 65 or Over	975	1,225	1,575	1,935
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,805	2,375	2,840	3,050
Persons per Household	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
Owned Dwellings	1,470	2,015	2,335	2,465
Rented Dwellings	330	355	500	590
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,480	1,935	2,245	2,355
Persons per Family	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.9	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,820	2,090	2,150
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	115	155	210

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	6,724
1977	6,689
1978	6,624
1979	6,805
1980	7,069
1981	7,473
1982	7,614
1983	7,600
1984	7,647
1985	7,750
1986	7,755
1987	8,020

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

PEACHLAND AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of Central Okanagan Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 145,950 ha. It includes the District of Peachland (1986 population 2,988) and the communities of Shannon Lake Estates (571) and Westbank.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Peachland Area was 19,340 persons, an increase of 7.5 percent from 1981, making it the fastest growing Area in the Region. Traditionally an agricultural district, the Area has grown extremely rapidly as a residential community linked closely with the city of Kelowna. There has also been some industrial and commercial growth in a similar pattern, but to date these sectors have not expanded commensurate with population growth. The Municipality of Peachland experienced rapid expansion starting in the late 1960s as construction commenced on the Brenda copper-molybdenum mine. A new period of rapid expansion may be associated with Phase III of the Coquihalla Highway construction program (Merritt - Peachland) scheduled for completion in September 1990. The nature and extent of such growth will be largely determined by the availability of land for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes. On the other hand, closure of the Brenda mine, scheduled for mid-1990, will have a substantial negative impact.

MANUFACTURING

The largest manufacturing plant is a sawmill at Westbank operated by Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd. Other manufacturing in 1987 included wine, brandy, cider, baked goods and building products. No statistics are available (see Kelowna Area).

FORESTRY

The forest lands under sustained yield forest management are within part of the Okanagan Timber Supply Area including former Tree-farm Licence 9 (now TFL 49) operated by Crown Forest Industries Ltd. A large proportion of the log harvest is shipped to the Kelowna Area for processing. Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd. is the major forestry firm. It operates a sawmill at Westbank with an 8-hour shift capacity of 130 Mfbm in 1986. Forestry activity is not expected to change significantly in the foreseeable future.

AGRICULTURE

The Area is an important producer of tree fruits; apples and pears predominate. Other tree fruits, grapes and vegetables are of lesser importance but contribute substantially to farm incomes. Cultivated land is largely restricted to a narrow strip on the lakefront at Peachland and a larger zone on high benches from Westbank to the Kelowna bridge. Beef cattle are ranged over much of the remainder. Residential and industrial "spillover" from Kelowna has resulted in the loss of considerable arable land. In 1986 there were 161 census farms, containing 3,136 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 65 farms. Of 1,940 acres under crops in 1986, 506 acres were in hay, 308 in small fruits, 914 in tree fruits, and 20 in vegetables. Total farm capital value was estimated at $52.3 million, and sales receipts at $6.7 million.

MINING

The Brenda molybdenum-copper mine (Brenda Mines Ltd.) opened in March, 1970 after development expenditures of $62.5 million. Because of weak markets the mine closed in September 1983; it re-opened in May 1984, but was forced to close again in December 1984. After successfully negotiating various concessions on labour, power and taxation expenses, the mine began production again in September 1985. The labour force is approximately 400. Shipments in 1985 totalled 16,635 tonnes of copper concentrates, and 3,435 tonnes of molybdenite concentrates containing 2.5 million grams silver and 34,229 grams gold. Concentrates are trucked to Kelowna for transfer to rail cars or trucked directly to Vancouver. Closure is anticipated in mid-1990 unless additional ore is found or if high prices permit some marginal ore to be processed.

TOURISM

Tourism is of major importance to the entire Okanagan Valley and it is difficult to isolate its impact on any one Area since the distances between centres are small and many visitors do not select a specific destination. The Peachland Area receives the overflow from Kelowna and Penticton Areas although it is a popular destination in its own right. Provision of services to the heavy flow of traffic on Highway 97 is also an important part of the industry. The Area enjoys all the attributes which make the Okanagan such a popular vacation spot (climate, scenery, water sports, fresh fruit, a ski hill, good hunting and fishing). The industry has grown steadily over the past four decades as additions and improvements to the highway network have brought the Area within easy reach of more and more people. Completion of Phase III of the Coquihalla highway, planned for late 1990, will substantially improve access and may make it the main gateway to the Okanagan Valley.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	18,020	9,045	8,925	19,250	9,635	9,635
0 - 4	1,255	660	605	1,250	630	620
5 - 14	2,885	1,455	1,415	2,755	1,440	1,330
15 - 24	2,655	1,340	1,220	2,410	1,245	1,140
25 - 34	2,730	1,325	1,425	2,515	1,190	1,325
35 - 44	2,290	1,115	1,140	2,825	1,380	1,435
45 - 54	1,940	940	945	2,000	985	1,020
55 - 64	2,365	1,075	1,265	2,615	1,240	1,420
65 and Over	1,985	1,090	905	2,890	1,535	1,410

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	385	730	955
2	1,485	2,435	3,040
3	725	1,030	1,155
4	905	1,300	1,315
5	415	520	425
6 and Over	230	240	185
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	3,165	4,645	6,385
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	120	120	0
Other	870	1,465	1,885
Owned	3,610	5,420	4,970
Rented	560	805	905

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	5,975	194,347	32,527
Private Households	7,070	217,945	30,827

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	485	5.8
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	165	2.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	290	3.4
Manufacturing	940	11.2
Construction	625	7.4
Transportation and Storage	320	3.8
Communication and Utilities	240	2.8
Wholesale Trade	380	4.5
Retail Trade	1,475	17.5
Finance and Insurance	365	4.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	185	2.2
Business Service	310	3.7
Government Service	405	4.8
Educational Service	395	4.7
Health and Social Service	635	7.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	605	7.2
Other Service Industries	660	7.8
Total Experienced Labour Force	8,430	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 23, CENTRAL OKANAGAN

1977-78	16,653	1983-84	15,775
1978-79	16,308	1984-85	15,423
1979-80	16,091	1985-86	15,155
1980-81	16,118	1986-87	15,301
1981-82	16,096	1987-88	15,316
1982-83	15,895		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Peachland	3,560	5,462	2,453	1,846	683	859	1,720	2,227
Central Okanagan R.D.	44,204	42,226	18,267	22,291	15,218	14,524	20,700	25,744

NEWSPAPERS - Summerland-Peachland Bulletin weekly - circulation 4,800 (March 1987).

PEACHLAND DISTRICT

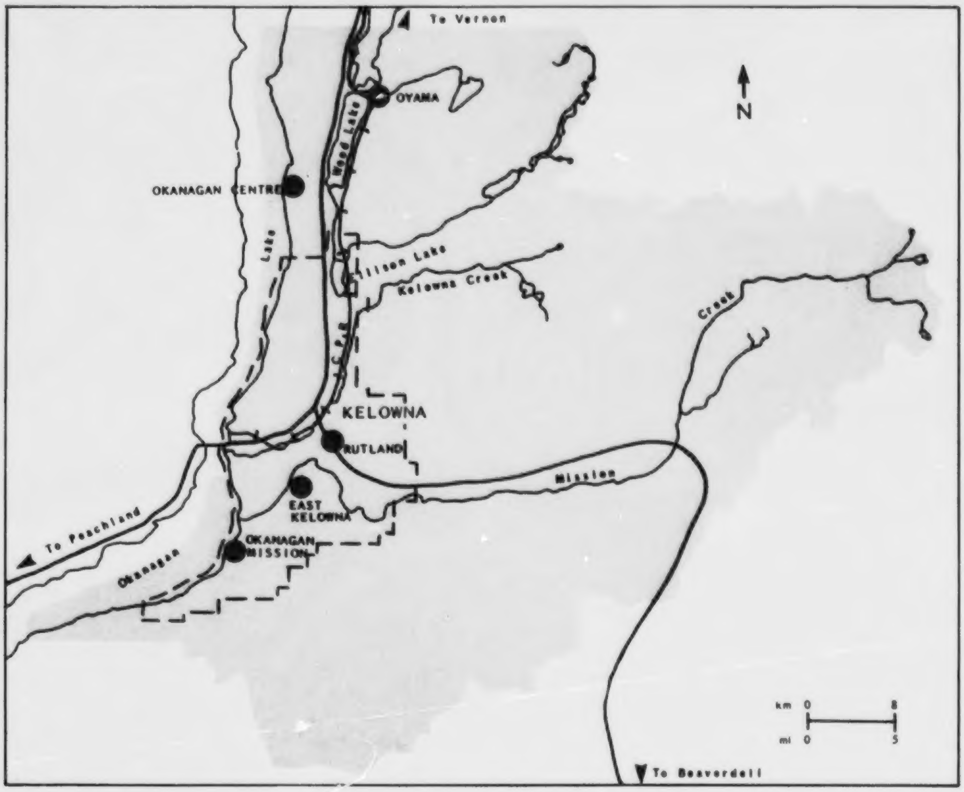
Incorporated in 1909, Peachland has an area of 1,744.9 ha. By highway the District is 40 km north of Penticton and 38 km south of Kelowna.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,445	2,285	2,865	2,990
Males	745	1,155	1,425	1,480
Females	695	1,135	1,440	1,510
Under Age 15	425	530	550	530
Aged 15 to 64	890	1,470	1,875	1,795
Aged 65 or Over	130	285	435	665
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	445	780	1,080	1,205
Persons per Household	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5
Owned Dwellings	360	655	935	1,020
Rented Dwellings	85	120	145	185
TOTAL FAMILIES	395	670	930	975
Persons per Family	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.8	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	635	870	885
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	35	55	90

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,286
1977	2,435
1978	2,489
1979	2,507
1980	2,630
1981	2,865
1982	3,013
1983	2,998
1984	3,023
1985	3,028
1986	2,988
1987	3,053

KELOWNA AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Central Okanagan Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 151,900 ha. It includes the City of Kelowna (1986 population 61,213) and the communities of Carrs Landing (266), Okanagan Centre (329), Oyama (1,332), Winfield (3,234), and Woodsdale (491).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Kelowna Area was 70,390 persons, an increase of 4.7 percent from 1981. The economy is well diversified, being based on agriculture, forestry, secondary manufacturing, trade and services. Expenditures of tourists and retired residents contribute substantially to the trade and services sectors. During the 1960s a program of Federal financial incentives attracted a number of manufacturing firms to the Area, including producers of recreation vehicles, liquor and heavy-duty trucks. The growth associated with these projects in turn prompted a major expansion of the trade sector and other commercial enterprises that had been underdeveloped. This was accompanied by growth of public services as well, reinforcing Kelowna's role as the major centre of such activities for the Okanagan Valley as a whole. Strong growth is anticipated in most sectors as the attributes of the Area will continue to attract new residents. Kelowna and vicinity likely will be the major beneficiary when a shorter highway route between the Lower Mainland and the Okanagan Valley is completed in late 1990.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing activity is extremely diverse. Leading employers in 1987 included : Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd. (distillery); Western Star Trucks Inc. (heavy duty trucks); Sun-Rype Products Ltd. (juices and processed fruit); Three Buoys Houseboat Builders Ltd.; Okanagan Houseboats Ltd.; Kelowna Daily Courier (printing); Maloney Steel Ltd. (fabricating); Calona Wines Ltd.; and Crown Forest Industries Ltd. (sawmill, plywood plant and corrugated paper mill). Other manufacturing in 1987 included bakeries, soft drinks, plastics, millwork, upholstery, cabinets, ready-mix concrete, precast concrete, machine shops, truck parts, and much more. Principal manufacturing statistics for the Central Okanagan Regional District in 1984 were as follows:

	Subdivision A Central Okanagan	Other Central Okanagan
Establishments	5	125
Employees	63	2,859
Wages and salaries	$1,668,000	$79,726,000
Value of shipments	$7,888,000	$451,130,000
Value added	$5,092,000	$190,436,000

FORESTRY

Public forest lands are included within the central part of the Okanagan Timber Supply Area. Private forest lands provide some additional cut. Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.), the major forestry firm, operates a large integrated sawmill and veneer-plywood plant at Kelowna. In 1986, the sawmill had a shift capacity of 240 Mfbm and the plywood plant an annual capacity of 86 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis). In addition, M & L Wood Preservers Ltd. operated a post plant at Kelowna in 1986, and L. Russo Sawmills had a mill rated at 20 Mfbm per shift. A significant proportion of the logs milled in the Area is obtained from adjacent Areas. Expansion of forestry activity in the future will be realized through improvements in utilization as the timber resource is fully committed at present standards. However, as Kelowna continues to grow there will be increasing pressure, both direct and indirect, to move the conversion facilities from the urban core - possibly to another part of the Okanagan Valley.

AGRICULTURE

The bench lands within and surrounding the City of Kelowna yield a large proportion of the apples and pears grown in the Province, as well as smaller quantities of grapes, cherries, prunes, plums, peaches, apricots, vegetables and potatoes. Beef cattle accounted for most of the 5,997 head reported in 1986; they utilize the surrounding hillsides and range land under forest cover. Dairy farming was important in the past but most properties have been converted to more intensive agriculture or to housing. There are a few commercial poultry farms. The head offices of B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., which handles the marketing of most fresh tree fruits in the Interior, and its processing arm, Sun-Rype Products Ltd., are located in Kelowna, which is also a major centre for fruit storage, packing and processing facilities. In 1986 there were 892 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 21,624 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 491 farms. Of 16,962 acres under crops in 1986, 4,199 were in hay, 354 in oats for fodder, 9,701 in tree fruits, 945 in small fruits (of which 908 acres were grapes), and 224 in vegetables. Total farm capital value was estimated at $322.5 million, and sales receipts at $32.2 million.

TOURISM

Tourism is an extremely important factor in the economy as the Area is both a major destination and a stop-over point for visitors going to other popular tourist spots. Local attractions include the warm, dry climate, good swimming and boating, beautiful scenery, an abundance of fresh fruit in season and a wide range of tourist facilities. There is good fishing for Rainbow trout, Eastern Brook trout and Kokanee, plus good hunting - for pheasants in particular. Development of the industry began in earnest in the 1950s after completion of the Hope - Princeton route brought the Okanagan within easy reach of Lower Mainland residents. In the 1960s rapid growth resulted from completion of the Rogers Pass section of the Trans-Canada Highway which brought the Area within easy reach of Alberta residents. Seasonality in the tourist trade is reduced to some extent by the fact that a significant number of Prairie residents winter here, and by development of ski hills in the Okanagan. Big White Mountain, located east of Kelowna, is one of the three main ski resorts in the valley.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	67,235	32,715	34,520	70,360	34,005	36,350
0 - 4	3,890	2,020	1,925	4,245	2,205	2,070
5 - 14	9,355	4,755	4,590	8,775	4,495	4,215
15 - 24	11,665	5,850	5,820	10,505	5,335	5,160
25 - 34	9,860	4,900	5,010	9,935	4,720	5,230
35 - 44	7,875	3,825	4,030	9,335	4,475	4,845
45 - 54	6,990	3,355	3,585	7,510	3,615	3,850
55 - 64	7,230	3,205	3,980	7,880	3,565	4,195
65 and Over	10,385	4,775	5,575	12,260	5,530	6,745

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	3,355	5,050	6,150
2	6,945	9,335	10,465
3	2,985	3,930	4,395
4	3,380	4,060	4,235
5	1,880	1,790	1,620
6 and Over	1,170	870	560
Average per Household	2.9	2.6	2.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	13,525	16,790	18,400
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	3,010	4,695	360
Other	3,145	3,410	8,875
Owned	13,790	16,890	18,200
Rented	5,890	8,055	8,935

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	20,225	652,396	32,257
Private Households	27,410	798,991	29,150

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,900	5.8
Fishing and Trapping	15	0.0
Logging and Forestry	430	1.3
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	350	1.1
Manufacturing	3,995	12.3
Construction	2,505	7.7
Transportation and Storage	900	2.8
Communication and Utilities	1,060	3.3
Wholesale Trade	1,335	4.1
Retail Trade	5,575	17.2
Finance and Insurance	1,105	3.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	825	2.5
Business Service	1,295	4.0
Government Service	1,200	3.7
Educational Service	1,675	5.2
Health and Social Service	2,775	8.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	3,055	9.4
Other Service Industries	2,580	7.9
Total Experienced Labour Force	32,505	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 23, CENTRAL OKANAGAN

1977-78	16,653	1983-84	15,775
1978-79	16,308	1984-85	15,423
1979-80	16,091	1985-86	15,155
1980-81	16,118	1986-87	15,301
1981-82	16,096	1987-88	15,316
1982-83	15,895		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Kelowna	76,960	91,371	35,654	35,935	40,347	45,705	19,673	56,114
Central Okanagan R.D.	44,204	42,226	18,267	22,291	15,218	14,524	20,700	25,744

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Kelowna	38,662	38,544	38,364	39,118	39,409	40,059	41,660	43,909
COMMERCIAL								
Kelowna	15,700	15,455	15,611	15,858	16,210	16,207	16,794	17,600

NEWSPAPERS - Kelowna Daily Courier daily - paid circulation 16,204 (September 1987); Capital News (Kelowna) published twice weekly - circulation 28,262 (March 1987); Capital News Weekender (Kelowna) weekly - circulation 27,500 (March 1987); The Calendar (Winfield) weekly - circulation 1,789 (July 1987); Westside Sun (Westbank) weekly - circulation 7,737 (October 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Kelowna General Hospital, Kelowna - 308 beds, 20 bassinets, 280 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Okanagan College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 4,102.

KELOWNA CITY

Incorporated in 1905, Kelowna has an area of 22,837.7 ha. By highway the City is 471 km east of Vancouver, 78 km north of Penticton, 47 km south of Vernon and 606 km west of Calgary.

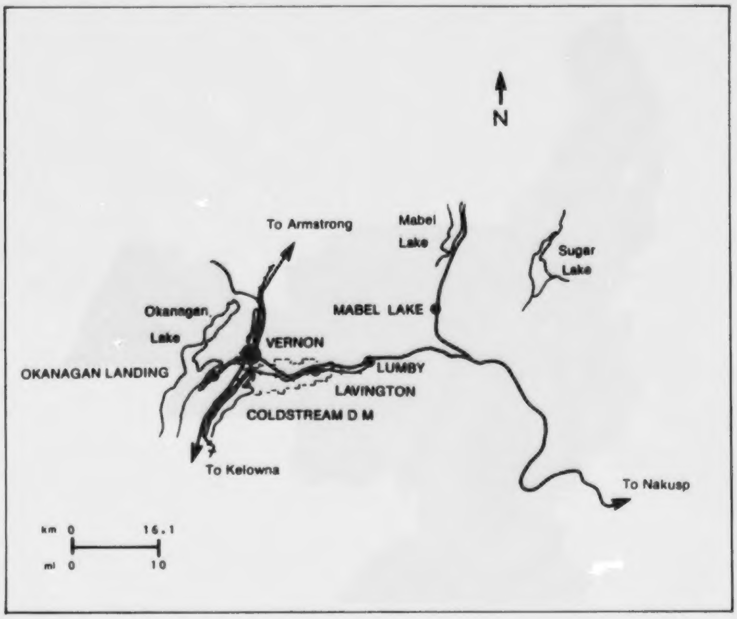
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	19,410	51,955	59,195	61,210
Males	9,375	25,280	28,610	29,355
Females	10,035	26,670	30,585	31,860
Under Age 15	4,510	12,230	11,385	10,940
Aged 15 to 64	11,410	32,535	38,310	39,200
Aged 65 or Over	3,490	7,190	9,495	11,065
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	6,415	17,660	22,200	24,115
Persons per Household	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5
Owned Dwellings	4,100	12,170	14,650	15,805
Rented Dwellings	2,300	5,495	7,545	8,310
TOTAL FAMILIES	4,985	13,950	16,650	17,515
Persons per Family	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	12,720	14,925	15,320
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,225	1,725	2,195

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	51,955
1977	52,414
1978	52,939
1979	53,974
1980	56,746
1981	59,196
1982	59,550
1983	60,035
1984	61,171
1985	61,025
1986	61,213
1987	62,980

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

VERNON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of North Okanagan Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 562,110 ha. It includes the City of Vernon (1986 population 20,241), the District of Coldstream (6,872), the Village of Lumby (1,181), and the community of Okanagan Landing (905).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Vernon Area was 42,802 persons, an increase of 1.5 percent from 1981. The economy is well diversified, being based on agriculture, forestry, tourism, and secondary manufacturing. Summer use of a large Canadian Forces camp at Vernon has a substantial seasonal economic impact. Vernon is the smallest of the 3 leading Okanagan centres and historically was the slowest to develop. However, in the 1970s growth in all sectors was rapid as both Penticton and Kelowna became, in relative terms, overcrowded and land prices rose faster than in the Vernon area. Greater industrial diversity was achieved in the 1960s with the introduction of an incentives program for the entire Okanagan Valley. The Vernon Area attracted a number of new manufacturers, the largest being a glass plant. Steady growth in virtually all sectors is anticipated as the local economy continues to mature.

MANUFACTURING

The leading manufacturing concern is Consumers Glass Company Ltd., with a glass container plant at Lavington. Other large employers include the Dairyland plant in Vernon, Kal Tire Ltd. (retreading); Far West Industries Inc. (sports clothing); and Alcan Pipe Div. of Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd. Non-forestry manufacturing is not as diverse as in the neighbouring Kelowna Area but in 1987 also included soft drinks, bakeries, leathers, building components, upholstery, cabinets, boats, machine shops, ready-mix concrete, concrete products, printing and publishing, meat products, fibreglass products, and others. Principal manufacturing statistics for the Area and part of Spallumcheen Area in 1984 were as follows:

	Vernon	Subdivision B North Okanagan	Subdivision A, Coldstream and Lumby
Establishments	47	11	16
Employees	519	285	789
Wages and salaries	$13,212,000	$8,692,000	$22,363,000
Value of shipments	$55,416,000	$40,030,000	$83,588,000
Value added	$23,249,000	$17,189,000	$37,914,000

FORESTRY

The Area lies within the Okanagan Timber Supply Area. Additional forest resources are found on private lands. Most peeler logs are shipped to plywood plants at Kelowna or Armstrong but some are processed at Lavington. Poles and piling are smaller, but important, contributors to forestry revenues, with two plants in Lumby in 1986. Manufacturing is centred at Lavington and Lumby. In 1986 there were 5 sawmills operating, with a total 8-hour shift capacity of 580 Mfbm. The largest conversion plants include: Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.) at Lumby; Riverside Forest Products Ltd. sawmill and veneer plant at Lavington; Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. at Lumby; and Tolko Industries Ltd. at Lavington. Future lumber production may decline as Fletcher Challenge is expected to close its Lumby sawmill at the end of March, 1989, because of a continuing shortage of logs.

AGRICULTURE

The Area remains an important agricultural centre although the character of Vernon has changed dramatically in the past 25 years. Virtually every type of farming in the Province is found here. Dairy products, beef cattle and tree fruits (primarily apples) are the leading sources of farm income. Vegetables, grapes, berries, poultry, other livestock, and greenhouse and nursery crops are other important sources. A high proportion of arable land is devoted to hay, pasture and grains to support the livestock industry. Tree fruits are concentrated near Vernon and consequently have been affected the most by urban growth. In 1986 there were 598 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 32,728 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 198 farms. Of 19,855 acres under crops in 1986, 12,817 were in hay, 2,085 in oats or barley for fodder, 1,648 in corn for silage, 1,258 in tree fruits, 231 in vegetables, and 102 in small fruits. There were 17,279 head of cattle reported, of which 1,540 were dairy cows and heifers. Total farm capital value was estimated at $170.9 million, and sales receipts at $16.3 million.

MINING

Quinto Mining Corporation proposes reactivating the old Chaput Silver property north of Lumby. Work on a pilot operation commenced late in 1987. If the mine is developed it is expected to employ about 58 workers. Production would be 250 tons per day, giving a possible mine life of seven years. Exploration activity in the Area has recently led to a number of precious metals discoveries that may have some development potential.

TOURISM

Vernon began to develop as a major tourist centre when the Rogers Pass section of the Trans-Canada Highway was opened in 1962. Since then, accommodations and other facilities and services for visitors have multiplied rapidly. The Area's recreational assets are those common to the Okanagan Valley; namely a warm dry climate, good swimming and boating, excellent fishing, and beautiful lake and mountain scenery. Vernon is situated between three warm-water lakes while the surrounding district is dotted with lakes at higher elevation that provide good fishing even in the hot summer months. Historic O'Keefe Ranch is another popular attraction. The local farms and orchards provide fresh produce for roadside stands in summer and excellent hunting for pheasants and ducks in the fall. Vernon has been most successful in developing tourism during the winter months. Silver Star is probably the best known winter sports centre in the Okanagan and the annual winter carnival has become a major event.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Shuswap River pilot hatchery is located immediately downstream of Shuswap Falls, 12 km northeast of Lumby; it commenced operation in the fall of 1984.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	42,160	20,820	21,320	42,735	21,080	21,690
0 - 4	3,125	1,605	1,490	2,905	1,470	1,415
5 - 14	6,560	3,435	3,170	6,275	3,250	3,015
15 - 24	7,255	3,565	3,680	6,140	3,120	3,070
25 - 34	6,705	3,290	3,425	6,350	3,065	3,275
35 - 44	5,210	2,530	2,640	5,975	2,905	3,080
45 - 54	4,265	2,180	2,060	4,495	2,315	2,210
55 - 64	4,115	1,860	2,225	4,500	2,180	2,320
65 and Over	4,960	2,290	2,555	6,085	2,790	3,330

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,990	2,860	3,675
2	3,765	4,955	5,605
3	1,955	2,490	2,655
4	2,210	2,755	2,695
5	1,145	1,200	1,010
6 and Over	785	550	420
Average per Household	3.0	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	8,115	10,215	11,360
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,780	2,325	115
Other	2,085	2,350	5,120
Owned	8,535	10,410	10,670
Rented	3,375	4,500	5,040

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	11,970	385,940	32,242
Private Households	16,155	460,376	28,497

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	960	5.0
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.1
Logging and Forestry	765	4.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	140	0.7
Manufacturing	2,825	14.6
Construction	1,200	6.2
Transportation and Storage	580	3.0
Communication and Utilities	680	3.5
Wholesale Trade	705	3.7
Retail Trade	2,895	15.0
Finance and Insurance	560	2.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	365	1.9
Business Service	585	3.0
Government Service	810	4.2
Educational Service	955	5.0
Health and Social Service	1,810	9.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,915	9.9
Other Service Industries	1,525	7.9
Total Experienced Labour Force	19,290	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 22, VERNON

1977-78	8,835	1983-84	8,523
1978-79	8,608	1984-85	8,375
1979-80	8,597	1985-86	8,107
1980-81	8,474	1986-87	8,143
1981-82	8,720	1987-88	8,199
1982-83	8,606		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Vernon	16,623	37,807	31,427	13,456	5,659	8,729	9,924	9,517
North Okanagan R.D.	13,979	15,370	6,047	9,490	7,386	8,209	5,902	6,727
Coldstream	13,645	14,953	2,991	4,461	2,335	2,014	3,212	5,023

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Vernon	18,384	17,878	17,991	18,272	18,063	18,131	18,688	19,444
COMMERCIAL								
Vernon	10,242	9,854	9,800	10,072	9,564	9,400	9,410	9,765

NEWSPAPERS - Vernon Daily News daily - paid circulation 8,318 (September 1987); Vernon News Advertiser weekly - circulation 23,697 (February 1988); Lumby Review weekly - circulation 1,100 (May 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Vernon Jubilee Hospital, Vernon - 177 beds, 15 bassinets, 196 extended care beds.

VERNON CITY

Incorporated in 1892, Vernon has an area of 2,272.7 ha. By highway the city is 472 km east of Vancouver, 47 km north of Kelowna and 56 km south of Salmon Arm.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	13,285	17,545	19,985	20,240
Males	6,455	8,545	9,505	9,500
Females	6,830	9,005	10,485	10,740
Under Age 15	3,365	4,060	4,070	3,945
Aged 15 to 64	7,910	11,035	12,700	12,405
Aged 65 or Over	2,010	2,450	3,210	3,885
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	4,180	6,180	7,785	8,425
Persons per Household	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3
Owned Dwellings	2,695	3,695	4,420	4,650
Rented Dwellings	1,485	2,485	3,365	3,775
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,220	4,500	5,440	5,535
Persons per Family	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	3,970	4,610	4,515
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	530	830	1,020

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	17,546
1977	17,794
1978	18,624
1979	19,329
1980	19,505
1981	19,987
1982*	20,200
1983	20,165
1984	20,578
1985	20,686
1986*	20,241
1987	20,401

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

COLDSTREAM DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1906, Coldstream has an area of 7,654.3 ha. The District is located just east of Vernon.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,605	4,995	6,450	6,875
Males	1,790	2,545	3,250	3,485
Females	1,815	2,450	3,205	3,385
Under Age 15	1,120	1,310	1,605	1,580
Aged 15 to 64	2,250	3,360	4,360	4,630
Aged 65 or Over	235	325	485	670
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,035	1,480	1,995	2,265
Persons per Household	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Owned Dwellings	830	1,260	1,730	1,930
Rented Dwellings	210	220	265	335
TOTAL FAMILIES	950	1,335	1,675	1,980
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,265	1,675	1,835
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	70	115	145

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,995
1977	5,310
1978	5,555
1979	5,692
1980	5,975
1981	6,450
1982	6,622
1983	6,936
1984	7,008
1985	7,052
1986*	6,872
1987	6,968

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

LUMBY VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1955, Lumby has an area of 516.2 ha. By highway the Village is 26 km east of Vernon and 167 km west of Nakusp.

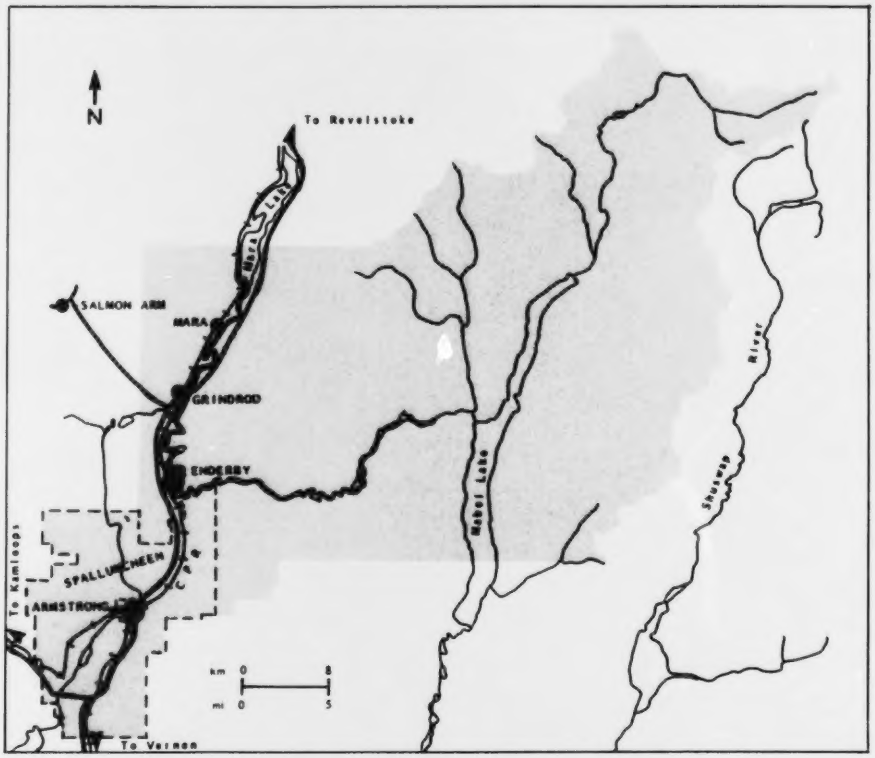
	1971	1976*	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	940	1,085	1,265	1,180
Males	490	555	630	595
Females	450	520	640	585
Under Age 15	330	295	345	290
Aged 15 to 64	540	705	770	760
Aged 65 or Over	70	85	145	130
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	265	335	425	445
Persons per Household	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.6
Owned Dwellings	185	255	290	305
Rented Dwellings	80	80	130	140
TOTAL FAMILIES	225	275	340	325
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	250	280	270
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	30	60	50

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,081
1977	1,110
1978	1,112
1979	1,159
1980	1,194
1981	1,266
1982*	1,291
1983*	1,273
1984	1,241
1985	1,212
1986*	1,181
1987	1,171

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

SPALLUMCHEEN AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of North Okanagan Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 220,840 ha. It includes the District of Spallumcheen (1986 population 4,310), the Cities of Armstrong (2,706) and Enderby (1,714), and the communities of Ashton Creek (481), Grindrod (107), and Trinity Creek (61).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Spallumcheen Area was 12,243, an increase of only 0.4 percent from 1981. Traditionally, agriculture has been the most important sector of the economy. Construction of a large forest products complex near Armstrong in the 1970s greatly increased the importance of the forest industries. The southern part of the Area houses many new residents who are employed in the Vernon Area. Armstrong and Enderby both provide for local retail and service needs but Vernon remains the primary commercial centre for the Area. The availability of industrial and residential land suggests that a continued overflow from Vernon is likely. There is potential for increased agricultural production, further processing of both agricultural and forestry products, and some secondary manufacturing.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is dominated by the Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. sawmill and plywood plant near Armstrong. Other large employers include Bigfoot Industries Ltd. (recreational vehicles), Colonial Farms Ltd. (poultry processing), and Rogers Foods Ltd. (flour mill). Non-forestry manufacturing in 1987 included abbatoirs, bakeries, printing and publishing, feed mills, a culvert plant, and two plants producing bathroom products. Principal manufacturing statistics for part of the Area in 1984 (excluding Subdivision A) were as follows (see also Vernon Area):

	Armstrong	Enderby	Spallumcheen
Establishments	13	9	6
Employees	197	97	486
Wages and salaries	$4,477,000	$2,269,000	$17,001,000
Value of shipments	$22,540,000	$9,575,000	$57,353,000
Value added	$8,597,000	$3,561,000	$20,683,000

FORESTRY

The forest resources are contained within the Okanagan Timber Supply Area. There were two permanent sawmills and a plywood plant operating in 1986. The Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.) sawmill and veneer-plywood plant at Armstrong is the largest conversion facility. The Armstrong complex reported an 8-hour shift capacity for the sawmill of 195 Mfbm; the annual capacity of the plywood plant is 170 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis). Custom Pre-Cut Studs Mills Ltd. operated a sawmill (20 Mfbm per shift capacity) at Grindrod. Considerable additional forest-related employment is provided in tree nurseries. Fletcher Challenge is currently converting the Armstrong stud mill to produce higher value products in either Imperial or metric sizes. The project will cost $14.5 million and reduce direct employment by 35.

AGRICULTURE

Historically, agriculture was the leading sector of the local economy, but an overflow of residential and industrial development from Vernon has reduced its relative importance somewhat. The Area marks a transition between climatic zones and this is reflected in the types of agriculture found here. Dry-land farming is general in the southern part of Spallumcheen because little irrigation water is available at reasonable cost; grain, hay and field peas and beans are the leading crops. However, work is underway on a 6-month, $200,000 study to determine the feasibility of irrigating 450 acres in the Grandview Flats dryland farming district. Where water is available, fruit and vegetables are grown. In the northern part of the Area, rainfall is heavier and dairy farming is the leading activity. Beef cattle are also an important source of income, with lesser amounts contributed by poultry, pigs and sheep. In 1986 there were 636 census farms containing 37,803 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 271 farms.

Cattle numbered 15,817 in 1986, of which 4,910 were dairy cows and heifers. Of 30,729 acres under crops in 1986, 2,813 were in wheat, 516 in oats for grain, 1,994 in barley for grain, 2,913 in corn for silage, 18,550 in hay, 2,346 in oats or barley for fodder, 547 in vegetables, 94 in tree fruits, and 25 in small fruits. Total farm capital value was estimated at $177.6 million, and sales receipts at $31.7 million.

TOURISM

Although there is a heavy flow of traffic through the Area it has not developed as a tourist destination, primarily because of the greater drawing power of the lakeside resort districts to the north and south. Most of the facilities are located on that portion of Mara Lake within this Area. There are also some highway services. The farmlands provide good hunting for pheasant and ducks while the uplands contain deer, Blue grouse and Willow grouse. There is good fishing in the lakes and streams for Rainbow trout, Dolly Varden and Kokanee.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	12,190	6,115	6,085	12,025	6,030	5,975
0 - 4	935	480	465	855	430	425
5 - 14	2,065	1,050	1,000	1,920	1,010	910
15 - 24	1,960	975	1,010	1,650	850	815
25 - 34	1,840	900	910	1,640	800	825
35 - 44	1,420	720	690	1,715	855	865
45 - 54	1,160	575	545	1,215	610	585
55 - 64	1,245	600	645	1,255	625	645
65 and Over	1,550	810	745	1,765	880	885

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	515	655	775
2	1,010	1,405	1,525
3	545	685	685
4	585	780	820
5	335	395	340
6 and Over	290	235	145
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,640	3,220	3,770
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	165	220	0
Other	480	670	520
Owned	2,705	3,405	3,460
Rented	560	725	840

NOTE: See Appendix - Dwellings by Type and Tenure.

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	3,415	91,046	26,661
Private Households	4,290	105,881	24,681

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	815	15.8
Fishing and Trapping	15	0.3
Logging and Forestry	255	4.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	25	0.5
Manufacturing	850	16.4
Construction	430	8.3
Transportation and Storage	165	3.2
Communication and Utilities	85	1.6
Wholesale Trade	130	2.5
Retail Trade	635	12.3
Finance and Insurance	70	1.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	40	0.8
Business Service	85	1.6
Government Service	205	4.0
Educational Service	245	4.7
Health and Social Service	385	7.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	445	8.6
Other Service Industries	325	6.3
Total Experienced Labour Force	5,170	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 21, ARMSTRONG-SPALLUMCHEEN

1977-78	1,427	1983-84	1,506
1978-79	1,428	1984-85	1,482
1979-80	1,421	1985-86	1,485
1980-81	1,482	1986-87	1,513
1981-82	1,506	1987-88	1,492
1982-83	1,535		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 89, SHUSWAP

1977-78	5,783	1983-84	5,770
1978-79	5,750	1984-85	5,521
1979-80	5,595	1985-86	5,362
1980-81	5,697	1986-87	5,190
1981-82	5,891	1987-88	5,055
1982-83	5,870		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Enderby	2,082	2,072	277	423	--	--	--	--
North Okanagan R.D.	13,979	15,370	6,047	9,490	7,386	8,209	5,902	6,727
Spallumcheen	--	--	--	--	--	1,903	2,456	2,187

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Armstrong	2,389	2,368	2,404	2,494	2,457	2,477	2,513	2,594
Enderby	1,995	1,894	1,823	1,959	1,876	1,972	1,971	2,003
COMMERCIAL								
Armstrong	1,743	1,745	1,785	1,836	1,771	1,732	1,704	1,756
Enderby	1,628	1,496	1,453	1,583	1,542	1,392	1,421	1,467

NEWSPAPERS - Enderby Commoner weekly; Armstrong Advertiser weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Armstrong and Spallumcheen Hospital, Armstrong - 16 beds, 5 bassinets; Enderby and District Memorial Hospital, Enderby - 20 beds, 4 bassinets, 12 extended care beds.

ARMSTRONG CITY

Incorporated in 1913, Armstrong has an area of 505.5 ha. By highway the City is 23 km north of Vernon. It is completely surrounded by Spallumcheen District.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,650	2,260	2,685	2,705
Males	800	1,080	1,265	1,290
Females	850	1,175	1,420	1,415
Under Age 15	445	560	630	640
Aged 15 to 64	865	1,335	1,560	1,540
Aged 65 or Over	340	365	495	540
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	550	785	985	1,015
Persons per Household	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Owned Dwellings	435	625	770	780
Rented Dwellings	115	160	215	235
TOTAL FAMILIES	405	595	750	760
Persons per Family	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	535	680	655
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	55	70	100

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,260
1977	2,328
1978	2,370
1979	2,408
1980	2,490
1981	2,683
1982	2,705
1983	2,727
1984	2,710
1985	2,730
1986	2,706
1987	2,747

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

ENDERBY CITY

Incorporated in 1905, Enderby has an area of 418.9 ha. By highway the City is 13 km north of Armstrong and 20 km south of Salmon Arm.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,160	1,485	1,815	1,715
Males	580	760	880	805
Females	580	720	935	905
Under Age 15	310	330	350	315
Aged 15 to 64	625	855	1,030	950
Aged 65 or Over	225	300	435	460
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	390	520	710	705
Persons per Household	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
Owned Dwellings	315	385	520	505
Rented Dwellings	75	135	190	200
TOTAL FAMILIES	310	385	515	485
Persons per Family	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.0	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	345	435	395
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	35	80	90

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,482
1977	1,612
1978	1,646
1979	1,718
1980	1,738
1981	1,816
1982	1,858
1983	1,790
1984	1,763
1985	1,729
1986	1,714
1987	1,853

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

SPALLUMCHEEN DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1892, Spallumcheen has an area of 26,385.9 ha. The District is located to the north of Vernon, with approximately 6 km separating their boundaries. It completely surrounds the City of Armstrong.

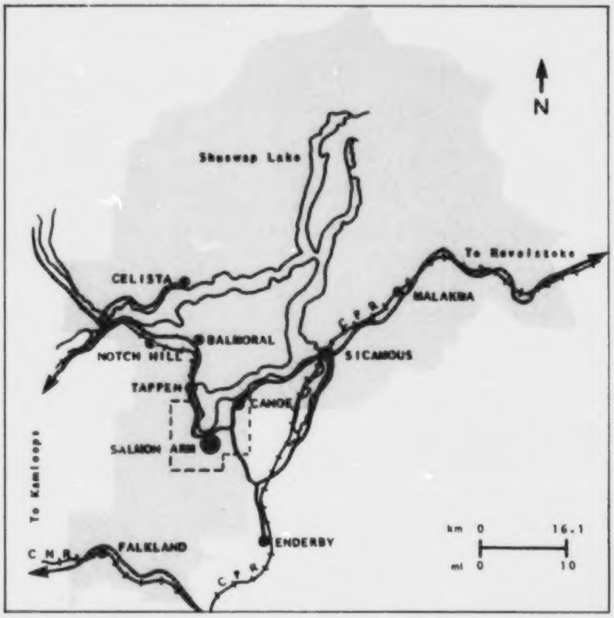
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,300	3,375	4,215	4,310
Males	1,160	1,725	2,155	2,205
Females	1,140	1,650	2,060	2,110
Under Age 15	740	965	1,120	1,055
Aged 15 to 64	1,350	2,180	2,785	2,850
Aged 65 or Over	210	230	305	405
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	625	1,000	1,285	1,425
Persons per Household	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0
Owned Dwellings	525	875	1,145	1,190
Rented Dwellings	95	120	140	230
TOTAL FAMILIES	560	885	1,150	1,230
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	820	1,070	1,145
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	65	90	90

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,378
1977	3,515
1978	3,637
1979	3,818
1980	4,002
1981	4,213
1982	4,440
1983	4,415
1984	4,388
1985	4,366
1986	4,310
1987	4,371

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

SALMON ARM AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of Columbia - Shuswap Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 608,800 ha. It includes the District of Salmon Arm (1986 population 11,199), and the communities of Cambie (156), Cedar Heights (305), Falkland (385), Malakwa (481), Solsqua (183), Sorrento (655), White Lake (123), Blind Bay (135), Scotch Creek (271), Silver Creek (156), and Sicamous (2,004).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Salmon Arm Area was 24,436 persons, an increase of 2.4 percent from 1981. Geographically and economically the Area is an extension of the Okanagan Valley to the south. Transportation improvements and industrial incentives programs combined to initiate rapid economic and population growth throughout the Okanagan - Shuswap country during the 20 years prior to 1980. Considerable diversification of the economy has been achieved, but the forest industries remain by far the most important resource sector, followed by agriculture and tourism. Expansion of the tertiary sector has been rapid and trade and services have accounted for the largest number of new jobs. Future economic expansion is expected to be broadly based.

MANUFACTURING

The largest manufacturing plant is the Federated Co-operatives Ltd. plywood and sawmill complex at Canoe. Sawmills and shingle mills are also located at Malakwa and Squilax. The largest non-forestry manufacturer is Newnes Machine & Ironworks Ltd., producers of sawmilling equipment. Other manufacturing in the Area in 1987 included abattoirs, a dairy, bakeries, ready mix concrete, concrete products, printing and publishing, upholstering, boatbuilding, prefabricated buildings, windows, monument stones, machine shops, and a manufacturer of blasting products. Principal manufacturing statistics for the Area were as follows for 1984:

	Salmon Arm	Subdivision C Columbia-Shuswap
Establishments	29	15
Employees	218	552
Wages and Salaries	$5,725,000	$15,020,000
Value of Shipments	$24,515,000	$57,946,000
Value Added	$9,293,000	$22,275,000

FORESTRY

The Area comprises that portion of the Okanagan Timber Supply Area covered by the Salmon Arm Forest District, and includes former Tree-farm Licence Number 32 (now part of TFL 49), operated by Crown Forest Industries Limited, and Tree-farm Licence Number 33, operated by Federated Co-Operatives Limited. Private lands and other areas provide additional cut. Beau J. Mills Ltd. sawmill at Malakwa and the Federated Co-Operatives Ltd. sawmill and plywood plant at Canoe were the largest operations in the Area in 1986. The Federated Co-operatives Ltd. sawmill has an 8-hour shift capacity of 215 Mfbm while the plywood division has a capacity of 86 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis) of plywood per year. Beau J. Mills Ltd. had a shift capacity of 95 Mfbm. Two smaller sawmills (Lakeside Timber Ltd at Tappen and Cedarbrooke Sawmills Inc. in Salmon Arm) reported total shift capacity of 50 Mfbm in 1986, and two shake/shingle mills had a combined capacity of 415 squares per shift. Additional forest industries employment is provided by a pole operation at Sicamous and the Skimikin Nursery in Salmon Arm. Beau J. Mills Ltd. has been sold to Westar Timber Ltd. which plans to upgrade the Malakwa mill to produce cedar specialties.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a significant component of the economy. Tree fruits were once the leading crop but the number of trees has declined significantly since about 1950. Declines are attributable to high tree mortality suffered during severe winters, lack of irrigation water at reasonable cost, and residential subdivision of farm land. Commercial vegetable production followed a similar pattern. Beef and dairy cattle are now the leading sources of farm revenue. Eggs, hay, grain, pigs, potatoes and nursery products also contribute to farm income. Farming activity is concentrated in the District of Salmon Arm but is also found along the Salmon River Valley as far south as Falkland, on the north-west shore of Shuswap Lake, around White Lake and in the Eagle River Valley to the east. In 1986 there were 540 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) encompassing 30,067 acres of improved land. The importance of part-time farming is clear; only 184 of the operations reported sales of more than $10,000 in 1985.

There were 15,745 head of cattle reported in 1986, of which 3,155 were dairy cows. Of 19,513 acres under crops in 1986, 14,571 acres were in hay, 1,167 in oats or barley for fodder, and 76 in vegetables. (Statistics on tree fruits, berries, and potatoes are not available.) Total farm capital value was estimated at $143.2 million, and sales receipts at $22.0 million.

MINING

More than 1.25 million tons of gypsum for building products were quarried at Falkland between 1925 and 1956. No other mining activity of note has been conducted in the Area. Exploration has revealed the presence of a number of highly interesting silver-lead-zinc deposits in a narrow belt just north-east of Shuswap Lake that may have potential for development in the future.

TOURISM

Salmon Arm and the surrounding district enjoys a reputation as a vacation destination and also derives much revenue from the increasingly heavy flow of traffic on the Trans-Canada and Okanagan Highways. The Area's midway location between Vancouver and Calgary makes it a convenient stopping point for traffic between the two centres. The principal local attraction is Shuswap Lake with its sandy beaches, good fishing and miles of unpopulated shoreline. Because of its size and shape, Shuswap Lake (plus Mara Lake and a portion of the Shuswap River) is ideal for boating vacations and the Area has become the houseboat capital of British Columbia. The waterways are well stocked with Rainbow and Lake trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden. Sockeye salmon spawning in the Adams River provide no sport for fishermen but attract thousands of visitors each year. For the hunter there are ducks, pheasants, Willow and Blue grouse, deer, Mountain goat, bear and moose.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Eagle River pilot hatchery is located 32 km east of Sicamous; a small facility there was substantially enlarged in 1984. As of March 1988, there were 7 freshwater fish farming licences issued in the Area. The Adams River is the most important body of water in the Province to the commercial fishing industry. Maintenance of the natural spawning area, research, and interpretation activities provide direct and indirect local employment.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23,865	12,115	11,755	24,075	12,000	12,070
0 - 4	1,680	865	820	1,585	850	725
5 - 14	3,655	1,920	1,740	3,380	1,690	1,655
15 - 24	3,965	2,055	1,935	3,240	1,625	1,580
25 - 34	3,420	1,700	1,675	3,195	1,580	1,645
35 - 44	2,700	1,360	1,335	3,115	1,525	1,585
45 - 54	2,560	1,290	1,320	2,510	1,225	1,285
55 - 64	2,975	1,335	1,545	3,175	1,540	1,670
65 and Over	3,025	1,560	1,445	3,835	1,935	1,915

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,000	1,425	1,740
2	2,190	3,160	3,680
3	995	1,370	1,325
4	1,180	1,520	1,515
5	655	710	620
6 and Over	520	310	225
Average per Household	3.0	2.8	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	4,860	6,315	7,155
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	445	535	15
Other	1,220	1,660	2,085
Owned	5,340	6,730	6,965
Rented	1,165	1,725	1,975

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure**.

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	7,105	199,402	28,065
Private Households	9,080	232,018	25,553

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	785	7.5
Fishing and Trapping	25	0.2
Logging and Forestry	640	6.1
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	60	0.6
Manufacturing	1,500	14.4
Construction	850	8.2
Transportation and Storage	415	4.0
Communication and Utilities	230	2.2
Wholesale Trade	215	2.1
Retail Trade	1,540	14.8
Finance and Insurance	250	2.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	155	1.5
Business Service	230	2.2
Government Service	425	4.1
Educational Service	560	5.4
Health and Social Service	620	6.0
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,115	10.7
Other Service Industries	785	7.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	10,420	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 89, SHUSWAP

1977-78	5,783	1983-84	5,770
1978-79	5,750	1984-85	5,521
1979-80	5,595	1985-86	5,362
1980-81	5,697	1986-87	5,190
1981-82	5,891	1987-88	5,055
1982-83	5,870		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Salmon Arm	13,767	15,458	6,216	7,712	5,688	5,830	603	1,379
Columbia-Shuswap R.D.	5,911	7,804	2,407	1,606	11,171	1,256	1,588	854

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Salmon Arm	7,068	6,894	6,950	7,259	6,940	6,926	6,997	7,307
COMMERCIAL								
Salmon Arm	4,671	4,353	4,527	4,745	4,548	4,470	4,547	4,653

NEWSPAPERS - Salmon Arm Observer weekly - circulation 5,087 (September 1987); Salmon Arm Shoppers Guide weekly - circulation 16,200 (November 1987); Eagle Valley News (Sicamous) weekly - circulation 1,208 (September 1987); The Weekender (Sicamous) weekly - circulation 16,300 (May 1987); The Shuswap Sun (Sorrento) weekly - circulation 9,500 (May 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Shuswap Lake General Hospital, Salmon Arm - 58 beds, 10 bassinets, 35 extended care beds.

SALMON ARM DISTRICT

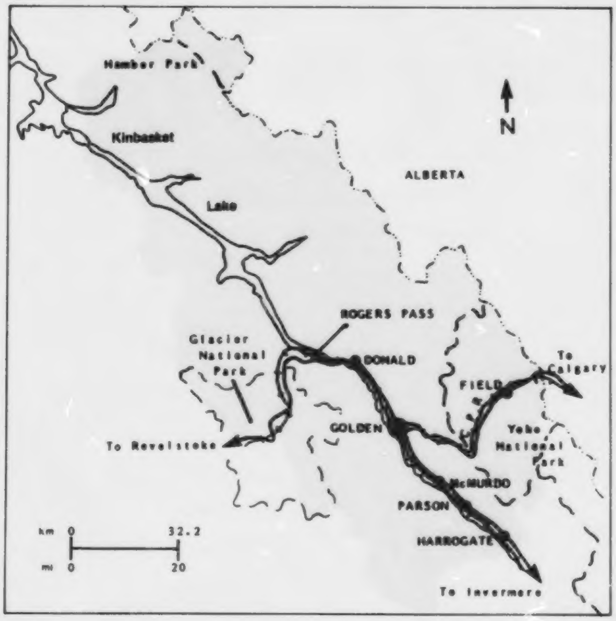
Incorporated in 1905, Salmon Arm has an area of 18,875.5 ha. By highway the District is 102 km west of Revelstoke, 107 km east of Kamloops and 60 km north of Vernon.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	7,790	9,395	10,780	11,200
Males	3,885	4,635	5,300	5,435
Females	3,910	4,755	5,475	5,765
Under Age 15	2,250	2,290	2,350	2,285
Aged 15 to 64	4,685	6,010	6,970	7,035
Aged 65 or Over	855	1,095	1,460	1,875
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,325	3,065	3,880	4,225
Persons per Household	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6
Owned Dwellings	1,800	2,405	2,900	3,065
Rented Dwellings	530	660	975	1,160
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,985	2,480	3,055	3,155
Persons per Family	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.2	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,300	2,775	2,785
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	180	285	370

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	9,391
1977	9,585
1978	9,788
1979	10,020
1980	10,117
1981	10,780
1982	10,953
1983	11,144
1984	11,248
1985	11,221
1986	11,199
1987	10,976

GOLDEN AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Columbia - Shuswap Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,382,150 ha. It includes the Town of Golden (1986 population 3,584) and the communities of Field (200) and Parson (169).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Golden Area was 6,652 persons, a modest increase of 3.7 percent from 1981. During the late 1950s and the 1960s the Area grew rapidly on the strength of forest industry developments and completion of the Rogers Pass section of the Trans - Canada Highway. In the early 1970s significant employment was provided in a major rail relocation project at the south end of the Mica Reservoir (Kinbasket Lake). CP Rail also undertook a $600 million tunnel and upgrading project in the Rogers Pass, providing substantial local impact during the construction period extending from 1982 to 1988. The growth of rail traffic on both segments of the CP Rail line through the Area and the construction of a car repair and diesel maintenance shop at Golden (officially opened late 1987), have been accompanied by employment gains. All three industry groups (forestry, railway, and highway services) are expected to remain the foundation of the economy and provide the basis for expansion.

MANUFACTURING

The largest manufacturing concern is Evans Products Ltd. with a sawmill at Donald and a plywood plant at Golden. In addition to a number of smaller sawmills in the Area, manufacturing in 1987 included printing and publishing, a bakery, a machine shop, and manufacturers of camping supplies and hot tubs. Principal statistics for the Golden Area and the unincorporated part of Revelstoke Area in 1984 were as follows:

	Subdivisions A and B Columbia-Shuswap, and Golden
Establishments	21
Employees	882
Wages and Salaries	$29,654,000
Value of Shipments	$90,248,000
Value Added	$38,677,000

FORESTRY

The Area comprises the Golden Timber Supply Area and the extreme northern section of the Windermere TSA. It includes Tree-farm Licence Number 14, operated by Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. Milling employment has declined because of the continuing process of change from older type mills to larger, more mechanized, permanent sawmills. The only remaining sawmill of significant size is the Evans Products Company Ltd. mill at Donald, which had an an 8-hour shift capacity of 220 Mfbm in 1986. Evans Products Co. Ltd. also operated a softwood plywood and veneer plant at Golden with a reported annual capacity of 130 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis) of plywood. The Evans Products facilities were recently sold; they are now employee owned and operated.

AGRICULTURE

This is a mixed farming district with much of the production marketed locally. Beef cattle are the main source of revenue; however, climatic conditions hinder development of the industry as the winter feeding period is long. In 1986 there were 59 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) in the Area. Statistics for 9 farms in the Revelstoke Area are included in the following summary. Of 16,170 acres covered by the 68 farms, 6,133 acres were classed as improved. Only 13 farms reported sales of $10,000 or more and most operators rely on off-farm employment to some extent. Of 3,319 acres under crops in 1986, 3,141 acres were in hay, and 89 in oats for fodder. Cattle numbered 1,084 head. Total farm capital value was estimated at $13 million, and sales receipts at $0.4 million.

MINING

This Area contains three significant past producers: the Monarch mine at Field; the Giant mine near Harrogate (56 km. south of Golden); and the Ruth Vermont property, west of Harrogate. The Ruth Vermont was put into production in 1970 by Copperline Mines Ltd. and it has operated intermittently under various ownerships since then as metal prices fluctuated. Mining's future role in the local economy is not expected to be significant, although areas near Field, around the Ruth Vermont mine and near the former Big Bend of the Columbia River are classed as possessing high mineral potential and could lead to further development. Silica deposits near Golden are currently being mined with the output used primarily for producing glass in Western Canada. Production of silicon metal may be a future possibility.

TOURISM

Located at a major highway junction and the eastern approach to the Rogers Pass section of the Trans-Canada Highway, Golden experienced a surge of tourist traffic when the new highway was completed in 1962, and growth has been substantial since then. The new highway also brought about a major increase in commercial traffic which supports hotel, motel, service station and restaurant operations during the off-season. Golden generally is not considered a popular tourist destination but it does receive a large part of the overflow from the five National Parks that surround it. This is a big-game hunting district with deer, elk, Mountain goat, bear, caribou and moose all to be found. Rainbow trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden provide good fishing. Canoeing and rafting activities on the Columbia River are becoming increasingly popular.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,420	3,355	3,055	6,650	3,480	3,175
0 - 4	560	270	280	570	285	300
5 - 14	1,080	575	510	1,055	555	515
15 - 24	1,360	675	690	1,120	570	540
25 - 34	1,255	695	600	1,445	750	675
35 - 44	785	410	400	990	515	465
45 - 54	620	360	275	630	335	295
55 - 64	430	220	200	490	280	205
65 and Over	315	170	155	385	195	200

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	295	420	460
2	470	590	665
3	335	375	440
4	390	485	505
5	235	205	185
6 and Over	155	100	70
Average per Household	3.2	2.9	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,165	1,335	1,555
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	190	220	0
Other	550	615	750
Owned	1,365	1,590	1,770
Rented	540	600	565

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,780	64,569	36,275
Private Households	2,330	77,617	33,312

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	50	1.4
Fishing and Trapping	5	0.1
Logging and Forestry	410	11.2
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	40	1.1
Manufacturing	750	20.5
Construction	185	5.1
Transportation and Storage	310	8.5
Communication and Utilities	25	0.7
Wholesale Trade	85	2.3
Retail Trade	385	10.5
Finance and Insurance	55	1.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	45	1.2
Business Service	50	1.4
Government Service	255	7.0
Educational Service	180	4.9
Health and Social Service	205	5.6
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	515	14.1
Other Service Industries	105	2.9
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,655	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 18, GOLDEN

1977-78	1,593	1983-84	1,365
1978-79	1,539	1984-85	1,356
1979-80	1,483	1985-86	1,345
1980-81	1,483	1986-87	1,361
1981-82	1,492	1987-88	1,360
1982-83	1,398		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Golden	1,842	1,450	808	3,068	4,356	5,436	5,052	7,125

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Golden	2,375	2,223	2,090	2,153	2,158	2,150	2,166	2,237
COMMERCIAL								
Golden	2,003	1,817	1,797	1,934	1,931	1,952	1,977	2,058

NEWSPAPERS - Golden Star weekly - circulation 2,147 (June 1987); Golden Columbia Valley Gazette weekly - circulation 3,000 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Golden and District General Hospital, Golden - 25 beds, 6 bassinets, 8 extended care beds.

GOLDEN TOWN

Incorporated in 1957, Golden has an area of 1,171.3 ha. By highway the Town is 148 km east of Revelstoke, 105 km north of Radium Hot Springs and 265 km west of Calgary.

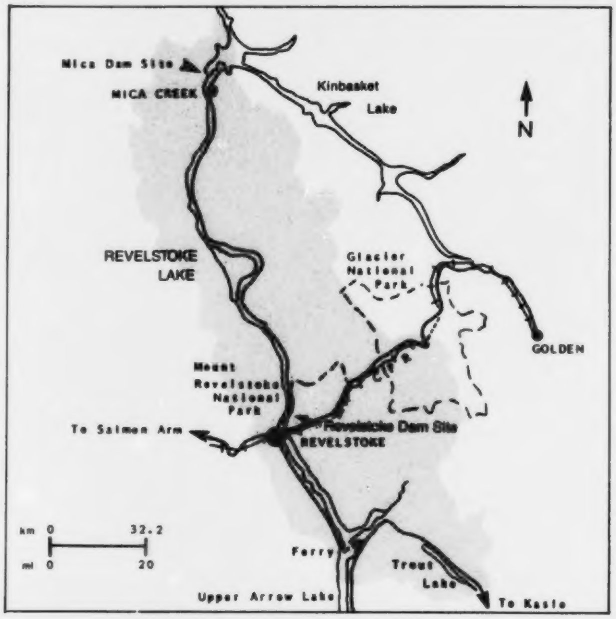
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,010	3,280	3,475	3,580
Males	1,555	1,675	1,755	1,835
Females	1,455	1,605	1,720	1,755
Under Age 15	1,030	975	895	850
Aged 15 to 64	1,835	2,145	2,375	2,475
Aged 65 or Over	145	160	205	265
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	780	1,010	1,155	1,255
Persons per Household	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.8
Owned Dwellings	550	700	800	905
Rented Dwellings	225	305	350	350
TOTAL FAMILIES	690	800	880	935
Persons per Family	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	725	805	830
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	75	75	105

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,282
1977	3,271
1978	3,271
1979	3,287
1980	3,485
1981	3,476
1982	3,358
1983	3,311
1984	3,394
1985	3,534
1986	3,584
1987	3,598

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

REVELSTOKE AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of Columbia - Shuswap Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,027,170 ha. It includes the City of Revelstoke (1986 population 8,279) and the community of Mica Creek (78).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Revelstoke Area was 9,011 persons, a decrease of 8.6 percent from 1981. Between 1961 and 1971 a population gain of just over 50 percent was recorded. During that period the economy of the Area was transformed by the completion of the Rogers Pass section of the Trans - Canada Highway in 1962. Tourist and commercial traffic increased rapidly and, despite a later period of rationalization brought about by the development of alternative east-west highway links, this continues to be both an important source of income and employment and a sector offering growth potential. Another component of rapid growth during the 1960s, 1970s, and early 1980s was the construction of Mica Creek Dam and powerhouse followed by the Revelstoke Dam project. However, completion of the Revelstoke Dam just north of the City in 1983 resulted in population loss, as did closure of the Goldstream Mine in 1984 and reduced sawmilling activity in 1986.

Historically rail transportation services have been the leading source of employment and this sector has increased in response to growth of rail traffic. Rail services are expected to exhibit continuing growth, particularly after 1988 when the new tunnels and double tracking through Rogers Pass will permit a substantial increase in train movements. The forest industries have played an important role in the Area economy in the past, and should continue to do so. The mining sector commands a lesser role and exhibits a widely fluctuating employment pattern as small mines commence and cease production, but the Area has good mineral potential.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing activity is dominated by the forest industries, with a number of sawmills in the Area. Other manufacturing in 1987 included printing and publishing, ready mix and pre-cast concrete products, soft drinks, trailers, and machine shops. Principal statistics for Revelstoke in 1984 were as follows (see also Golden Area):

Establishments	6
Employees	172
Wages and Salaries	$4,607,000
Value of Shipments	$14,621,000
Value Added	$5,557,000

FORESTRY

The forest resources under sustained yield management are contained within the Revelstoke Timber Supply Area which includes a large part of Tree-farm Licence Number 23 operated by Westar Timber Ltd., and what was formerly known as Certified Tree-farm Number 38, operated by Beaumont Timber Co. Ltd. Two permanent sawmills were operating in 1986. The Downie Street Sawmills Ltd. mill (8-hour shift capacity of 110 Mfbm) was the largest; the company was purchased by Federated Co-operatives Ltd in 1979. The other was Joe Kozek Sawmills Ltd. (30 Mfbm per shift). In addition, a shake mill (Cascade Cedar Ltd.) and a pole plant (Bell Pole Co. Ltd.) were in operation. A significant percentage of the wood harvested here is shipped down the Arrow Lakes to the pulp-sawmill complex at Castlegar. In late 1986, Downie Street Sawmill's harvesting rights were cancelled and Westar Timber Ltd. also lost timber in TFL 23 for non-performance; approximately 250,000 cubic metres of annual allowable cut was involved. Although the reallocation had not been completed at the time this report was prepared, continued sawmilling activity at Revelstoke is expected.

AGRICULTURE

Climate and topography greatly restrict the industry. In 1986 there were 9 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more). Mixed farming is the rule, with the emphasis on cattle and forage. Statistics for the Area are not available; they have been combined with those for Golden Area.

MINING

The only producing mine in 1985 was the Silver Cup at Ferguson, which shipped 94 tonnes of lead and zinc concentrates.

A number of past-producing mines are located in this Area, particularly in the Lardeau country south-east of Revelstoke. One of these was the Spider mine which produced 114,000 tons of silver-lead-zinc ore between 1954 and 1958. Another was the True Fissure silver property near Ferguson which operated intermittently in the early 1970s. North of Revelstoke, the Mastodon mine produced 15,532 tons of ore in 1960.

The largest and most consistent producer was the Mount Copeland molybdenum mine (King Resources) located north of Revelstoke. This relatively small, high-grade deposit was brought into production in February 1970 and closed in 1973. The 250-ton-per day mill and mine employed some 80 workers at full production. Noranda Mines Ltd. Goldstream copper-zinc mine, some 90 km north of Revelstoke, came into production in 1983 with about 150 employees, but closed in April 1984 because of low prices; reactivation may be considered under improved markets.

There is a wide belt of land with high mineral potential along the Columbia River and development of additional mines is considered highly probable. One promising property is the Big Ledge, west of Upper Arrow Lake. This lead-zinc property is held by Cominco Ltd. and a production decision will depend in part upon the level of output achieved by other mines supplying the Trail smelter. Another is the Trout Lake molybdenum prospect, 68 km south-east of Revelstoke, although weak markets preclude early development.

TOURISM

The travel industry is an important component of the local economy. Like Golden, Revelstoke's introduction to tourism on a large scale came with the opening of the Rogers Pass in 1962. Although a large part of the industry is geared to the provision of highway services, there has been growth in the volume of stop-over trade in recent years. Work on the Mica and Revelstoke Dams attracted thousands of visitors and the massive structures should continue to do so now that construction has been completed. In addition to the dams, the reservoirs should have potential for fishing and boating enthusiasts once the shorelines are stabilized and floating debris is removed. Adjacent to the city is the famous Mt. Revelstoke National Park; few roads anywhere can match the scenery visible on the short highway trip to the summit. The Park is also well known for its ski hill. For the fisherman there are Rainbow, Cut-throat and Eastern Brook trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden. The hunter will find deer, Mountain goat, caribou and bear.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,865	5,185	4,695	8,935	4,645	4,300
0 - 4	805	410	440	755	390	360
5 - 14	1,685	915	795	1,435	730	700
15 - 24	1,965	1,020	930	1,435	750	660
25 - 34	1,965	1,030	955	1,755	900	855
35 - 44	1,235	705	570	1,370	705	675
45 - 54	980	530	410	900	485	430
55 - 64	625	330	310	675	365	310
65 and Over	545	260	300	595	270	320

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	415	655	700
2	745	925	970
3	475	610	580
4	630	765	710
5	310	285	230
6 and Over	190	125	75
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,595	1,965	2,400
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	395	600	0
Other	865	815	865
Owned	2,010	2,245	2,250
Rented	825	1,140	995

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	2,430	92,568	38,094
Private Households	3,270	112,222	34,319

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	25	0.6
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	300	6.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	30	0.7
Manufacturing	270	6.1
Construction	440	9.9
Transportation and Storage	980	22.0
Communication and Utilities	150	3.4
Wholesale Trade	80	1.8
Retail Trade	420	9.4
Finance and Insurance	50	1.1
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	60	1.3
Business Service	55	1.2
Government Service	320	7.2
Educational Service	205	4.6
Health and Social Service	250	5.6
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	460	10.3
Other Service Industries	325	7.3
Total Experienced Labour Force	4,455	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 19, REVELSTOKE

1977-78	2,237	1983-84	2,154
1978-79	2,180	1984-85	2,014
1979-80	2,158	1985-86	1,954
1980-81	2,164	1986-87	1,837
1981-82	2,189	1987-88	1,706
1982-83	2,205		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Revelstoke	1,874	2,010	2,810	3,164	1,608	1,482	909	927

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Revelstoke	3,425	3,281	3,245	3,287	3,063	2,967	2,966	2,825
COMMERCIAL								
Revelstoke	2,459	2,300	2,495	2,528	2,361	2,253	2,188	2,183

NEWSPAPERS - Revelstoke Review weekly - circulation 3,284 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Queen Victoria Hospital, Revelstoke - 30 beds, 10 bassinets, 15 extended care beds.

REVELSTOKE CITY

Incorporated in 1899, Revelstoke has an area of 4,005.9 ha. By highway the City is 148 km west of Golden and 102 km east of Salmon Arm.

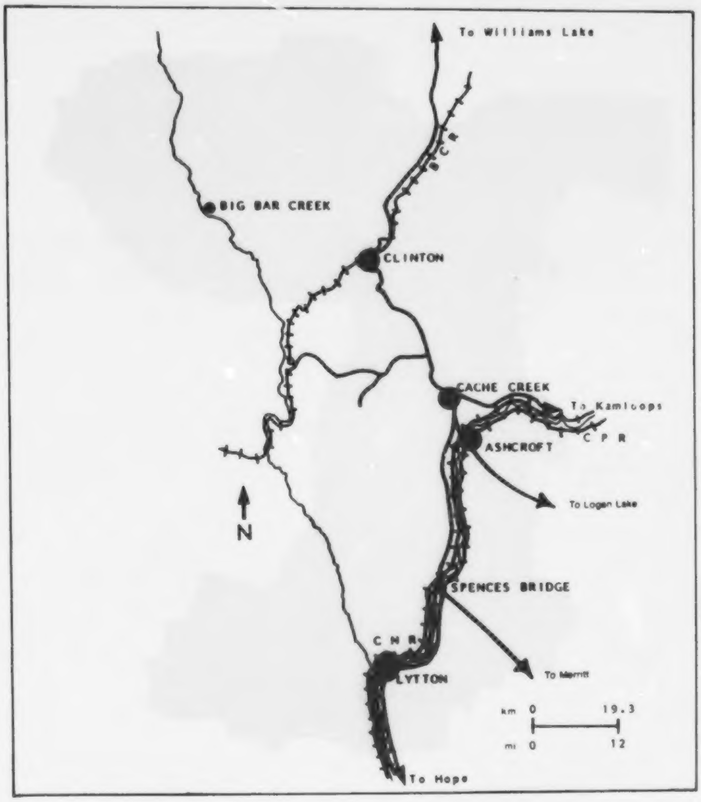
	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	4,865	4,615	5,545	8,280
Males	2,560	2,390	2,855	4,290
Females	2,305	2,225	2,690	3,990
Under Age 15	1,450	1,190	1,285	2,005
Aged 15 to 64	3,075	3,060	3,850	5,705
Aged 65 or Over	340	365	410	585
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,370	1,480	2,005	3,020
Persons per Household	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.7
Owned Dwellings	820	1,000	1,185	2,085
Rented Dwellings	550	480	825	940
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,170	1,185	1,505	2,240
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,085	1,370	2,010
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	100	135	230

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,615
1977	4,667
1978	5,017
1979	5,364
1980	5,560
1981	5,544
1982*	7,937
1983	8,033
1984	8,156
1985	8,212
1986*	8,279
1987	8,100

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

ASHCROFT AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision D of Thompson - Nicola Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,296,000 ha. It includes the Villages of Ashcroft (1986 population 1,914), Cache Creek (1,147), Clinton (754) and Lytton (368), and the communities of Green Lake (121), Walhachin (73), Seventy Mile House (192), and Spences Bridge (138).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Ashcroft Area was 7,603 persons, a decrease of 5.8 percent from 1981. The economy is based upon the forest industries, mining, ranching and the provision of highway and railway transportation services. There is no single large commercial and trade centre although Ashcroft and Cache Creek have close ties and together offer a reasonably complete range of commercial outlets. Clinton grew rapidly in the late 1950s on the basis of forest industries expansion but then began to decline steadily as local timber became tributary to mills farther north. Ashcroft grew rapidly in the 1960s as housing was built for the Bethlehem Mine, but subsequent expansion of the mining workforce in the Highland Valley has been accommodated primarily in Logan Lake and other communities. Growth at Cache Creek has been in response to demand for highway services. Following the completion of Phase I of the Coquihalla Highway in 1986, vehicular traffic through Cache Creek declined, with the resultant loss of some business and population. A minor change in the local economic structure seems likely in the short to medium term, with the addition of a waste disposal business. Garbage from the Vancouver area is to be trucked to Cache Creek for disposal, with pulpwood chips hauled on the return trip. Substantial long-term growth is possible if Hat Creek coal, additional limestone resources, or the Maggie copper deposit are developed.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is dominated by sawmills. Other activity in 1987 included a machine shop, a lime plant, printing and publishing, metal fabricating, and a ready-mix concrete plant. No statistics are available (see Kamloops Area).

FORESTRY

The Area comprises portions of the Lillooet, Kamloops, and 100 Mile House Timber Supply Areas Some additional timber comes from private lands. Lumber production peaked in the late 1950s and began a steady downward trend as milling facilities began to be concentrated at 100 Mile House and Williams Lake to the north, and Savona and Kamloops to the east. To assist in stabilizing the Clinton economy, which suffered the most from loss of milling employment, a special timber sale was offered in 1974. Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. was successful in bidding for this timber and constructed a large sawmill at Chasm, with an 8-hour shift capacity of 165 Mfbm in 1986. The only other permanent sawmill in the Area is the smaller operation (70 Mfbm per shift capacity) of Lytton Lumber Ltd. at Lytton. Ainsworth Lumber also operated a post plant at Clinton in 1986.

AGRICULTURE

Cattle ranching is the leading form of agricultural enterprise. Large commercial hay ranches have been established on irrigated land near Cache Creek but much of the hay produced locally is for on-farm consumption. Small quantities of fruits and vegetables are grown along the Thompson River Valley and much of this produce is marketed through roadside stands. Recent developments include major feedlot operations and the growing of ginseng. The latter, a capital-intensive enterprise, is being undertaken in the Botanie Valley north of Lytton; the first planting was made in 1982 and the first harvest was in 1986. Large-scale vegetable production has been proposed, but the cost of building the required irrigation facilities has been - and will continue to be - a serious constraint. In 1986 there were 149 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 29,512 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 83 farms.

There were 23,011 head of cattle reported in 1986. Of 16,115 acres under crops in 1986, 12,966 acres were in hay, 1,926 in oats or barley for fodder, and 37 in small fruits. Total farm capital value was estimated at $70.4 million, and sales receipts at $9.1 million.

MINING

The copper-rich Highland Valley forms the boundary between the Ashcroft and Kamloops Areas. Although some of the mines and known orebodies may actually straddle the boundary, they have been divided on the basis of major economic impact. The Bethlehem mine (Bethlehem Copper Corp. Ltd.) began production in 1962, serving as the model for open-pit mining of low-grade ores in British Columbia and prompting a renewed interest in the Highland Valley. The Bethlehem mill operated until June 1982. It was re-opened in January 1983 to handle ore from the Valley Copper orebody at 20,000 tonnes per day. The operation produced 9.5 million tonnes of ore and employed about 450 people in 1985, based primarily in Ashcroft. Cominco, which purchased Bethlehem Copper, entered into a joint venture with Lornex Mining Corp. in 1986 to integrate the two operations as the Highland Valley Copper partnership. (See the Kamloops Area for information on Lornex.) A conveyor was built to move ore from an enlarged Valley Copper mine to the Lornex mill, and combined milling capacity was increased to 120,000 tonnes per day. The project was completed late in 1987. The Valley and Lornex orebodies contain over one billion tonnes, suggesting a potential mine life in excess of 20 years before taking into account the potential of other nearby properties. However, the Bethlehem mill will be phased out when the partnership reactivates the Highmont mill, scheduled for mid-1989.

Aurun Mines Ltd. began producing perlite at a small mine west of Clinton in 1984. The raw material is shipped to the Lower Mainland for processing. A small gold-silver deposit 70 km west of Clinton (Blackdome Mining Corp.) came into production at the rate of 180 tonnes per day in May 1986. The underground mine employs almost 140 workers, many of whom are reported to live in the Lillooet Area.

Massive deposits of low-grade coal occur about 30 miles northwest of Ashcroft on Upper Hat Creek. They are believed to have great potential for power generation, coal gas or chemicals. Numerous studies have been undertaken but B.C. Hydro announced in late 1982 the Corporation's thermal power plant proposal would be postponed indefinitely. A large deposit of limestone extends for about 130 miles (200 km) northwestward from near Spences Bridge. In 1974 a limestone quarry and lime plant near Pavilion, about 40 km west of Cache Creek, began operating. It was purchased in 1981 by Steel Brothers Canada Ltd. and substantially expanded.

TOURISM

The Area is traversed by two major highway systems on which there is a heavy flow of tourist and commercial traffic. The two routes converge at Cache Creek which has developed as an important highway-services centre since the early 1960s. Most of the other small communities along the main highways also depend heavily on tourist and commercial traffic flows. The Area is not considered to be a major tourist destination, largely because there are few lakes to attract the vacationer but also because the in-transit sector is so dominant. There are guest ranches and fishing and hunting camps. The Thompson River is famous for its Steelhead trout, while Rainbow and Cut-throat trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden abound in the lakes and streams. For the hunter there are ducks, geese, Blue and Willow grouse, pheasant, Chukar partridge, deer, Black bear and moose. A small band of elk transplanted from Jasper to the Lytton district may provide additional sport for hunters in the future. Rafting is an activity that has enjoyed rapid growth in recent years, particularly on the Thompson River below Spences Bridge.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Loon Creek hatchery, near Cache Creek, is operated by the B.C. Ministry of Environment primarily for the freshwater (sport) fishery, but is also involved in raising chinook and steelhead for the S.E.P.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,040	4,270	3,840	7,175	3,755	3,410
0 - 4	615	340	310	585	300	265
5 - 14	1,530	800	705	1,125	595	510
15 - 24	1,585	815	775	1,195	615	575
25 - 34	1,375	675	670	1,150	570	595
35 - 44	1,015	510	470	1,015	525	525
45 - 54	810	440	390	800	425	395
55 - 64	630	340	300	700	385	300
65 and Over	565	320	255	645	325	260

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	465	570	570
2	630	740	805
3	375	480	435
4	430	455	440
5	280	245	215
6 and Over	225	185	125
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,495	1,735	1,860
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	265	310	0
Other	655	700	885
Owned	1,680	1,890	1,720
Rented	770	815	695

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,915	61,244	31,981
Private Households	2,595	76,146	29,343

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	310	9.0
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.3
Logging and Forestry	160	4.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	350	10.2
Manufacturing	340	9.9
Construction	125	3.6
Transportation and Storage	225	6.6
Communication and Utilities	75	2.2
Wholesale Trade	45	1.3
Retail Trade	405	11.8
Finance and Insurance	35	1.0
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	30	0.9
Business Service	30	0.9
Government Service	185	5.4
Educational Service	250	7.3
Health and Social Service	135	3.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	475	13.8
Other Service Industries	210	6.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,430	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 30, SOUTH CARIBOO

1977-78	2,123	1983-84	1,782
1978-79	1,994	1984-85	1,700
1979-80	1,899	1985-86	1,620
1980-81	1,896	1986-87	1,527
1981-82	1,920	1987-88	1,447
1982-83	1,890		

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Ashcroft	1,629	1,571	1,631	1,557	1,535	1,501	1,463	
Clinton	607	573	583	617	596	627	629	598
Lytton	358	364	364	377	392	369	375	390
COMMERCIAL								
Ashcroft	1,213	1,158	1,240	1,273	1,142	1,076	1,040	1,063
Clinton	674	656	673	727	665	678	677	651
Lytton	346	335	362	380	398	399	395	362

NEWSPAPERS - Ashcroft-Cache Creek Journal weekly - circulation 1,628 (June 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Ashcroft and District General Hospital, Ashcroft - 21 beds, 8 bassinets, 8 extended care beds; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Lytton - 10 beds, 4 bassinets, 2 extended care beds.

ASHCROFT VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1952, Ashcroft has an area of 836.8 ha. By highway the Village is 10 km south of Cache Creek junction.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,920	2,030	2,155	1,910
Males	1,030	1,035	1,100	980
Females	885	995	1,055	935
Under Age 15	655	615	585	500
Aged 15 to 64	1,185	1,300	1,420	1,250
Aged 65 or Over	80	115	150	155
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	530	630	745	680
Persons per Household	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8
Owned Dwellings	225	435	495	470
Rented Dwellings	310	195	245	210
TOTAL FAMILIES	450	520	560	495
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	485	500	440
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	40	65	55

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,032
1977	1,989
1978	1,941
1979	1,928
1980	2,032
1981	2,156
1982	2,187
1983*	2,075
1984	2,086
1985	1,970
1986*	1,914
1987	1,807

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CACHE CREEK VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1959, Cache Creek has an area of 800.1 ha. By highway the Village is 341 km east of Vancouver, 79 km west of Kamloops and 445 km south of Prince George.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,010	1,050	1,310	1,145
Males	515	540	665	580
Females	500	505	645	565
Under Age 15	365	295	340	280
Aged 15 to 64	625	725	920	815
Aged 65 or Over	20	30	45	65
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	285	355	460	425
Persons per Household	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.7
Owned Dwellings	155	235	295	285
Rented Dwellings	130	115	165	135
TOTAL FAMILIES	240	265	350	320
Persons per Family	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	245	310	285
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	35	35

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,050
1977	1,117
1978	1,152
1979	1,208
1980	1,263
1981	1,308
1982	1,317
1983	1,301
1984	1,228
1985	1,173
1986	1,147
1987	1,059

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CLINTON VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1963, Clinton has an area of 122.1 ha. By highway the Village is 40 km north of Cache Creek and 75 km south of 100 Mile House.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	905	805	800	750
Males	480	420	415	385
Females	425	385	385	365
Under Age 15	325	235	210	185
Aged 15 to 64	535	515	515	490
Aged 65 or Over	45	55	75	80
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	250	265	290	285
Persons per Household	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6
Owned Dwellings	155	185	190	180
Rented Dwellings	90	85	100	105
TOTAL FAMILIES	205	210	210	195
Persons per Family	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	185	180	160
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	30	30	30

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	808
1977	781
1978	818
1979	798
1980	803
1981	804
1982	849
1983*	841
1984	789
1985	772
1986*	754
1987	732

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

LYTTON VILLAGE

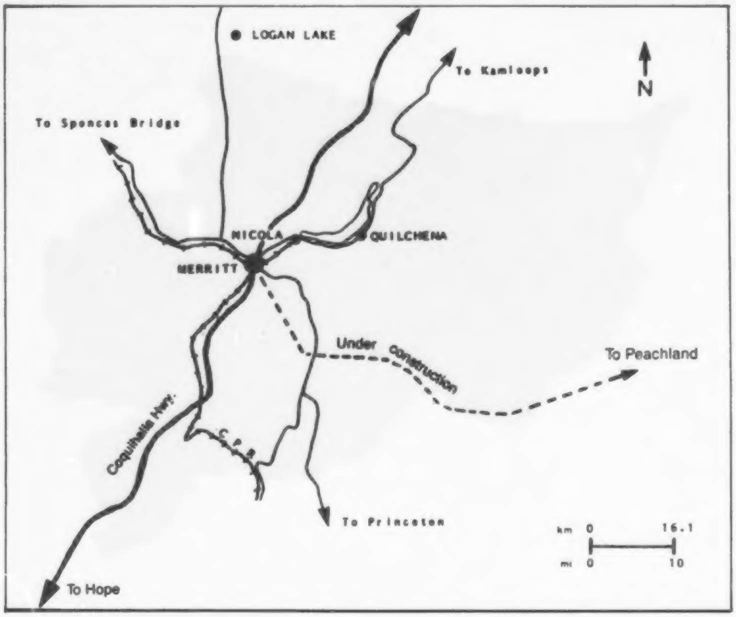
Incorporated in 1945, Lytton has an area of 217.4 ha. By highway the Village is 108 km north of Hope and 85 km south of Cache Creek.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	495	470	430	365
Males	235	235	230	195
Females	255	235	200	175
Under Age 15	170	120	110	75
Aged 15 to 64	295	325	285	255
Aged 65 or Over	30	25	35	25
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	145	155	145	125
Persons per Household	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	70	90	100	85
Rented Dwellings	75	70	40	40
TOTAL FAMILIES	95	105	105	95
Persons per Family	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	85	90	75
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	10	20

	TOTAL POPULATION
1976	468
1977	458
1978	457
1979	450
1980	417
1981	428
1982	416
1983	408
1984	398
1985	376
1986	368
1987	360

MERRITT AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of Thompson - Nicola Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 652,200 ha. It includes the City of Merritt (1986 population 6,180) and the communities of Colletville (569), Douglas Lake (104), and Lower Nicola (1,101).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Merritt Area was 9,694, a decrease of 0.7 percent from 1981. However, the City of Merritt grew modestly during the 1981-86 period, probably because of the Coquihalla Highway construction program. The forest industries are of primary importance in the local economy, followed by mining, mineral exploration, and mining services. The agriculture sector is of lesser importance in terms of direct employment but it provides an essential stabilizing element. Short term disruptions resulted from closure of the Craigmont Mine in 1982 but that was subsequently offset by growth based on further development of Highland Valley mineral resources, completion of Phase I of the Coquihalla highway between Merritt and Hope in 1986 and Phase II (Merritt - Kamloops) in 1987.

MANUFACTURING

Sawmilling dominates manufacturing in the Area. Other activity/products in 1987 included a bakery, machine works, precast and ready-mix concrete, printing and publishing. No statistics are available (see Kamloops Area).

FORESTRY

The Area encompasses the northern half of Merritt Timber Supply Area. There are also substantial areas of private timber which contribute significantly to the timber cut. The lumber industry has undergone considerable change with production being consolidated in larger, permanent sawmills, four of which were operating in 1986. These plants (all in Merritt) were: Aspen Planers Ltd. (8-hour shift capacity of 160 Mfbm); Balco Industries Ltd. (now part of Tolko Industries Ltd.) (8-hour shift capacity of 160 Mfbm); Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (8-hour shift capacity of 250 Mfbm); and Ardew Wood Products Ltd (8-hour shift capacity of 50 Mfbm).

Balco Industries Ltd. also operated a veneer plant at Merritt in 1986. The facility was expanded in 1977 to include plywood production, with an annual capacity of 50 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis), but the plywood machinery was removed later. The plant has a rated annual capacity of 156 million square feet (3/8 inch basis) of veneer.

Merritt sawmills were among the first in the Province to efficiently utilize small timber. The timber resource is now considered to be fully committed and little change in milling capacity is anticipated.

AGRICULTURE

This is one of the well known cattle ranching districts of British Columbia, having within its boundaries some very large ranch units. Large quantities of hay and a substantial acreage of grain are grown on irrigated land; most of this production is used locally for winter feed. Much of the land within Indian Reserves in Thompson - Nicola Regional District is in this Area, and it is believed to hold considerable potential for more intensive farming practices. A new dam on Nicola Lake, being completed with ARDSA funding, will double storage capacity and increase production capability on some 60 farms in the Area. In 1986 there were 99 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 25,733 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 43 farms.

There were 39,418 head of cattle reported in 1986. Of 17,912 acres under crops in 1986, 15,607 acres were in hay, and 1,260 in oats or barley for fodder. Total farm capital value was estimated at $82.2 million, and sales receipts at $12.0 million.

MINING

The Craigmont mine (Craigmont Mines Ltd.), located just west of Merritt, went into production in 1961 as an open pit mine but operations were later shifted to underground workings. The number of workers employed peaked at about 500 in 1967. Economic reserves of ore were exhausted in early 1982 and the mine closed, although the mill continued until December 1982 processing stockpiled ore and coarse iron. The mine had accumulated a large stockpile of iron concentrates which continue to be supplied to the Province's coal-washing plants. Shipments in 1985 totalled 54,225 tonnes.

Thermal coal mining was of importance in the Merritt Area in the past and studies have been undertaken to determine if further exploitation is possible. However, early development is not anticipated.

Merritt derives considerable benfit from mining activity in the Highland Valley and from exploration work in the surrounding district.

TOURISM

Merritt, like Kamloops, is central to a large district with excellent fishing and boating in literally hundreds of lakes well populated with Rainbow trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden. The Area is also noted for hunting; there are ducks, geese, pheasant, grouse, deer, Black bear and moose. Another important aspect is the warm, dry summer weather. Prior to 1986, Merritt businesses derived some revenue from traffic on Highways 5 and 8 but the flow was only a fraction of that on Highways 1 and 3. Improvements to the routes which converge at Merritt have since greatly enhanced the town's tourist industry. The first phase, a new highway linking Merritt with Hope through the Coquihalla Pass, was completed in May 1986, and the second, from Merritt to Kamloops, in September 1987. The third phase, from Merritt to Peachland, is scheduled for September 1990 completion.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Spius Creek pilot hatchery is situated about 18 km west of Merritt; it commenced operation in the fall of 1984.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,775	5,050	4,710	9,635	5,005	4,630
0 - 4	835	435	400	845	465	400
5 - 14	1,875	990	855	1,615	865	775
15 - 24	1,885	935	925	1,580	815	775
25 - 34	1,575	765	785	1,620	815	805
35 - 44	1,250	635	625	1,400	730	660
45 - 54	975	545	445	1,005	535	460
55 - 64	720	385	345	820	480	400
65 and Over	660	345	320	745	375	380

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	360	550	650
2	630	825	980
3	425	565	595
4	520	605	610
5	365	325	290
6 and Over	265	245	145
Average per Household	3.4	3.1	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,850	2,035	2,335
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	225	380	0
Other	545	735	1,170
Owned	1,855	2,215	2,125
Rented	755	965	1,000

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	2,565	76,147	29,687
Private Households	3,320	93,246	28,086

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	320	7.5
Fishing and Trapping	15	0.4
Logging and Forestry	300	7.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	205	4.8
Manufacturing	605	14.1
Construction	475	11.1
Transportation and Storage	270	6.3
Communication and Utilities	90	2.1
Wholesale Trade	75	1.8
Retail Trade	350	8.2
Finance and Insurance	55	1.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	40	0.9
Business Service	55	1.3
Government Service	280	6.5
Educational Service	255	6.0
Health and Social Service	250	5.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	405	9.5
Other Service Industries	205	4.8
Total Experienced Labour Force	4,280	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 31, MERRITT

1977-78	2,678	1983-84	2,213
1978-79	2,624	1984-85	2,078
1979-80	2,520	1985-86	2,013
1980-81	2,452	1986-87	2,006
1981-82	2,398	1987-88	1,996
1982-83	2,342		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Merritt	1,888	4,002	609	1,135	6,654	2,606	2,562	2,819

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Merritt	2,926	2,787	2,727	2,823	2,742	2,905	3,022	3,028
COMMERCIAL								
Merritt	2,420	2,258	2,257	2,351	2,387	2,424	2,430	2,455

NEWSPAPERS - Merritt Herald weekly - circulation 3,773 (June 1987); Merritt News-Advertiser Focus weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Nicola Valley General Hospital, Merritt - 45 beds, 10 bassinets.

MERRITT CITY

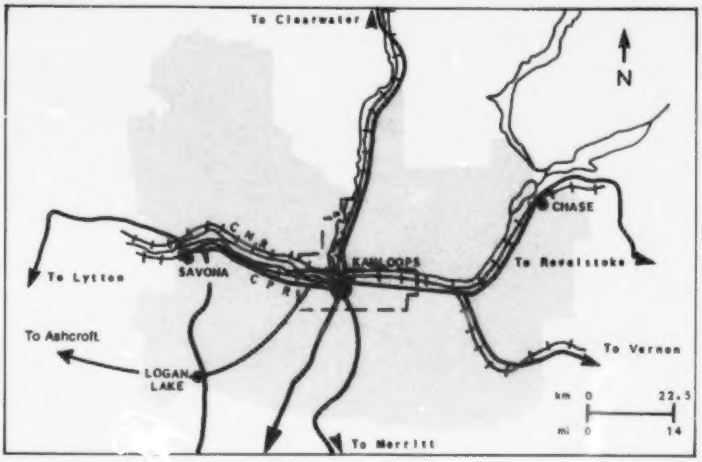
Incorporated in 1911, Merritt has an area of 1,165.6 ha. By highway the City is 270 km east of Vancouver, 89 km north of Princeton and 88 km southwest of Kamloops.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	5,285	5,680	6,110	6,180
Males	2,755	2,895	3,130	3,150
Females	2,540	2,785	2,980	3,030
Under Age 15	1,750	1,735	1,690	1,575
Aged 15 to 64	3,325	3,665	3,990	4,070
Aged 65 or Over	210	280	435	535
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,410	1,610	2,050	2,140
Persons per Household	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8
Owned Dwellings	910	1,135	1,380	1,425
Rented Dwellings	500	480	665	720
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,245	1,380	1,615	1,665
Persons per Family	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,245	1,430	1,405
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	135	185	260

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	5,680
1977	5,906
1978	6,052
1979	6,050
1980	5,965
1981	6,110
1982	6,152
1983	6,171
1984	6,067
1985	6,037
1986	6,180
1987	6,161

KAMLOOPS AREA

The Area comprises Subdivisions B and E of Thompson - Nicola Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 718,000 ha. It includes the City of Kamloops (1986 population 61,773), the Village of Chase (1,933), District of Logan Lake (2,001) and the communities of Monte Creek (134), Monte Lake (66), Savona (358), Paul Lake (218), Pritchard (328), and Westwold (132).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Kamloops Area was 72,973 persons, a decrease of 3.4 percent from 1981, reflecting rationalization in both forestry and mining. Traditionally, the economy was based on agriculture and the railways. In the 1960s and 1970s, growth of the forest industries and mining was strong, with the result that agriculture declined in relative importance. The economy has advanced from resource extraction to primary and secondary manufacturing, including a pulp mill and 2 plywood plants. Because of its strategic location as the centre of a large region, Kamloops has enjoyed growing prominence as a trade, service, administrative and general manufacturing centre. The City's position in this regard was firmly established upon completion of the Trans-Canada Highway in 1962 and was further advanced when the Yellowhead Pass Route was built from Kamloops to Edmonton. The 1987 completion of Coquihalla Highway Phases I and II linking Hope and Kamloops should prove equally beneficial. Kamloops serves large numbers of in-transit visitors and the surrounding district is popular with the vacationing public. As proposed major resource projects within Kamloops' sphere of influence become a reality, further advancement can be expected, although the Kamloops economy has matured to the point where internally-generated growth seems virtually assured.

MANUFACTURING

Kamloops supports diverse manufacturing activity although it is heavily resource-oriented. The leading employer is Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. with a large pulp mill and sawmill. Two plywood plants and a number of sawmills also employ large numbers of workers. Other manufacturing activity in 1987 included a cement plant, bakeries, soft drinks, upholstery, stoves, boats, industrial rubber, animal feed, an abattoir, metal fabricating, chemicals, signs, concrete products, machine shops, printing and publishing, grinding balls, woodwork, ready-mix concrete and more. Principal statistics for this Area, as well as the Merritt and Ashcroft Areas, in 1984 were as follows:

	Kamloops City	Other Thompson-Nicola Regional District, exc. Subdivision A
Establishments	58	27
Employees	1,536	1,224
Wages and salaries	$47,718,000	$41,128,000
Value of shipments	$182,834,000	$222,533,000
Value added	$76,499,000	$108,683,000

FORESTRY

The Area comprises part of the Kamloops Timber Supply Area, and includes former Tree-farm Licence Number 16 (now part of TFL 49), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.), and Tree-farm Licence Number 35, operated by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. There were 4 large permanent primary sawmills operating in 1986: Evans Products Co. Ltd. at Savona, Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. at Kamloops, Balco Industries Ltd. (now part of Tolko Industries Ltd.) at Kamloops (Heffley Creek), and Holding Lumber Co. Ltd. near Chase. Together these mills had a rated 8-hour shift capacity of 740 Mfbm. In conjunction with its sawmill, Evans Products Co. Ltd. operated a veneer-plywood plant at Savona with an annual capacity of 122 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis). Another plywood and veneer plant operated at Heffley Creek by Balco Industries Ltd. had a capacity of 173 MM sq.ft. (3/8 inch basis) per year. Additional forest industries employment is provided by Summit Wood Preservers with a large post operation at Monte Lake and A & A Post and Rail Ltd. with the Province's largest post plant at Kamloops.

Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. began production in 1965 at a 227 tonne-per-day pulp mill at Kamloops. By late 1972 the mill had undergone a major expansion raising its daily output by 900 tonnes. Further modification since then has increased its capacity to 1,200 tonnes per day. The huge complex consumes vast quantities of woodchips, sawdust and wood residues supplied by wood processing plants within a radius of approximately 150 km. Further expansion is possible, as is the production of paper and paper products in future.

The Evans Products complex at Savona was purchased in 1987 by Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. and the stud mill was closed. However, the future of the plywood mill was greatly enhanced by a timber swap with Balco Industries' Merritt veneer plant. In late 1987 the companies announced that both facilities would be upgraded as a result of the agreement.

AGRICULTURE

Fruits, vegetables, and hops grown near Kamloops were once important sources of revenue, but much of that land has been lost to housing and industry. Beef production remains the primary agricultural activity. There are some dairy farms, a few hay ranches, poultry farms and miscellaneous other enterprises, but their contribution is small in comparison with beef. Hay and corn are grown on irrigated land, primarily for local use. On high rolling land just south of Kamloops, wheat, barley, oats and mixed grains are grown, largely without benefit of irrigation. In 1986 there were 470 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 87,231 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 212 farms.

There were 45,933 head of cattle reported in 1986. Of 50,425 acres under crops in 1986, 42,563 acres were in hay, 4,165 in oats for fodder, 1,876 in barley for fodder, 913 in oats or barley for grain, 64 in tree fruits, and 155 in vegetables. Total farm capital value was estimated at $195.1 million, and sales receipts at $16.9 million.

MINING

The largest mine in the Highland Valley has been the Lornex (Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.). The mine had a rated daily milling capacity of 90,000 tonnes following expansion in 1980-81, making it the largest in British Columbia at that time. It came into full production in mid-1972 and employed a monthly average of 858 workers in 1985, the majority of whom resided in Logan Lake, an instant community. In 1985 the mill treated 29.2 million tonnes of ore; shipments totalled 340,848 tonnes of copper concentrates containing some silver, and 3,152 tonnes of molybdenum contained in ferro-molybdenum, molybdic oxide and molybdenite concentrates.

In early 1986 a joint venture with Cominco was formed to integrate the Lornex and Valley Copper operations. A conveyor was built to move Valley Copper ore to the Lornex mill and joint milling capacity was increased to 120,000 tonnes per day by the end of 1987. Currently, the joint venture, known as Highland Valley Copper, employs some 1,400 workers. (See Ashcroft Area for information on Valley Copper.)

The newest mine in the Area is the Highmont (Teck Corporation) which is adjacent to the Lornex. It opened in late 1980 with 430 employees and a rated capacity of 23,000 tonnes per day. Because of low prices for both metals, the mine closed October 19, 1984 for an indefinite period. In January 1988, an agreement was concluded to bring the Highmont mine and mill into the Highland Valley Copper partnership. Current plans call for integration to be completed by mid-1989, by moving the mill to a site adjacent to the Lornex mill.

Afton Mines Ltd. commenced production in late 1977 at an open pit copper mine 12 km west of downtown Kamloops, and the on-site smelter began operating early in 1978. The ore processed initially contained native copper and little sulphur, thereby permitting the smelter operation to be relatively pollution free. Because of a change in the ore composition and increasing operating costs, the smelter was closed in July 1983. Employment at the mine averaged 240 in 1985, but has since declined to about 175. During that year the mill processed 2.7 million tonnes of ore and shipments totalled 45,507 tonnes of copper concentrates containing substantial quantities of gold and silver. Open pit reserves are expected to be exhausted in 1989, at which point the company will likely begin mining at the nearby Ajax deposit, which would provide seven more years of operations at 10,000 tonnes per day.

Ten miles east of Kamloops is a cement plant owned by Lafarge Canada Inc. First production was achieved in 1970 and has since increased substantially.

The Area is well mineralized and contains a number of orebodies that are expected to be able to support mines or mine expansions in the future - when economic conditions permit.

TOURISM

Kamloops is acknowledged to be the centre of one of the best fishing districts in the Province with Rainbow trout, Lake trout, Kokanee, Dolly Varden, and Steelhead available. There are literally hundreds of lakes. Excellent hunting is provided by pheasant, ducks, and geese, Willow, Blue, and Sharp-tailed grouse, deer, Black bear, elk, and moose. In addition to these attractions, the Area boasts one of the warmest and driest climates in the Province; in the valleys it averages less than 10 inches of precipitation and over 2,000 hours of bright sunshine annually. Apart from these natural attractions, Kamloops has the further advantage of being strategically located.

Kamloops is the largest centre on the Trans-Canada Highway between Calgary and the Lower Mainland. It is also on the Yellowhead Pass Route (Highway No. 5) which connects it with Hope to the south. When paving on Highway No. 5 between Jasper and Kamloops was completed in 1969 the city experienced a second boom paralleling the one which resulted from the opening of the Rogers Pass section of the Trans-Canada Highway in 1962. Another surge was experienced in 1986 and 1987, when the new Coquihalla portion of Highway 5 to the south opened in stages. In addition to the heavy tourist flow resulting from the City's location, there is a steady flow of commercial traffic which lessens the seasonality of business for accommodation and other service facilities. Also mitigating against seasonal fluctuations are skiers who are attracted to one or more of the ski developments in the mountains surrounding Kamloops. Originally developed largely for local residents, these ski sites appeal to a growing number of Lower Mainland residents who are attracted by clear skies, challenging hills, and lack of the crowds which characterize the areas close to Vancouver.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	75,540	38,090	37,485	71,460	35,635	35,840
0 - 4	5,790	2,930	2,825	5,235	2,680	2,525
5 - 14	12,875	6,610	6,250	11,245	5,710	5,545
15 - 24	14,870	7,330	7,475	11,560	5,825	5,755
25 - 34	14,050	6,925	7,080	12,260	5,895	6,335
35 - 44	10,180	5,175	4,995	11,420	5,735	5,750
45 - 54	7,695	4,110	3,670	7,910	4,090	3,815
55 - 64	5,420	2,640	2,710	6,145	3,165	3,000
65 and Over	4,660	2,195	2,460	5,720	2,600	3,120

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	3,215	4,575	5,005
2	5,585	7,445	8,110
3	3,565	4,590	4,605
4	4,560	5,510	5,260
5	2,305	2,325	1,875
6 and Over	1,635	1,045	725
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	12,505	15,745	16,860
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	4,100	4,760	490
Other	4,215	5,060	8,250
Owned	14,745	17,715	17,535
Rented	6,055	7,780	8,065

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	19,645	705,664	35,921
Private Households	25,615	840,063	32,796

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	890	2.5
Fishing and Trapping	5	0.0
Logging and Forestry	960	2.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	1,500	4.3
Manufacturing	2,650	7.5
Construction	2,660	7.6
Transportation and Storage	2,680	7.6
Communication and Utilities	1,200	3.4
Wholesale Trade	1,645	4.7
Retail Trade	5,000	14.2
Finance and Insurance	975	2.8
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	605	1.7
Business Service	1,235	3.5
Government Service	2,150	6.1
Educational Service	2,180	6.2
Health and Social Service	2,975	8.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	3,070	8.7
Other Service Industries	2,750	7.8
Total Experienced Labour Force	35,115	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 24, KAMLOOPS

1977-78	18,577	1983-84	17,214
1978-79	18,090	1984-85	16,571
1979-80	17,893	1985-86	15,859
1980-81	17,852	1986-87	15,652
1981-82	17,832	1987-88	15,811
1982-83	17,457		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Kamloops	62,962	124,079	22,852	34,255	12,654	17,574	12,908	54,882
Thompson-Nicola R.D.	33,487	22,853	11,250	12,653	6,518	8,409	2,926	15,132

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Chase	2,653	2,618	2,710	2,857	2,864	2,856	2,917	2,970
Kamloops	27,880	27,527	27,239	27,320	26,511	26,608	27,188	28,273
COMMERCIAL								
Chase	1,861	1,846	1,935	2,064	1,974	1,971	1,961	1,964
Kamloops	15,117	14,898	15,005	14,978	14,177	14,023	14,218	14,495

NEWSPAPERS - Logan Lake Leader weekly; Chase Shuswap Weekly; Kamloops News daily - paid circulation 20,005 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops - 384 beds, 45 bassinets; Overlander Hospital, Kamloops - 150 extended care beds; Logan Lake Diagnostic and Treatment Centre.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Cariboo College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 3,580.

KAMLOOPS CITY

Incorporated in 1893, Kamloops has an area of 31,143.1 ha. By highway the City is 356 km northeast of Vancouver, 622 km west of Calgary and 802 km southwest of Edmonton.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	26,165	58,315	64,045	61,775
Males	13,355	29,255	31,975	30,550
Females	12,815	29,055	32,075	31,220
Under Age 15	7,530	16,570	15,610	14,105
Aged 15 to 64	16,820	38,810	44,550	42,750
Aged 65 or Over	1,815	2,935	3,885	4,905
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	7,490	18,020	21,690	22,155
Persons per Household	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7
Owned Dwellings	3,235	12,510	14,630	14,745
Rented Dwellings	4,245	5,515	7,060	7,405
TOTAL FAMILIES	6,105	14,575	16,810	16,855
Persons per Family	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	13,075	14,740	14,405
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,500	2,065	2,450

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	58,311
1977	59,523
1978	60,118
1979	60,653
1980	62,466
1981	64,048
1982	64,747
1983	64,091
1984	63,666
1985	62,484
1986	61,773
1987	61,877

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CHASE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1969, Chase has an area of 377.6 ha. By highway the Village is 56 km east of Kamloops.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,215	1,425	1,775	1,935
Males	630	725	900	975
Females	585	700	880	955
Under Age 15	340	330	355	420
Aged 15 to 64	720	875	1,120	1,130
Aged 65 or Over	155	220	300	375
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	395	520	700	775
Persons per Household	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5
Owned Dwellings	280	410	540	610
Rented Dwellings	110	105	165	165
TOTAL FAMILIES	305	395	540	580
Persons per Family	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.9	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	370	490	520
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	50	55

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,425
1977	1,517
1978	1,587
1979	1,618
1980	1,705
1981	1,777
1982	1,924
1983*	2,002
1984	1,952
1985	1,939
1986*	1,933
1987	1,889

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

LOGAN LAKE DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1970, Logan Lake has an area of 940.2 ha. By highway the District is approximately 58 km southwest of Kamloops, 48 km north of Merritt and 56 km southeast of Ashcroft.

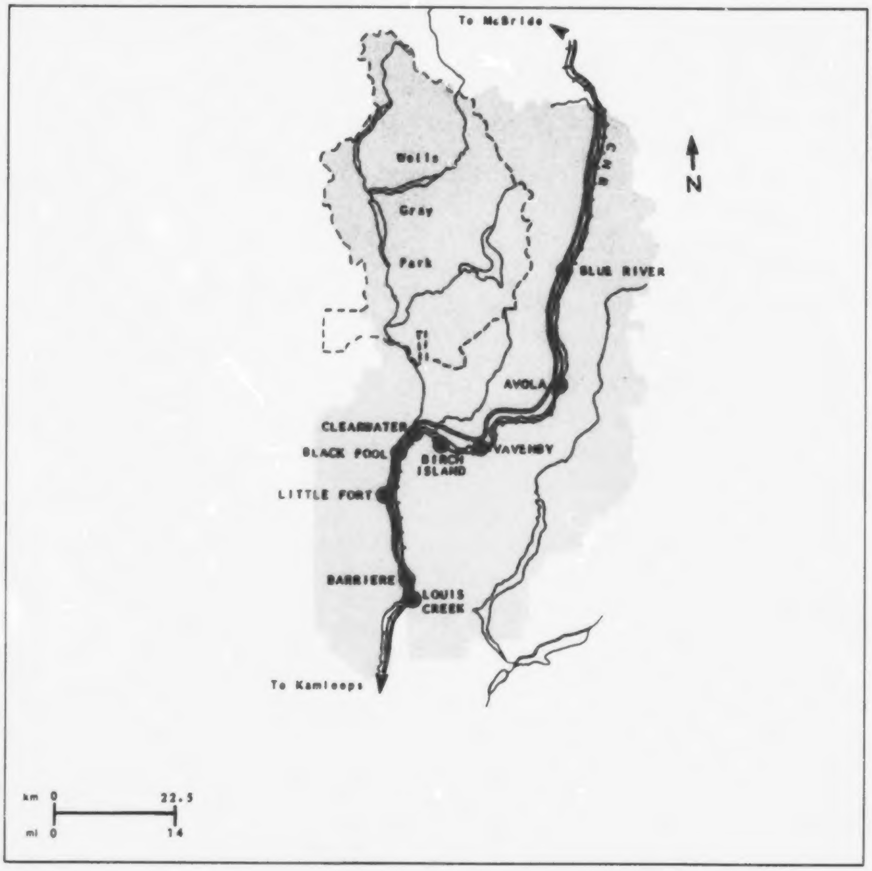
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	n.a.	1,385	2,635	2,000
Males	n.a.	775	1,435	1,085
Females	n.a.	610	1,200	920
Under Age 15	n.a.	495	880	590
Aged 15 to 64	n.a.	885	1,740	1,365
Aged 65 or Over	n.a.	5	20	45
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	n.a.	410	805	620
Persons per Household	n.a.	3.3	3.3	3.2
Owned Dwellings	n.a.	320	610	510
Rented Dwellings	n.a.	95	190	115
TOTAL FAMILIES	n.a.	345	700	560
Persons per Family	n.a.	3.7	3.5	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	335	685	525
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	20	35

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	388
1977	1,397
1978	1,422
1979	1,436
1980	1,532
1981	2,637
1982*	2,893
1983	2,816
1984	2,881
1985	2,370
1986*	2,001
1987	1,886

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

NORTH THOMPSON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Thompson - Nicola Census Division (Regional District) with a total land area of approximately 1,820,900 ha. It includes the communities of Avola (1986 population 112), Barriere (1,204), Birch Island (119), Blue River (313), Clearwater (1,411), Little Fort (152), McLure (361), and Vavenby (349).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the North Thompson Area was 8,223 persons, a decrease of 4.1 percent from 1981. The forest industries are of primary importance and much of the Area's recent population loss can be attributed to rationalization of that sector. Agriculture plays a lesser role in the local economy but tends to provide a stabilizing influence. Most farms and ranches are found in the southern half of the Area. Because small communities are spaced out along the CNR - Highway 5 corridor, a commercial core is lacking, although Clearwater has assumed this role to some extent. Much of the local forest resource is shipped southward for conversion; some is processed in sawmills within the Area but the northern communities in particular are restricted in their growth potential because of the historical pattern of forest industry development. Commercial and tourist traffic on the Yellowhead 5 route produces considerable revenue. The Area has not yet become a popular tourist destination, but has excellent potential, primarily associated with Wells Gray Provincial Park. There is also potential for mining in the southern portion; east of Louis Creek a gold-silver mine is currently under development.

MANUFACTURING

Sawmills dominate manufacturing in the Area, with the largest being concentrated at Vavenby, Clearwater, Louis Creek, and Barriere. Other manufacturing in 1987 included a publishing company and a ready-mix concrete plant, both in Clearwater, and a manufacturer of prefabricated houses at Barriere. Principal statistics for the area in 1984 were as follows:

	Subdivision A Thompson-Nicola
Establishments	6
Employees	704
Wages and salaries	$21,230,000
Value of shipments	$65,098,000
Value added	$28,773,000

FORESTRY

The Area comprises the northern two-thirds of Kamloops Timber Supply Area, including Tree-farm Licence Number 18, operated by Clearwater Timber Products Ltd. (purchased by Slocan Forest Products in May 1987). Lumber production is still carried out by small portable sawmills although larger, permanent units account for most of the output. There were 5 permanent sawmills operating in 1986. The largest plants were Clearwater Timber Products Ltd. at Clearwater and Vavenby, Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. at Vavenby, and Balco Industries Ltd. at Louis Creek. Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. at Barriere (now Glen Properties Ltd.) was the smallest operation. The combined 8-hour shift capacity of the 5 mills was 780 Mfbm. (However, Clearwater Timber Products' operation in Clearwater closed late in 1987.) Most woodchips are trucked or railed to the Weyerhaeuser pulp mill at Kamloops, as is some hog fuel.

Although the processing facilities are located in the southern part of the Area, much of the wood supply originates in the northern part. This leads to very long log hauls (up to 200 km). It also creates economic problems in communities such as Blue River which supported substantial sawmilling activity in the past. There is a large quantity of low quality cedar and hemlock in the northern portions and additional facilities may be built to process this wood.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural activity is concentrated in the southern part of the Area as topography, climate and tree cover limit farming north of Vavenby. As in the balance of the Region, beef cattle provide most of the farm income. In 1986 there were 187 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 21,588 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 79 operators.

There were 14,037 head of cattle reported in 1986, of which 362 were dairy cows or heifers. Of 12,748 acres under crops in 1986, 10,185 were in hay, 2,272 in oats or barley for fodder, and 55 in fruits, vegetables, and potatoes. Total farm capital value was estimated at $54.3 million, and sales receipts at $4.8 million.

MINING

In late 1982 a small tungsten mine at Silence Lake near Clearwater (Dimac Resource Corp.) came into production, but operations were not sustained due to financial difficulties. Mineralization is fairly extensive. For example, properties at Birch Island, Chu Chua, and near Adams Lake have recently been under study; they contain uranium, copper, and silver-barite, respectively. Of greatest interest currently is an area 25 km east of Louis Creek where some promising gold-silver discoveries have been made and extensive exploration work continues. In late 1988, Minnova Inc. began developing a 500 ton per day operation at the Samatosum property with production to commence in 1989. About 100 workers will be employed and reserves indicate a mine-life of at least 6 years. The company is also evaluating the possibility of trucking ore from the small, high-grade, Chu Chua copper deposit to the new Samatosum mill for processing.

TOURISM

The tourist industry in this part of the Province began to develop in earnest in the late 1960s in conjunction with the rebuilding and paving of Yellowhead Highway 5 from Kamloops to the Alberta border (completed in 1969). The provision of highway services constitutes a large part of the industry. Although the Area has many natural attractions, only a small part of the potential has been developed; most of the accommodations are concentrated in the southern half where road access existed long before Highway 5 became a year-round paved arterial. Wells Gray Provincial Park is the leading attraction even though road access is limited and there are very few developed campsites in the Park at present. The tourist industry promises to become a far more important factor in the local economy in future.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Clearwater pilot hatchery, which commenced operation in the fall of 1984, is located at the confluence of the Clearwater and North Thompson rivers. Near Barriere, the North Thompson Indian Band operates a pen-rearing project on Dunn Lake. The Upper Adams Pilot Project hatchery is currently under construction at the northern end of Adams Lake. As of March 1988, there were 3 freshwater fish farms licenced in the Area.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1981 Total	1981 Male	1981 Female	1986 Total	1986 Male	1986 Female
Total	8,570	4,450	4,135	8,000	4,140	3,865
0 - 4	735	360	365	690	370	315
5 - 14	1,655	850	805	1,395	695	705
15 - 24	1,610	855	760	1,190	630	580
25 - 34	1,565	785	775	1,350	655	670
35 - 44	1,050	535	525	1,220	670	590
45 - 54	770	425	340	845	480	380
55 - 64	615	315	295	695	335	325
65 and Over	525	300	215	580	310	300

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	325	440	505
2	535	745	850
3	380	465	460
4	455	595	545
5	285	295	240
6 and Over	255	200	140
Average per Household	3.3	3.1	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,450	1,815	2,050
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	85	110	0
Other	720	800	690
Owned	1,755	2,125	2,170
Rented	525	605	585

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	2,195	68,867	31,374
Private Households	2,740	81,260	29,657

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	245	6.9
Fishing and Trapping	5	0.1
Logging and Forestry	625	17.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	30	0.8
Manufacturing	770	21.5
Construction	160	4.5
Transportation and Storage	305	8.5
Communication and Utilities	50	1.4
Wholesale Trade	55	1.5
Retail Trade	260	7.3
Finance and Insurance	50	1.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	20	0.6
Business Service	45	1.3
Government Service	130	3.6
Educational Service	220	6.2
Health and Social Service	175	4.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	290	8.1
Other Service Industries	130	3.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,575	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 26, NORTH THOMPSON

1977-78	1,381	1983-84	1,251
1978-79	1,340	1984-85	1,189
1979-80	1,337	1985-86	1,149
1980-81	1,332	1986-87	1,110
1981-82	1,316	1987-88	1,062
1982-83	1,277		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 24, KAMLOOPS

1977-78	18,577	1983-84	17,214
1978-79	18,090	1984-85	16,571
1979-80	17,893	1985-86	15,859
1980-81	17,852	1986-87	15,652
1981-82	17,832	1987-88	15,811
1982-83	17,457		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Thompson-Nicola R.D.	33,487	22,853	11,250	12,653	6,518	8,409	2,926	15,132

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

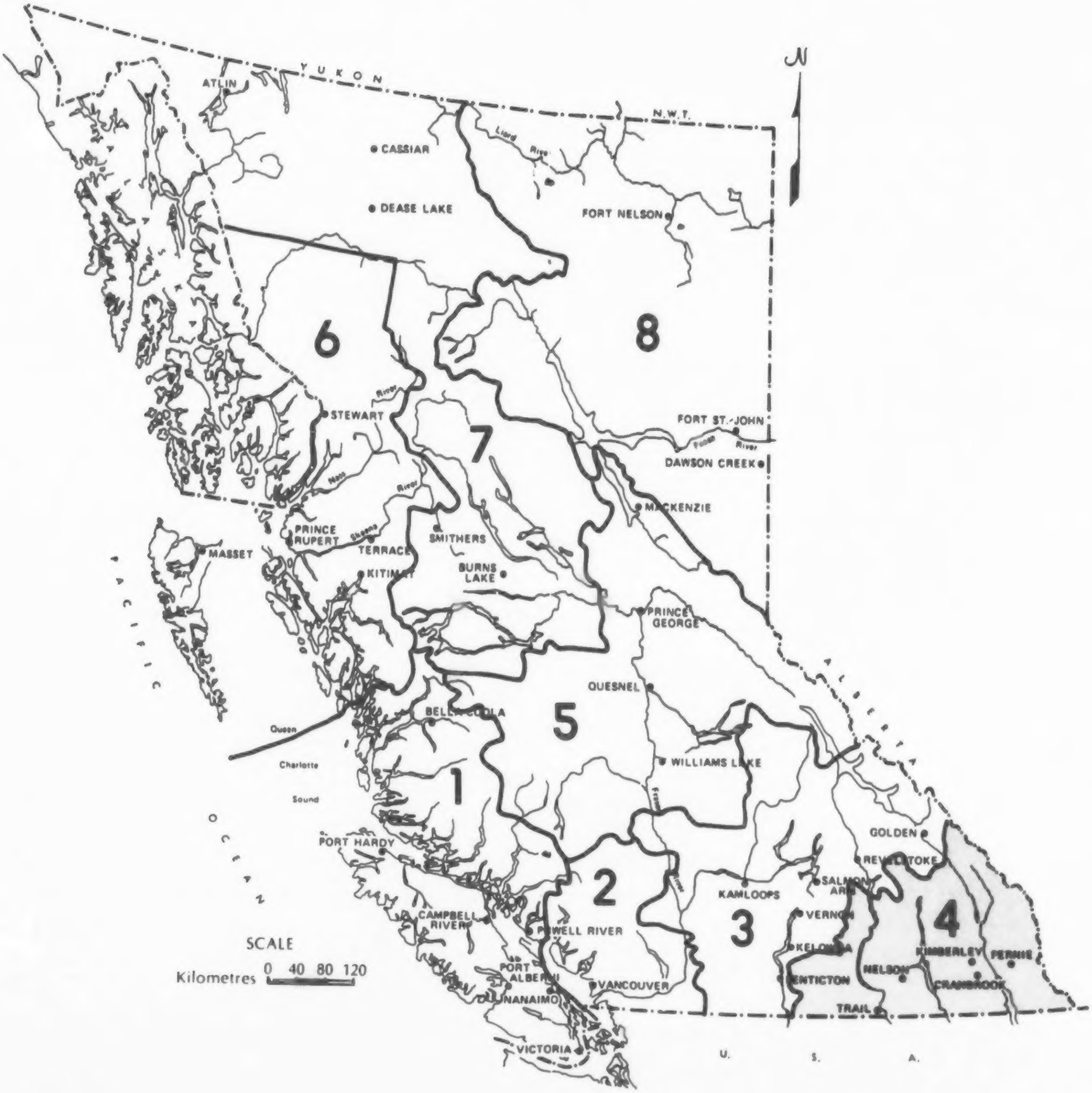
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Barriere	982	931	877	947	911	899	891	972
Blue River	151	159	134	134	109	116	100	101
Vavenby	1,431	1,328	1,275	1,324	1,289	1,311	1,300	1,321
COMMERCIAL								
Barriere	1,065	971	977	1,084	1,044	1,043	1,033	1,034
Blue River	177	163	151	155	151	124	118	121
Vavenby	1,346	1,222	1,242	1,305	1,254	1,240	1,266	1,235

NEWSPAPERS - Clearwater Times weekly - circulation 2,575 (April 1987); North Thompson Journal (Barriere), weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Red Cross Outpost Hospital, Blue River - 3 holding beds; Dr. Helmcken Memorial Hospital, Clearwater - 10 beds, 2 bassinets; Barriere and District Health Centre, Barriere.

KOOTENAY REGION

British Columbia


YUKON
N.W.T.
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ATLIN
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FORT NELSON
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FORT ST.-JOHN
Peace River
DAWSON CREEK
Nass
River
MACKENZIE
PRINCE RUPERT
Skeena
TERRACE
SMITHERS
MASSET
KITIMAT
BURNS LAKE
PRINCE GEORGE
PACIFIC
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
5
ALBERTA
Queen
Charlotte
Sound
WILLIAMS LAKE
1
OCEAN
Fraser
PORT HARDY
GOLDEN
REVELSTOKE
2
KAMLOOPS
SALMON ARM
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VERNON
CAMPBELL RIVER
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POWELL RIVER
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CRANBROOK
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TRAIL
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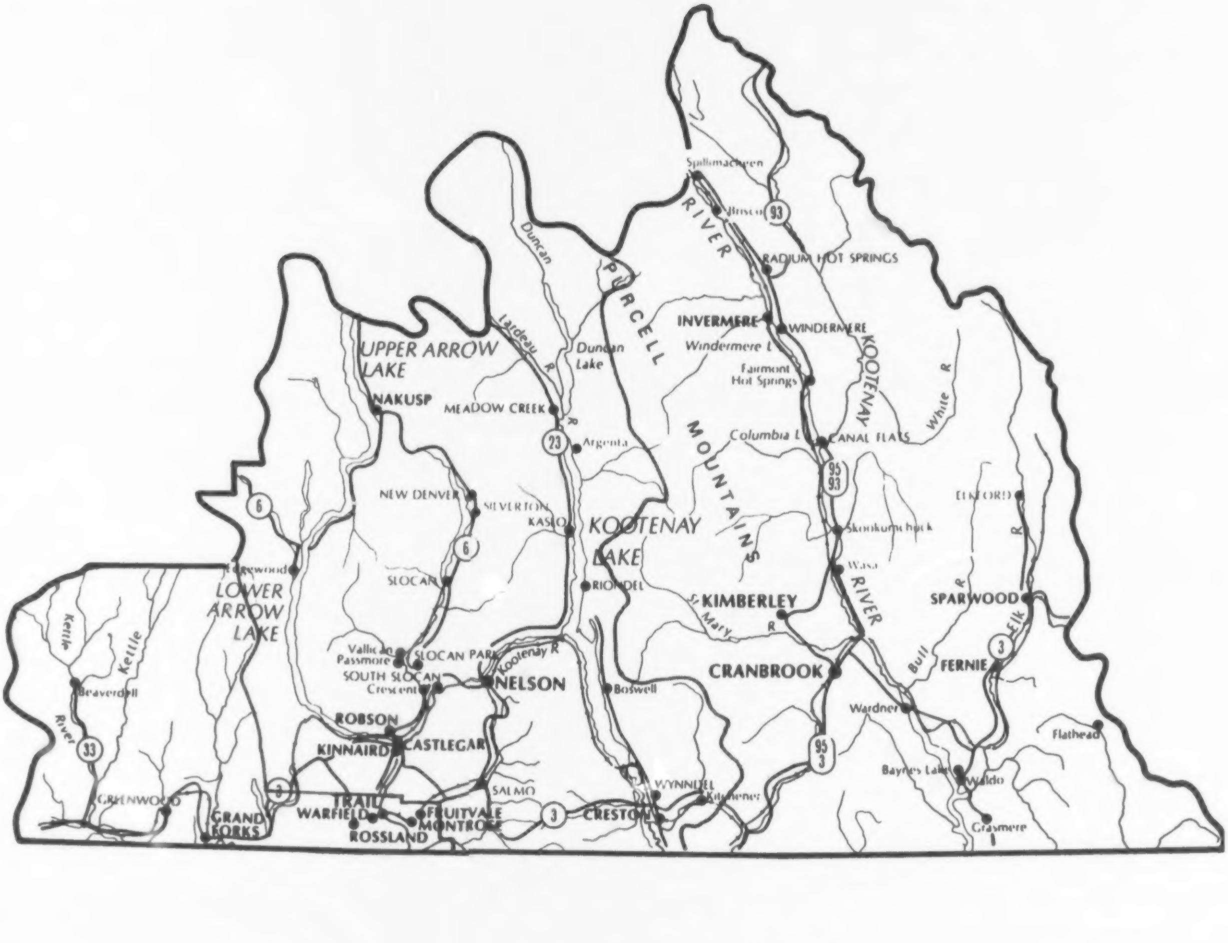


Spillimacheen
Brisco
93
RIVER
RADIUM HOT SPRINGS
Duncan
PURCELL
INVERMERE
WINDERMERE
Windermere L
Fairmont Hot Springs
KOOTENAY
White R
Lardeau R
Duncan Lake
UPPER ARROW LAKE
NAKUSP
MEADOW CREEK
23
Argenta
Columbia L
CANAL FLATS
95
93
MOUNTAINS
ELKFORD
R
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
6
KASLO
KOOTENAY LAKE
Skookumchuck
Wasa
Fauquier
LOWER ARROW LAKE
SLOCAN
RIONDEL
KIMBERLEY
Mary R
RIVER
SPARWOOD
Kettle
Kettle
Vallican
Passmore
SLOCAN PARK
Kootenay R
SOUTH SLOCAN
Crescent
NELSON
Boswell
CRANBROOK
Bull R
Elk
3
FERNIE
Beaverdell
River
33
ROBSON
KINNAIRD
CASTLEGAR
Wardner
Flathead
95
3
Baynes Lake
Waldo
GREENWOOD
3
TRAIL
SALMO
WYNNDEL
Kitchener
GRAND FORKS
WARFIELD
FRUITVALE
MONTROSE
3
CRESTON
ROSSLAND
Grasmere

KOOTENAY REGION

INTRODUCTION

Three Regional Districts, Central Kootenay, Kootenay Boundary, and East Kootenay, combine to form the Kootenay Region. Covering a land area of 5,950,000 ha (14.7 million acres), the Region represents 6.7 percent of the total land area of the Province and ranks seventh in size among the 8 Development Regions. It is bounded on the south by the Canada-U.S.A. border, on the east by the Alberta-British Columbia border, and on the west and north by the Thompson-Okanagan Region.

The Region is characterized by a series of north-south trending valleys separated by high mountain ranges. Both the Columbia River and the Kootenay River originate in the East Kootenay. The Columbia flows northwesterly from Columbia Lake. Paralleling it to the east is the Kootenay River which flows in the opposite direction. The two almost meet at Canal Flats, site of a short-lived riverboat canal; the location has been the subject of studies regarding power generation through diversion of water from the Kootenay to the Columbia system. The two rivers re-enter the western part of the Region, where they become one. Four large lakes--Kootenay, Arrow reservoir (formerly Upper Arrow Lake and Lower Arrow Lake), Slocan, and Duncan--cover extensive sections of the Region, as do a number of smaller lakes and the northern limits of the trans-border Libby Reservoir (Lake Koocanusa). The Kootenay and Columbia rivers meet at Castlegar, the east-west valley joining the two systems providing an historic transportation link and settlement pattern. This short segment of river has also been the main source of hydro-electric power in the Kootenays. More recently, dams for water storage and downstream power generation have considerably altered the geography of the Region.

In the East Kootenay, the main topographic features are the Rocky Mountains, the Rocky Mountain Trench, and the Purcell Mountains. The valley of the Trench varies in width from 3 to over 15 kilometres and has a floor with an altitude of 600-900 metres above sea level. The west side features irregular, comparatively low foothills which gradually lead into the extremely rugged Purcells. In contrast, the eastern side of the Trench is characterized by an abrupt rise and a continuous wall broken only by occasional tributary valleys, including the Upper Kootenay and the Elk.

The Selkirk Mountains divide the West Kootenay, separating the valley of Kootenay Lake from that of the Columbia River. The two trenches are similar in appearance, averaging 3-6 kilometres in width and flanked by steep mountains rising 1,200 to 2,400 metres. West of the Columbia are the Monashee Mountains, with an average elevation of 2,100 metres.

Topography and climate seriously limit agricultural activity. The largest development is at the south end of Kootenay Lake where a fertile flood plain supports intensive farming. Fruit and vegetable crops are also grown at Grand Forks. Elsewhere, the emphasis is on cattle ranching, where valley bottoms can provide hay or grain crops and lightly forested benches offer good grazing. Although climatic variations are considerable, the Region experiences a continental type of climate. Precipitation averages 50-75 centimetres in the valleys. However, precipitation on the higher ground is heavy and mountain passes may receive well over 500 centimetres of snow in a season. The frost-free period averages less than 100 days in the Trench, but rises to 120 at Creston, 130 at Grand Forks, and 150 at Nelson. Forest cover is extensive and supports considerable logging and processing activity.

POPULATION TRENDS

		Change	
	Population	Number	Percent
1976*	127,118	--	--
1977	128,501	1,383	1.1
1978	129,942	1,441	1.1
1979	131,784	1,842	1.4
1980	134,928	3,144	2.4
1981*	139,000	4,072	3.0
1982	141,430	2,430	1.7
1983	140,712	-718	-0.5
1984	139,321	-1,391	-1.0
1985	137,090	-2,231	-1.6
1986*	132,534	-4,556	-3.3
1987	128,255	-4,279	-3.2
1988	126,873	-1,382	-1.1

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	70,955	51.1	66,635	50.4
Female	68,000	48.9	65,625	49.6
0- 4	10,690	7.7	10,015	7.6
5- 9	10,840	7.8	10,025	7.6
10-14	11,535	8.3	10,275	7.8
15-19	12,690	9.1	10,225	7.7
20-24	11,690	8.4	8,295	6.3
25-29	12,340	8.9	9,990	7.6
30-34	12,085	8.7	11,280	8.5
35-39	8,965	6.5	11,080	8.4
40-44	7,440	5.4	8,425	6.4
45-49	6,700	4.8	7,040	5.3
50-54	6,890	4.0	6,380	4.8
55-59	6,670	4.8	6,595	5.0
60-64	6,090	4.4	6,270	4.7
65-69	5,575	4.4	5,580	4.2
70+	8,730	6.3	10,755	8.1

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics.**

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	49,340	49,335
Persons per Household	2.8	2.6
FAMILIES		
Total	37,855	36,955
Persons per Family	3.2	3.1
DWELLINGS		
Total	49,310	49,345
Owned	37,300	37,975
Rented	11,910	11,175
Single Detached	35,695	39,435
Apartment and Duplex	7,750	30
Other	5,835	9,970

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	17,760	22.6
$5,000-$9,999	12,620	16.0
$10,000-$14,999	10,480	13.3
$15,000-$19,999	8,060	10.2
$20,000-$29,999	12,550	15.9
$30,000-$39,999	9,680	12.3
$40,000-$49,999	4,950	6.3
$50,000 and Over	2,650	3.4
Total - All Returns	78,740	100.0
Average Income ($)	18,260	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	1,034	71.9
Pension Income	139	9.7
Investment Income	114	7.9
Self-employment Income	48	3.3
Other Income	103	7.2
Total Income	1,438	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,870	3.1
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.0
Logging and Forestry	3,250	5.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	4,920	8.2
Manufacturing	8,620	14.4
Construction	3,210	5.4
Transportation and Storage	2,755	4.6
Communication and Utilities	1,700	2.8
Wholesale Trade	1,460	2.4
Retail Trade	7,405	12.4
Finance and Insurance	1,350	2.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	825	1.4
Business Service	1,435	2.4
Government Service	3,085	5.2
Educational Service	3,960	6.6
Health and Social Service	4,590	7.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	5,555	9.3
Other Service Industries	3,700	6.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	59,685	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

The Kootenay Region comprises eight economic areas within three Regional Districts: East Kootenay, Central Kootenay, and Kootenay Boundary. In the Fernie Area coal mining is the dominant activity and a high percentage of secondary and tertiary employment is dependent upon exploitation of vast coal resources. The Cranbrook - Kimberley Area enjoys a broader economic base than Fernie; farming, logging, and sawmilling activities are widespread and there is a pulpmill at Skookumchuck. At Kimberley, Cominco's Sullivan mine accounts for most of the City's employment, both direct and indirect. Cranbrook serves as the regional centre for trade, commercial services, transportation and government services. Invermere is the largest of the 3 East Kootenay Areas in size but the smallest in terms of population. Its economy is based on logging, sawmilling, ranching, mining, and the tourist industry. Tourism has been the major source of recent growth.

In the Castlegar-Arrow Lakes Area the forest industries predominate, with virtually all of the timber harvested moving south to the pulp-sawmill complex at Castlegar. Forestry remains the largest primary industry in the Nelson Area despite recent closures, but the City of Nelson also provides many tertiary sector jobs in its role as the main regional commercial and administrative centre. The Creston Area enjoys a reasonably well balanced economy based on a wide variety of agricultural enterprises, forestry, manufacturing and tourism.

The Grand Forks - Greenwood economy is based on the forest industries, followed by agriculture and mining. In Trail - Rossland the huge Cominco non-ferrous smelter complex accounts for most of the Area's jobs, either directly or indirectly.

The relative importance of various industries is revealed by the employment pattern. In 1986 the Regional labour force numbered 61,390, of which 59,685 or 4.2 percent of the Provincial total, were classed as experienced. The composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 3.1 percent; forestry (logging) 5.4 percent; mines and quarries 8.2 percent; manufacturing 14.4 percent; construction 5.4 percent; wholesale and retail trade 14.9 percent; transportation, communications and other utilities 7.5 percent; government services 5.2 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 35.9 percent. Those employed in mining constituted 25.4 percent of the Provincial total in that category, and the highest regional share.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 6,931 persons, including 23 working owners, or 5.6 percent of the Provincial total. The wood industries were the largest single category for which statistics may be disclosed, with 39 percent of the establishments and 30 percent of total manufacturing employment. Because sawmills are widely dispersed through the Region there is no particular concentration in any single community.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Industry	Establish-ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Wood Industries	50	2,049	67,215	264,549	116,671
Printing and Publishing	21	222	4,527	11,930	8,211
Other	58	4,637	174,101	463,690	227,772
Total	129	6,908	245,843	740,169	352,654

The leading manufacturing centre is Trail with the huge Cominco non-ferrous smelter complex; it dominates the Kootenay-Boundary Regional District, which accounted for 56 percent of Kootenay Development Region manufacturing employment and 38 percent of factory shipments in 1985. The smelter and the pulp mills at Skookumchuck and Castlegar undoubtedly accounted for a major share of the employment and output recorded under "Other Industries" in the above table. Total production of all manufacturing industries in the Kootenay Region represented 3.8 percent of the Provincial value of factory shipments in 1985.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Regional District	Establish-ments	Employees	Salaries and wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Central Kootenay	50	1,491	46,837	212,232	92,262
East Kootenay	58	1,559	58,937	244,008	92,173
Kootenay-Boundary	21	3,858	140,069	283,929	168,219
Total	129	6,908	245,843	740,169	352,654

FORESTRY

The Kootenay Economic Development Region comprises 3.9 percent of the total regulated forest area of the Province. It contains 2.5 percent of the Provincial area of mature timber and 2.6 percent of the volume of mature timber. The Cranbrook, Kootenay Lake, and Boundary Timber Supply Areas, about 90 percent of the Invermere and Arrow TSAs, and a fraction of the Okanagan TSA are within the boundaries of the Kootenay Region. It includes all of three Tree-farm Licences, and half of a fourth, as well as a number of private tree-farms, and farm wood-lots. Spruce is by far the leading species cut, followed by balsam, hemlock, lodgepole pine, and Douglas fir.

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	636,679	21.5
Immature Timber	1,186,366	40.1
Residual	8,565	0.3
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	74,480	2.5
Non-commercial stands	22,338	0.8
Non-forest	1,028,488	34.8
TOTAL	2,956,916	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	1,716,223	11.2
Western red cedar	839,041	5.5
Hemlock sp.	1,806,829	11.8
Balsam sp.	2,686,199	17.5
Spruce sp.	4,879,965	31.8
Yellow cedar	0	0.0
Larch sp.	1,028,485	6.7
Western white pine	246,095	1.6
Lodgepole pine	1,748,951	11.4
Yellow pine	68,060	0.4
Whitebark pine	277,357	1.8
Cottonwood sp.	9,980	0.1
Red alder	0	0.0
Broadleaf maple	0	0.0
Birch sp.	17,895	0.1
Aspen	20,251	0.1
TOTAL	15,345,331	100.0

The lumber industry has largely completed the process of evolving from small portable bush mills to larger, more permanent sawmills which are centrally located. In 1986 there were only 19 permanant mills operational; they had a combined 8-hour shift capacity of 2,460 Mfbm, which represented 7.8 percent of the Provincial total.

Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. is the largest forestry company operating in the Kootenay Region, with sawmills at Elko, Cranbrook, and Canal Flats, a veneer plant at Creston, and a pulp mill at Skookumchuck. The pulp mill, which was completed in 1968 and subsequently expanded, had an annual capacity of 186,000 tonnes in 1986. The western half of the Region contains more independent operators and corporate integration is less evident, particularly since 1986, when Westar Timber Ltd. sold its Castlegar pulp mill to improve the company's financial position. The Celgar Pulp Ltd. mill had an annual capacity of 195,000 tonnes in 1986. Together the two mills represented 5.4 percent of provincial pulp capacity. Additional forest industries employment is provided by a nursery at Harrop, shingle mills at Nakusp and Cooper Creek, a veneer plant at Fruitvale, a panelboard plant at Grand Forks, and pole/post operations at Nakusp, Brisco, Galloway, and Yahk.

The sawmilling industry has sufficient capacity to handle the present allowable annual timber harvest, but existing mills will continue to be upgraded in response to changing technology. However, there may be additional capacity built at Nakusp and around Salmo in response to reallocation of the annual allowable cut formerly held by Westar Timber. Some further reductions in sawmilling employment are probable, but this may be offset somewhat by more intensive forest management practices. Additional wood residue is available for pulping, and either Skookumchuck or Castlegar or both pulp mills may undergo further expansion when market conditions permit. Alternatively, chips may be utilized locally for other purposes or they may continue to be shipped out of the Region for processing elsewhere. One example of development along these lines is CanPar Industries Ltd.'s mid-1987 start of a major expansion of particleboard capacity at Grand Forks.

AGRICULTURE

Although the value of production is far less than in either mining or the forest industries, agriculture remains an important component of the regional economy. In 1985 the value of all farm product sales was $31.9 million. Of 1,183 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more), 553 reported sales of less than $5,000, indicating a significant proportion of part-time operations. The industry is almost exclusively confined to cattle ranching in the East Kootenay Regional District as soils, climate and topography restrict other types of activity.

Historically, farming was of importance over much of the Central Kootenay Regional District, but it remains a major component of the local economy only around Creston. Little Cherry Disease, the loss of farmland on the Arrow Lakes reservoir, and the expansion of better-paying employment alternatives all contributed to the change. Cattle ranching is the leading activity, followed by horticulture and dairy farming. In terms of agricultural specialization the Creston district is similar in many respects to the Okanagan Valley, although a large expanse of flat land at Creston favours production of grain and forage seeds in addition to fruits and vegetables. Considerable diversity is evident.

In the Kootenay Boundary Regional District, agriculture is confined largely to the lower Kettle and Granby River valleys. Here, too, cattle ranching is the leading activity with most of the cultivated land used for forage or feed grains. Only at Grand Forks is diversity evident, with potatoes, vegetables, and -- to a lesser extent -- tree fruits, being important cash crops.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

	Central Kootenay	East Kootenay	Kootenay-Boundary
Total number of farms	475	387	321
Value of products sold in 1985			
$250,000 and over	15	2	1
$100,000 to $249,999	26	23	13
$50,000 to $99,999	18	34	34
$25,000 to $49,999	33	46	35
$10,000 to $24,999	63	61	44
$5,000 to $9,999	72	60	50
$2,500 to $4,999	78	52	49
under $2,500	170	109	95
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type			
Dairy	17	9	6
Cattle	98	167	120
Hogs	2	3	-
Poultry	14	11	12
Wheat	7	-	5
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	9	-	1
Field crops, other than small grains	12	6	11
Fruits and vegetables	72	3	23
Miscellaneous specialty	40	38	22
Mixed	34	41	26

Farm land in 1986 constituted 2.5 percent of the Region; 108,278 acres (43,817 ha) were classified as improved. The improved land consisted largely of improved pasture (24 percent) and hay land (46 percent). Other fodders and grains made up most of the balance of land under crops. Cattle numbered 50,692 on June 1, 1986; only 2,745 head were milk cows or heifers. All livestock and poultry had a farm value of $30.2 million.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery and stock was estimated at $326.3 million in 1986, 5.0 percent of the Provincial total. The industry provided the equivalent of 311 person-years in full-time and part-time employment. At the same time, farm operators reported 115,112 days of off-farm labour, or the equivalent of 443 full-time jobs.

MINING

The Region comprises all of Greenwood, Trail Creek, Nelson, Slocan, and Fort Steele Mining Divisions as well as the southern half of Golden Mining Division. The mining industry constitutes the largest component of the regional economy with output valued at $775 million in 1985 and direct employment over 4,700. By the end of 1985, recorded mineral production had reached a cumulative value of more than $11.2 billion, including by-product sulphur and iron concentrates from the Sullivan mine, but excluding the value of fertilizer, pig iron, steel, coke, and output of the Trail smelter and refinery.

Coal ranks as the leading mineral product by far, followed by zinc, lead and silver in varying order. In 1985 the Region accounted for 60 percent of the value of coal produced in the Province, 91 percent of the lead, 60 percent of the zinc, and 31 percent of the silver. On the basis of output values, the Region ranks second among the 8 Development Regions, following the Peace River Region. The value of production represented 22.6 percent of the Provincial total in 1985.

Coal has been mined in the East Kootenay since 1898. The industry experienced renewed vigor in the late 1960s as Japanese steel makers began a world-wide search for new sources of coking coal. The first major shipments to Japan began in 1970 via newly constructed port facilities at Roberts Bank. There are now three metallurgical coal producers operating four mines, but a number of other firms hold proven properties and may commence production when market conditions are favourable. Byron Creek Collieries began shipment of thermal coal in 1974 from their open pit at Corbin Creek. Other producers added thermal coal operations in 1982 and the main market shifted from Ontaria Hydro to overseas customers. Coke production was terminated in 1982.

Many individual mines and mining camps are closely associated with the development of both placer and lode mining in British Columbia. Because transport of raw ore was extremely costly around the turn of the century, smelters were built at Nelson, Trail, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Boundary Falls, and Marysville. Some of the old mining towns, such as Sandon and Phoenix, no longer exist while others struggle along at a fraction of their former size. The Central Kootenay and Kootenay

Boundary contain many known deposits of ore and most of the smaller operations in the Province. Near the western boundary of the region is the Highland Bell mine at Beaverdell, in almost continuous production since 1916. When metal prices rise, old workings are often re-activated. However, most of these deposits are not large by today's standards and while development of any one would be beneficial locally, it would not have a major impact on the regional economy.

The principal lode-metal mine is the Sullivan at Kimberley which first produced in 1899 and has been in continuous operation since 1922. Its output is processed at Trail, a huge non-ferrous smelter complex that also handles lead-zinc ores from the North West Territories, offshore sources, and smaller local mines.

A relatively small but important contribution to the Region's mineral output has been made by gypsum quarries and barite properties in the Columbia Valley, and limestone quarries near Creston. A magnesite mine near Radium is also now in operation. Exploration and development drilling in the Fernie area has not uncovered commercial oil or natural gas deposits but carbon dioxide has been found in quantity and could lead to development.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Gold	475,580	354,256	86,941	161,895	444,197	936,826
Silver	76,076,822	50,002,555	35,128,395	60,201,385	33,771,989	31,673,342
Lead	60,188,843	58,486,937	36,130,033	45,224,912	38,855,226	38,584,629
Zinc	28,890,309	43,810,887	41,709,126	43,945,508	88,752,098	68,063,564
Iron concentrates	549,520	639,427	891,903	777,725	1,577,768	--
Tin	1,888,576	1,816,147	1,568,666	1,985,213	2,298,569	1,147,940
Coal	461,487,983	553,212,329	566,865,449	555,785,816	685,095,465	613,423,060

TOURISM

This is a land of mountains, valleys, and lakes, offering a wide range of recreational activities. Despite its natural attributes, the Region has yet to become a popular destination for British Columbia tourists. However, it is well known to residents of the Prairie Provinces. This is particularly true of the East Kootenay district, as accommodation expenditure patterns clearly illustrate. At Fort Steele, visitors may study the history of the Region in the reconstructed fort, and enjoy contemporary entertainment as well. High in the Purcell Mountains sits Kimberley, the highest city in Canada, a "Bavarian" town where winterfest and summerfest supply exuberant entertainment. Farther up the valley, hot springs at Fairmont and Radium provide relaxation in mineral pools. In winter, the visitor may enjoy ski slopes at Fernie, Kimberley, Fairmont, Radium, and Invermere (Panorama Resort), as well as alpine (helicopter) skiing in the world-renowned Bugaboo Alpine Recreation Area.

The Central Kootenay and Kootenay-Boundary comprise a number of distinct tourism districts. The flow of travellers is predominantly east-west on Highway 3, and flows are minimal through the centre. (Highway 3, in turn, records much lower traffic flows than Highway 1 to the north.) This is an attractive part of the Province but it has not yet developed as a popular travel destination, in comparison with either the Okanagan Valley, to the west, or the East Kootenay district. Summer attractions range from fishing and other water sports to mountain hiking. In winter there is helicopter skiing, cross-country and downhill skiing at Rossland, Nelson, Nakusp and other sites. Year-round attractions include the hot springs at Nakusp and Ainsworth.

The following tables are derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishments with 4 or more rooms for rent. While the tables do not include campground rental fees, they do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist expenditures, the degree of seasonality experienced, and the distribution within the Region. In 1987, room rental outlays in the Kootenay Region, at $29.6 million, represented 5.8 percent of all such expenditures in the Province, and fully 76 percent of the total was made within the East Kootenay Regional District.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
Kootenay Region
($ Million)

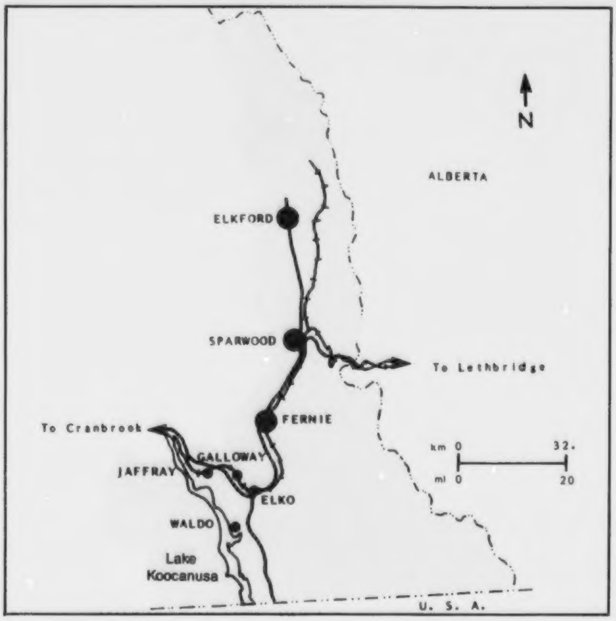
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	1.29	1.74	2.44	1.81	1.91	2.29	3.20	3.68	2.44	1.55	0.97	1.24	24.56
1986	1.50	1.83	2.38	1.70	1.96	2.45	4.97	3.99	2.68	1.65	2.26	1.70	29.07
1987	1.74	2.27	2.68	2.14	2.19	2.53	3.75	4.18	3.02	1.98	1.25	1.85	29.58

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL DISTRICT
($ Million)

	1985	1986	1987
East Kootenay	18.45	22.53	22.52
Central Kootenay	3.72	4.14	4.51
Kootenay Boundary	2.39	2.41	2.55

FERNIE AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of East Kootenay Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 864,830 ha. It includes the City of Fernie (1986 population 5,188), the Districts of Sparwood (4,540) and Elkford (3,187), and the communities of West Fernie (475), Baynes Lake (162), Galloway (70), Elko (163), Hosmer(331), and Jaffray (376).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the Fernie Area had a population of 16,767, down fractionally from 1981. After a period of economic stagnation and population decline prior to the early 1960s, this became one of the fastest growing parts of the Province. The change in direction was attributable almost entirely to a resurgence of the coal mining industry. Coal mining is the most important industry, followed by forestry. Although the short term outlook may be clouded by weak markets, the long term outlook for the coal industry is more promising; a number of new mines or expansion projects await improved market conditions. In addition, thermal power plants utilizing reject coal are future possibilities. These developments will result in growth of the communities of Fernie, Sparwood and Elkford, and might lead to the establishment of new townsites as well. The tourism industry and carbon dioxide gas deposits hold considerable promise for future growth, and drilling for natural gas near Sparwood suggests the possibility of an even broader economic base.

MANUFACTURING

Other than sawmills, manufacturing in 1987 was limited to bakeries, a printing shop, steel fabricators, and producers of sheet metal work, windows, and mining supplies and equipment. No statistics are available for the municipalities but principal statistics for the unincorporated part of the Area are as follows for 1984 (see also Cranbrook-Kimberley area):

	Subdivision C East Kootenay
Establishments	8
Employees	392
Wages and Salaries	$12,666,000
Value of Shipments	$39,974,000
Value Added	$13,966,000

FORESTRY

The Area covers part of the Cranbrook Timber Supply Area and includes what was formerly known as Certified Tree-farm Number 27, operated by Crestbrook Forestries Industries Ltd. The logging and sawmill operations of Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. (Crows Nest Div.) at Elko (which has an 8-hour shift capacity of 275 Mfbm) and the Galloway Lumber Co. Ltd. mill at Galloway (with an 8-hour shift capacity of 100 Mfbm) are the largest employers. The only other mill in the Area with production of more than 3 million foot-board measure per year in 1986 was McDonald Ranch and Lumber Ltd. at Grasmere. Canada Cedar Pole Preservers operated a pole plant at Galloway. Little change in the structure of the forest industries is anticipated.

AGRICULTURE

This district contains some of the best range land in the East Kootenay, particularly along the Kootenay River. The lower Elk River valley also contains good range land. Beef ranching is the main source of farm revenue although there is some dairy farming near Fernie and Sparwood. Cattle and calves totalled 6,843 in 1986. The majority of ranches produce mixed alfalfa hay under irrigation. Of 7,203 acres under crops in 1986, 6,178 acres were in hay, and 534 acres were in oats for fodder. In 1986 there were 122 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more), of which 49 had sales of $10,000 or more. Total farm capital value was estimated at $33.4 million and sales receipts at $2.1 million. Farm area declined between 1971 and 1981, largely because of the loss of bottomland along the Kootenay River which was flooded behind the Libby Dam. Lake Koocanusa extends from the U.S.A border as far north as Wardner in the Cranbrook - Kimberley Area.

MINING

The Fernie Area is the historical and present coal centre of British Columbia. Coal has been mined here since 1898, but after reaching a peak during the first quarter of the century production began a steady decline as other fuels rose in popularity. A renewed interest was shown in coking coal in the early 1960s. The potential attracted Kaiser Steel Corporation which purchased the coal operations of Crows Nest Industries and developed a major mining-transportation complex to produce and move large volumes of coal to foreign markets.

Westar Mining, which purchased Kaiser Resources, now operates at a number of sites east and northeast of Sparwood (collectively known as the Balmer mine) and the new Greenhills mine near Elkford which began shipping thermal coal in 1982 and metallurgical coal in 1983. Raw coal is delivered to preparation plants where it is cleaned and stored for shipment via unit trains to the coal port at Roberts Bank. Total production in 1985 was 12.3 million tonnes of raw coal or 8.2 million tonnes of clean coal. Average employment in the first quarter of 1988 was 1,716 workers, most of whom lived in Sparwood, Elkford or Fernie.

Fording Coal Ltd. began shipping coal in mid-1972 from a new mine 40 miles north of Sparwood. Clean coking coal is shipped in unit trains to Roberts Bank for export. Raw coal production in 1985 reached 6.7 million tonnes from which 4.1 million tonnes of clean coal were obtained. Some 1,074 employees (first quarter 1988 average) and their families reside in the new village of Elkford, half-way between Sparwood and the mine site.

Byron Creek Collieries (Esso Resources Canada Ltd.) operates an open pit mine on Coal Mountain, near the former coal-mining town of Corbin. Thermal coal is trucked to rail for shipment east to Ontario Hydro or west for export. The first shipment was made in 1974 and production steadily increased as new contracts were secured. Output in 1985 was 1.2 million tonnes of raw coal or just over 1 million tonnes of clean coal. Average employment was 130 in the January-March period of 1988. The company recently completed an expansion program that raised throughput potential to 2 million tonnes per year, and in mid-1988 the company opened up a new market by negotiating the sale of 700,000 tonnes of weak coking coal to the Japanese steel industry.

Crows Nest Resources got back into the coal industry with its Line Creek mine, northeast of Sparwood; shipments of thermal coal via Roberts Bank commenced in 1982 and metallurgical, in 1983. The mine produced 2.8 million tonnes of raw coal in 1985, or 2.0 million tonnes of clean coal. Employment now averages 400 workers.

The Fernie Area contains vast coal reserves that are expected to be further developed as market conditions permit. In addition to the expansion potential at existing mines, planning has concentrated on the Sage Creek (Cabin Creek) deposits in the Flathead Valley, and the Elco Mining property along the upper Elk River. Both Fording Coal and Westar Mining have recently proposed construction of thermal generating plants (at Elkford and Sparwood respectively) based largely on stockpiles of waste coal. Oil and gas exploration work has been undertaken in the Elk River and Flathead valleys. Shell Canada Resources apparently discovered substantial quantities of carbon dioxide in the Flathead Valley. Carbon dioxide is used to enhance oilfield recovery and a $600 million development is proposed if conditions are favourable. Chevron Canada received permission in December 1987 to drill a natural gas well near Sparwood.

TOURISM

This sector of the economy has been expanding in response to increased traffic on Highway No. 3, and there appears to be good potential for further growth. A good ski hill at Fernie has been developed and is becoming a popular winter sports centre. This is one of the best big-game hunting districts in the Province, with Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep, moose, elk, Mountain goat, deer, and bear. Sharp-tailed grouse also provide good hunting, and for the fishermen there are Rainbow, Cut-throat and Eastern Brook trout as well as Dolly Varden and Kokanee.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,780	8,970	7,840	16,750	8,760	8,000
0 - 4	1,765	930	815	1,485	765	715
5 - 14	3,000	1,525	1,465	3,200	1,665	1,515
15 - 24	3,295	1,740	1,570	2,410	1,255	1,150
25 - 34	3,610	1,970	1,620	3,535	1,840	1,735
35 - 44	2,000	1,120	875	2,755	1,475	1,265
45 - 54	1,345	795	600	1,430	805	640
55 - 64	965	505	465	990	535	440
65 and Over	835	405	390	940	460	500

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	655	940	1,020
2	1,050	1,390	1,515
3	775	880	1,000
4	955	1,270	1,405
5	520	630	590
6 and Over	385	240	180
Average per Household	3.2	3.0	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,380	2,920	3,885
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	585	910	0
Other	1,370	1,540	1,810
Owned	3,265	3,940	4,310
Rented	1,050	1,410	1,295

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	4,520	207,445	45,895
Private Households	5,665	241,124	42,564

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	125	1.6
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	180	2.3
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	3,045	38.6
Manufacturing	485	6.2
Construction	290	3.7
Transportation and Storage	330	4.2
Communication and Utilities	120	1.5
Wholesale Trade	165	2.1
Retail Trade	720	9.1
Finance and Insurance	130	1.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	90	1.1
Business Service	105	1.3
Government Service	310	3.9
Educational Service	415	5.3
Health and Social Service	385	4.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	560	7.1
Other Service Industries	425	5.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	7,885	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 1, FERNIE

1977-78	3,698	1983-84	4,088
1978-79	3,619	1984-85	4,042
1979-80	3,616	1985-86	4,093
1980-81	3,754	1986-87	3,884
1981-82	3,950	1987-88	3,624
1982-83	4,175		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Fernie	8,795	12,508	2,867	1,263	916	1,285	764	1,403
Elkford	3,400	11,349	19,380	3,483	707	1,031	416	420
Sparwood	1,530	17,821	6,308	5,767	887	1,567	266	331
East Kootenay R.D.	22,010	75,363	70,710	15,349	11,429	10,957	9,595	9,866

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Elkford	2,090	2,163	2,350	2,337	2,207	2,079	2,056	2,013
Fernie	4,414	4,191	4,561	4,546	4,326	4,413	4,281	4,145
Natal	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	0
COMMERCIAL								
Elkford	1,748	1,789	1,910	1,851	1,731	1,604	1,585	1,518
Fernie	3,359	3,145	3,495	3,497	3,339	3,333	3,156	3,032
Natal	13	11	27	28	0	0	0	0

NEWSPAPERS - Sparwood Free Press weekly - circulation 3,200 (June 1987); The Elk Valley Miner (Sparwood) weekly - circulation 5,500 (December 1987); Fernie Free Press weekly - circulation 3,300 (June 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Fernie District Hospital, Fernie - 57 beds, 7 bassinets, 8 extended care beds; Sparwood General Hospital, Sparwood - 27 beds, 6 bassinets; Elkford and District Diagnostic and Treatment Centre - 3 holding beds.

FERNIE CITY

Incorporated in 1904, Fernie has an area of 1,634.9 ha. By highway the City is located 949 km east of Vancouver, 97 km east of Cranbrook and 217 km west of Lethbridge, Alberta.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	4,420	4,605	5,445	5,185
Males	2,310	2,380	2,840	2,675
Females	2,115	2,230	2,605	2,515
Under Age 15	1,355	1,265	1,425	1,315
Aged 15 to 64	2,765	2,955	3,565	3,395
Aged 65 or Over	300	385	445	475
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,310	1,435	1,810	1,825
Persons per Household	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	925	1,050	1,330	1,335
Rented Dwellings	380	385	480	490
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,080	1,165	1,400	1,385
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,065	1,280	1,265
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	95	115	120

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,608
1977	4,735
1978	4,818
1979	4,933
1980	5,073
1981	5,444
1982	5,837
1983*	5,614
1984	5,390
1985	5,322
1986*	5,188
1987	4,900

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

SPARWOOD DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1966, Sparwood has an area of 18,279.2 ha. The District is 32 km northeast of Fernie by highway.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,990	4,050	4,160	4,540
Males	1,635	2,155	2,170	2,330
Females	1,360	1,900	1,985	2,205
Under Age 15	1,045	1,345	1,230	1,315
Aged 15 to 64	1,820	2,575	2,770	3,035
Aged 65 or Over	125	130	155	200
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	875	1,250	1,345	1,520
Persons per Household	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
Owned Dwellings	560	860	920	1,110
Rented Dwellings	310	385	425	410
TOTAL FAMILIES	690	1,005	1,085	1,230
Persons per Family	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	955	990	1,115
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	50	100	115

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	4,050
1977	4,109
1978	4,132
1979	3,911
1980	3,966
1981	4,157
1982	4,709
1983	4,758
1984	4,645
1985	4,627
1986*	4,540
1987	4,171

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

ELKFORD DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1971, Elkford has an area of 10,525.9 ha. By highway the District is 35 km north of Sparwood.

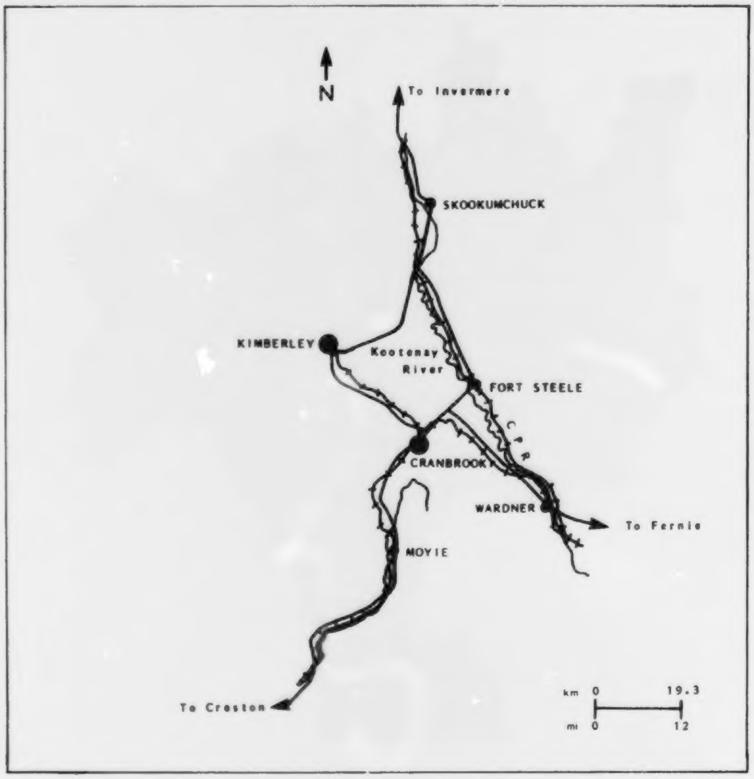
	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	n.a.	1,870	3,125	3,185
Males	n.a.	1,005	1,790	1,720
Females	n.a.	870	1,340	1,470
Under Age 15	n.a.	680	925	1,030
Aged 15 to 64	n.a.	1,175	2,185	2,140
Aged 65 or Over	n.a.	5	15	25
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	n.a.	540	950	1,025
Persons per Household	n.a.	3.4	3.1	3.1
Owned Dwellings	n.a.	450	640	800
Rented Dwellings	n.a.	90	310	225
TOTAL FAMILIES	n.a.	455	750	820
Persons per Family	n.a.	3.7	3.4	3.5
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.5	1.6
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	440	700	770
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	45	45

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,873
1977	2,049
1978	2,267
1979	2,580
1980	2,919
1981	3,126
1982	3,488
1983	3,749
1984	3,479
1985	3,281
1986*	3,187
1987	3,055

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CRANBROOK - KIMBERLEY AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of East Kootenay Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 877,800 ha. It includes the City of Kimberley (1986 population 6,732), the City of Cranbrook (15,893), and the communities of Fort Steele (118), Jim Smith Lake (517), Meadowbrook (711), Slaterville (178), Ta Ta Creek (172), Bull River (189), Wasa Lake (278), Moyie (169), Wycliffe (171), and Wardner (111).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Cranbrook - Kimberley Area was 29,868 persons, a decrease of 1.5 percent from 1981. The Area has a highly diversified economy and had experienced two decades of steady growth prior to the difficult first half of the 1980s. However, the pattern has not been consistent throughout the Area. Kimberley, which relies heavily on the Sullivan mine complex, has experienced population loss since 1971 as labour productivity in the mine rose and as associated manufacturing operations were terminated. The forest industries are the most important of the resource industries in the Area, followed by mining, tourism and agriculture. In terms of employment, the trade and services sectors are the leading components. Because of its position as the major services and trade centre of the East Kootenay, the City of Cranbrook will continue to respond to the fortunes of the coal industry in the Fernie Area, and to benefit from any growth that may occur regionally in other mining, mineral processing, forestry, agriculture and tourism.

MANUFACTURING

Major manufacturing establishments in 1987 included a fertilizer plant in Kimberley (closed mid-1987), pulp mill at Skookumchuck and and a number of sawmills. Smaller establishments included bakeries, printing shops, ready-mix concrete plant, pre-cast concrete plant, metal fabricators, woodworking shops, window manufacturers, and machine shops. Principal statistics for the City of Cranbrook in 1984 were as follows:

Establishments	26
Employees	346
Wages and salaries	$11,617,000
Value of shipments	$44,677,000
Value added	$17,922,000

FORESTRY

The Area covers the western part of Cranbrook Timber Supply Area which encompasses Tree-farm Licence Number 13 operated by Galloway Lumber Company Ltd., and what were formerly known as Certified Tree-farms 36 and 37 operated by J. Hofert Ltd. and Galloway Lumber Co. Ltd., respectively. Of the sawmills operating in 1986, the Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. mill at Cranbrook (with an 8-hour shift capacity of 275 Mfbm) was by far the largest. Additional employment is provided by the Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. pulp mill at Skookumchuck. Christmas tree production also plays a role in the local forest industries.

AGRICULTURE

Beef cattle production is the chief agricultural enterprise; cattle and calves totalled 11,880 in 1986. Hay, grown largely for on-farm use, is produced under sprinkler irrigation. Some grains are grown, largely for fodder, and a limited amount of dairying is carried on near Cranbrook and Wardner. The beef sector has been expanding, (apart from the province-wide decline of the 1980s), while dairying has been declining as production is concentrating in more favourable locations such as Creston and the North Okanagan. Most beef cattle are shipped directly to Alberta feedlots or sold through auction in Cranbrook. In 1986 there were 183 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) with 20,307 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 76 farms. Of 12,278 acres under crops in 1986, 10,541 acres were in hay, and 1,606 in oats or barley for fodder. Total farm capital value was estimated at $53.1 million and sales receipts at $4.9 million.

MINING

The City of Kimberley is almost competely dependent upon the operations of Cominco Ltd. which are based on the Sullivan mine. The mine produced some 1.5 million tonnes of ore in 1985 and 2.2 million tonnes were milled. Lead and zinc concentrate is shipped to the smelter at Trail. The mine also produces tin concentrate (259 tonnes in 1985 containing 80,110 kg metal) which is shipped to custom smelters. Iron tailings, stockpiled for 40 years, were used from 1960 to August 1972 to manufacture pig iron. A steel plant was also built during the latter part of this period. Iron and steel production ceased in 1972 following a severe equipment breakdown and withdrawl of a Provincial subsidy. The iron concentrates were used for the production of sulphuric acid employed in manufacturing fertilizers until 1980 when elemental sulphur was obtained first from Alberta and then from Trail. After 34 years of operation, the fertilizer plant was closed in 1987 because of continued losses, eliminating 140 jobs. Some iron concentrates have been sold for use in coal washing plants and the cement industry, and waste rock has been sold to the CPR for ballast. Total employment at the mine was about 860 at the end of 1987. Employment is expected to remain stable until 1994, at which time output will be reduced and jobs will decline to about 500 by 1996.

Although the Sullivan mine has dominated the industry in this Area for many years there have been other producers. Creeks around Fort Steele yielded an estimated $25 million in gold in the 1860s. The St. Eugene mine at Moyie produced 1.6 million tons of ore between 1899 and 1928, while the Estella mine at Wasa re-opened for a short period in 1966-67 after a shutdown of several years. More recently the Placid Oil open-pit copper mine at Wardner operated from late 1971 until 1974, providing employment for about 50 workers at full production.

Reserves of the Sullivan mine are believed to be sufficient for it to remain in operation until at least the end of the century. The Area is highly mineralized and new mines are a possibility. Ongoing exploration work in the general vicinity has outlined various promising target zones that may provide the basis for continued mining activity after the Sullivan mine is closed.

TOURISM

An increasing number of tourist accommodation units and a high level of year-round traffic emphasize Cranbrook's importance as a convenient stop-over. Its development in this field is a result of the city's strategic highway location which produces benefits from highway improvements or developments over a wide area. Cranbrook is also developing as a tourist destination because it is central to a wide range of increasingly popular attractions. One of them is Fort Steele Historic Park, 13 km north of Cranbrook, an early settlement that has been restored. Like Barkerville in the Cariboo, it draws large numbers of tourists each year. Another popular attraction is the mining town of Kimberley. In addition to conducted industrial tours and conventional summer attractions, Kimberley offers exceptional skiing on North Star ski hill. This facility has drawn championship competitions and is seen as an important factor in reducing seasonal variations in the volume of tourist trade. The commercial district of Kimberley has adopted a Bavarian theme to enhance the community's tourist image. Fishing and hunting are always important attractions; this is a well known big-game hunting district with Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep, elk, deer, Mountain goat, moose, and bear. Rainbow, Cut-throat and Eastern Brook trout provide sport for the fishermen, as do Dolly Varden, Kokanee and Small-mouth bass. It is also excellent hiking country with good access to miles of beautiful alpine wilderness.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1981 Total	1981 Male	1981 Female	1986 Total	1986 Male	1986 Female
Total	30,330	15,365	14,950	29,800	14,915	14,915
0 - 4	2,415	1,255	1,180	2,285	1,165	1,145
5 - 14	5,410	2,825	2,610	4,880	2,520	2,370
15 - 24	5,345	2,730	2,625	4,605	2,345	2,255
25 - 34	5,515	2,740	2,825	4,805	2,365	2,475
35 - 44	3,910	2,055	1,895	4,730	2,390	2,380
45 - 54	2,910	1,520	1,355	2,990	1,610	1,375
55 - 64	2,460	1,170	1,285	2,595	1,245	1,340
65 and Over	2,285	1,095	1,220	2,895	1,265	1,630

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,380	1,955	2,190
2	2,370	3,075	3,295
3	1,380	1,790	1,880
4	1,740	2,190	2,185
5	970	1,000	870
6 and Over	615	390	285
Average per Household	3.1	2.9	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	5,980	7,355	8,055
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,200	1,485	0
Other	1,275	1,570	2,665
Owned	6,430	7,730	7,950
Rented	2,120	2,675	2,720

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	8,240	295,776	35,895
Private Households	10,720	346,255	32,300

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	280	2.0
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	675	4.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	1,025	7.2
Manufacturing	1,515	10.6
Construction	755	5.3
Transportation and Storage	830	5.8
Communication and Utilities	460	3.2
Wholesale Trade	645	4.5
Retail Trade	2,065	14.4
Finance and Insurance	415	2.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	235	1.6
Business Service	410	2.9
Government Service	795	5.6
Educational Service	850	5.9
Health and Social Service	1,045	7.3
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,365	9.5
Other Service Industries	980	6.8
Total Experienced Labour Force	14,320	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 2, CRANBROOK

1977-78	4,876	1983-84	4,750
1978-79	4,817	1984-85	4,646
1979-80	4,843	1985-86	4,477
1980-81	4,790	1986-87	4,227
1981-82	4,806	1987-88	4,184
1982-83	4,715		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 3, KIMBERLEY

1977-78	2,076	1983-84	1,958
1978-79	1,997	1984-85	1,991
1979-80	2,000	1985-86	1,866
1980-81	2,016	1986-87	1,890
1981-82	2,050	1987-88	1,777
1982-83	2,034		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Cranbrook	19,500	29,895	14,487	8,233	6,895	6,041	13,865	4,998
Kimberley	5,951	12,637	1,911	1,857	2,539	753	457	1,865
East Kootenay R.D.	22,010	75,363	70,710	15,349	11,429	10,957	9,595	9,866

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Cranbrook	8,198	7,672	7,806	8,067	7,974	8,012	7,950	8,047
Kimberley	3,527	3,389	3,365	3,363	3,361	3,286	3,275	3,220
COMMERCIAL								
Cranbrook	5,054	4,844	5,184	5,358	5,348	5,271	5,094	5,167
Kimberley	2,370	2,238	2,291	2,275	2,221	2,091	2,000	2,012

NEWSPAPERS - Kimberley The Daily Bulletin daily - paid circulation 2,140 (December 1987); Cranbrook Daily Townsman daily - paid circulation 4,148 (September 1987); The Kootenay Advertiser (Cranbrook) weekly - circulation 28,890 (April 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Cranbrook and District Hospital, Cranbrook - 80 beds, 18 bassinets, 50 extended care beds; Kimberley and District Hospital, Kimberley - 50 beds, 12 bassinets, 17 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - East Kootenay Community College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 996.

CRANBROOK CITY

Incorporated in 1905, Cranbrook has an area of 1,694 ha. By highway the City is 852 km east of Vancouver, 106 km northeast of Creston and 97 km west of Fernie.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	12,000	13,510	15,915	15,890
Males	6,205	6,805	7,960	7,855
Females	5,790	6,705	7,955	8,035
Under Age 15	3,900	3,955	4,130	3,900
Aged 15 to 64	7,345	8,710	10,665	10,585
Aged 65 or Over	755	845	1,125	1,405
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	3,280	4,220	5,475	5,720
Persons per Household	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7
Owned Dwellings	2,355	2,955	3,630	3,835
Rented Dwellings	920	1,265	1,840	1,890
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,835	3,330	4,205	4,300
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,950	3,660	3,660
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	380	545	645

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	13,510
1977	13,978
1978	14,606
1979	15,308
1980	15,609
1981	15,915
1982*	16,291
1983	16,250
1984	16,285
1985	16,149
1986*	15,893
1987	15,423

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

KIMBERLEY CITY

Incorporated in 1944, Kimberley has an area of 5,899.8 ha. By highway the City is 32 km northwest of Cranbrook.

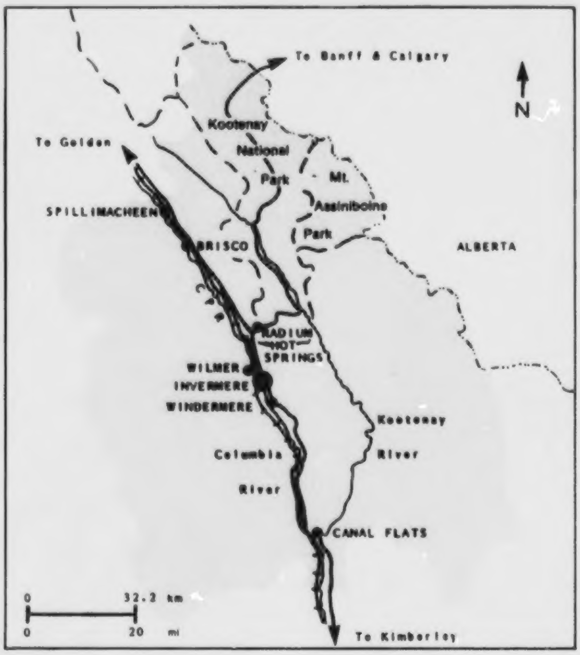
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	7,640	7,115	7,375	6,735
Males	3,925	3,630	3,690	3,310
Females	3,715	3,485	3,685	3,425
Under Age 15	2,125	1,710	1,680	1,445
Aged 15 to 64	5,015	4,780	4,830	4,235
Aged 65 or Over	500	625	865	1,045
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,240	2,385	2,710	2,605
Persons per Household	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5
Owned Dwellings	1,790	1,945	2,160	2,055
Rented Dwellings	450	440	545	545
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,960	1,940	2,095	1,920
Persons per Family	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,790	1,930	1,715
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	155	165	205

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	7,111
1977	7,063
1978	6,958
1979	6,993
1980	7,170
1981	7,375
1982	7,417
1983	7,169
1984	7,060
1985	6,957
1986	6,732
1987	6,303

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

INVERMERE AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of East Kootenay Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,091,825 ha. It includes the District of Invermere (1986 population 1,998) and the communities of Brisco (146), Canal Flats (824), Edgewater (330), Fairmont Hot Springs (185), Radium Hot Springs (366), Wilmer (473), and Windermere (582).


To Banff & Calgary
N
Kootenay National Park
Mt. Assiniboine Park
To Golden
SPILLIMACHEEN
BRISCO
ALBERTA
RADIUM HOT SPRINGS
WILMER
INVERMERE
WINDERMERE
Kootenay River
Columbia River
CANAL FLATS
0 32.2 km
0 20 mi
To Kimberley

GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Invermere Area was 6,454 persons, a decrease of 2.3 percent from 1981. Although the local economy is not large, it is diversified. Forestry is the leading resource industry, but mining, agriculture and tourism also play important roles. The tourist industry has grown rapidly in recent years, particularly at the four-season resorts of Radium, Fairmont Hot Springs, and the new Panorama Resort development at Invermere.

MANUFACTURING

The sawmilling industry dominates the manufacturing sector of the local economy. Concrete products, art products, a machine shop, bakery, printer, and an upholstery shop were the other categories recorded in 1987. Principal manufacturing statistics for Invermere in 1984 were as follows (see also Cranbrook-Kimberley Area):

Establishments	4
Employees	56
Wages and Salaries	$1,028,000
Value of Shipments	$3,419,000
Value Added	$2,237,000

FORESTRY

The Area covers the bulk of the Invermere Timber Supply Area and includes what was formerly known as Certified Tree-farm 26 operated by Kirk Ltd. Sawlogs are the main product of the primary phase, but Christmas tree production, although experiencing a downward trend, is also important. The Radium Forest Products Ltd. mill at Radium Hot Springs had an

8-hour shift capacity of 185 Mfbm in 1986. The Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. mill at Canal Flats is considerably larger, with an 8-hour shift capacity of 300 Mfbm. North Star Planing Co. Ltd. at Athalmer and the H. Seel & Sons Mill Ltd. at Edgewater both ranked a distant third in 1986 (each with 8-hour shift capacity of 15 Mfbm). Brisco Wood Preservers operated a post plant at Brisco.

Following major forest fires in the vicinity of Canal Flats in 1985, the decision was made to harvest the fire-damaged timber as quickly as possible. As a result, Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. doubled its production level at Canal Flats in 1986, adding substantially to local employment. The salvage operation was expected to take two years, after which any remaining burnt timber will be unfit for lumber production.

AGRICULTURE

Beef cattle constitute the main source of farming income; in 1986 cattle and calves totalled 7,252 head. Most of the stock is shipped to Alberta feedlots for finishing, being sold directly or through the auction yard at Cranbrook. Summer ranges are reported to be stocked to capacity, with the result that expansion possibilities are limited. Hay is produced under irrigation for on-farm use. In 1986 there were 82 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 9,394 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 41 farms. Of 5,237 acres under crops in 1986, 3,965 acres were in hay, and 934 acres were in oats for fodder. Total farm capital value was estimated at $35.1 million, and sales receipts at $2.9 million.

MINING

The Mineral King lead-zinc mine at Windermere closed in 1967 after 14 years of operation during which 2.3 million tons of ore were mined, and 85-95 men were employed. It was reactivated for a short period in 1974. The tailings pond at the mill-site was the source of barite which also has been produced at Brisco, Parson and Spillimacheen by Baroid of Canada Ltd. and Mountain Minerals Ltd.; since 1972 production figures have been classed as confidential. Mountain Minerals Ltd. also mined shale at a site two miles west of Canal Flats. Westroc Industries Ltd. quarries gypsum at Windermere for sale to building products manufacturers. A magnesite property 35 km north-east of Radium Hot Springs is currently operated by Baymag Mines Ltd; the raw material is shipped to Exshaw, Alberta, for processing.

TOURISM

Tourists and summer residents have become a very important part of the local economy. The Area, within a few hours drive of Calgary, attracts many Prairie visitors to its hot springs, lakes, and ski slopes. Many Alberta residents have built or purchased vacation homes here, particularly around Lake Windermere. Radium, an extremely popular hot springs resort, is the site of most of the Area's visitor accomodations, but the facilities at Fairmont Hot Springs and Invermere have expanded considerably in recent years. Ski resort development at Panorama, near Invermere, and at Fairmont Hot Springs, has been the source of much of the industry's recent growth, and has provided a better balance between summer and winter seasons. Helicopter skiing in the Bugaboos adds another dimension to winter sports activities. Other major attractions in the East Kootenay, such as Fort Steele, materially enhance the drawing power of the entire valley as a tourist destination. Traditional attractions are the excellent hunting for Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep, moose, elk, mountain goat and bear; fishing for Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden; hiking in a vast alpine wilderness; and canoeing or rafting on the Columbia River.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,600	3,405	3,175	6,325	3,255	3,070
0 - 4	540	250	275	520	255	270
5 - 14	1,030	515	490	935	495	465
15 - 24	1,345	650	655	975	515	465
25 - 34	1,280	660	590	1,125	600	550
35 - 44	805	435	400	890	440	420
45 - 54	665	350	275	710	360	340
55 - 64	540	285	245	625	335	300
65 and Over	460	240	240	530	280	265

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	315	455	480
2	510	735	820
3	295	410	390
4	310	455	455
5	190	205	150
6 and Over	140	75	70
Average per Household	3.0	2.8	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,275	1,610	1,830
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	125	195	5
Other	360	530	570
Owned	1,370	1,665	1,685
Rented	400	665	580

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,800	60,443	33,579
Private Households	2,335	72,577	31,082

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	150	4.4
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	300	8.8
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	120	3.5
Manufacturing	470	13.9
Construction	235	6.9
Transportation and Storage	110	3.2
Communication and Utilities	55	1.6
Wholesale Trade	60	1.8
Retail Trade	315	9.3
Finance and Insurance	50	1.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	55	1.6
Business Service	95	2.8
Government Service	195	5.8
Educational Service	175	5.2
Health and Social Service	110	3.2
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	800	23.6
Other Service Industries	110	3.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	3,390	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 4, WINDERMERE

1977-78	1,447	1983-84	1,307
1978-79	1,431	1984-85	1,278
1979-80	1,388	1985-86	1,231
1980-81	1,416	1986-87	1,140
1981-82	1,367	1987-88	1,254
1982-83	1,370		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Invermere	--	133	2,386	1,598	1,395	940	1,229	2,347
East Kootenay R.D.	22,010	75,363	70,710	15,349	11,429	10,957	9,595	9,866

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Invermere	2,376	2,215	2,239	2,402	2,287	2,296	2,334	2,457
COMMERCIAL								
Invermere	2,226	2,050	2,066	2,211	2,134	2,106	2,103	2,206

NEWSPAPERS - Invermere-Lake Windermere Valley Echo weekly - circulation 3,700 (December 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Windermere District Hospital, Invermere - 31 beds, 6 bassinets.

INVERMERE DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1951, Invermere has an area of 899 ha. By highway the District is 129 km north of Cranbrook, 123 km southeast of Golden and 280 km west of Calgary.

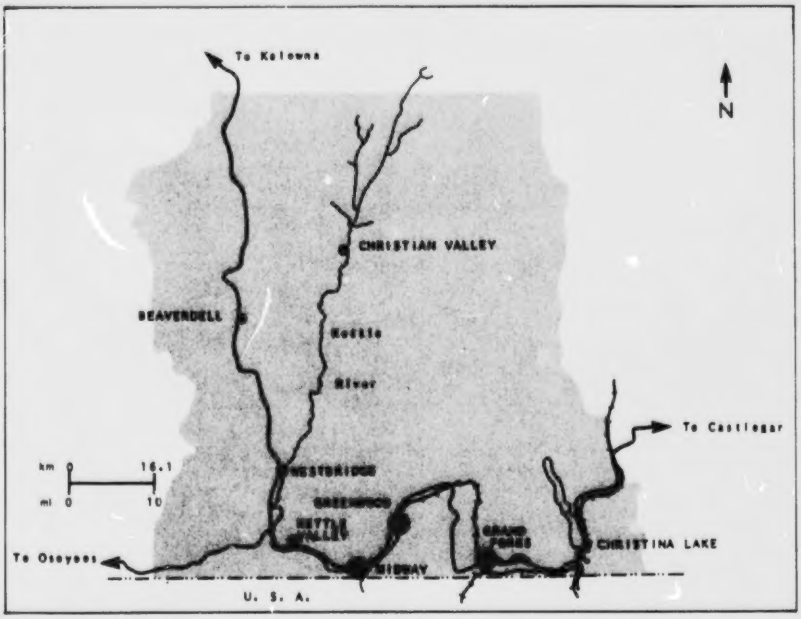
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,065	1,190	1,970	2,000
Males	545	620	990	1,005
Females	520	570	980	990
Under Age 15	320	310	450	445
Aged 15 to 64	670	790	1,360	1,380
Aged 65 or Over	75	90	160	175
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	295	385	705	750
Persons per Household	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.6
Owned Dwellings	220	295	475	500
Rented Dwellings	75	90	230	250
TOTAL FAMILIES	245	295	530	550
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	280	465	480
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	60	75

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,194
1977	1,321
1978	1,368
1979	1,493
1980	1,652
1981	1,969
1982	2,019
1983	2,038
1984	2,031
1985	2,005
1986	1,998
1987	1,982

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

GRAND FORKS - GREENWOOD AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of Kootenay Boundary Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 678,300 ha. It includes the Cities of Grand Forks (1986 population 3,282) and Greenwood (767), the Village of Midway (640), and the communities of Beaverdell (229), Bridesville (187), Rock Creek (142), and Almond Gardens (426).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Grand Forks - Greenwood Area was 10,078, a decrease of 2.1 percent from 1981. Early development was based on the mining industry, with copper smelters in both Grand Forks and Greenwood. Today the forest industries form the most important resource sector, followed by agriculture and mineral exploration. Improvements to Highway 3 have resulted in higher traffic volumes but, with the exception of Christina Lake, this is not yet a popular tourist distination. The 1976 closure of the Phoenix Mine considerably narrowed the local economic base, but the agriculture and forestry sectors appear to be on a stable footing, as does manufacturing based on sawmill and smelter wastes. A continuation of modest gains in most sectors appears likely, with substantial growth in the mining industry a distinct possibility if metal markets improve sufficiently to make viable any of the many mineral prospects in the Area.

MANUFACTURING

The largest manufacturing concern in 1987 was Pope & Talbot Ltd. with sawmills at Midway and Grand Forks, followed by Interior Mill Equipment Ltd., producer of a wide range of sawmilling equipment. Other manufacturing at Grand Forks included rockglass insulation, particleboard products, abrasives, woodworking, windows, a bakery, printing and publishing, and concrete products. Principal manufacturing statistics for Grand Forks and the balance of Kootenay Boundary Regional District in 1984 were as follows (see also Trail-Rossland Area):

	Grand Forks	Other Kootenay Boundary Regional District
Establishments	6	17
Employees	261	4,248
Wages and salaries	$8,119,000	$148,419,000
Value of shipments	$26,816,000	$298,681,000
Value added	$11,254,000	$164,212,000

FORESTRY

Except for small private holdings, the forest resources are contained within the Boundary Timber Supply Area, including a fraction of the Okanagan TSA including Tree-farm Licence Number 8, operated by Pope & Talbot Ltd. There has been a concentration of lumber production in large, permanent mills. The Pope & Talbot Limited mills at Grand Forks (8-hour shift capacity of 200 Mfbm) and at Midway (8-hour shift capacity of 180 Mfbm) are the only large operations in the Area. Additional production and employment is created by the CanPar Industries Ltd. particleboard plant at Grand Forks. Its production is widely distributed for use in the manufacture of furniture, fixtures and other products. In mid-1987, CanPar began a $9.4 million expansion which will more than double annual capacity and create 50 new direct jobs.

AGRICULTURE

Cattle ranching, the main agricultural activity, is widespread. The valley bottoms, particularly those followed by the main east-west highway, support more intensive use. Dairying, seed production and tree fruits were once major income sources but the emphasis today is on forage for beef cattle. The Grand Forks district supports a substantial potato industry as well as producing such vegetables as onions, sweet corn and asparagus. In 1986 there were 278 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 28,450 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 117 operators.

Cattle numbered 13,747 in 1986, of which only 105 were dairy cows and heifers. Of 18,249 acres under crops in 1986, 13,793 acres were in hay, and 1,170 in oats for fodder. (Statistics on tree fruits, vegetables, and potatoes are not available.) Total farm capital value was estimated at $82.2 million, and sales receipts at $6.8 million.

MINING

Copper smelters were built at Grand forks, Boundary Falls and Greenwood around the turn of the century; the last closed after the First World War when copper prices fell. Source of much of the copper ore treated in these smelters were mines at Phoenix, mid-way between Grand Forks and Greenwood. The town had long since disappeared when Granby Mining Corp. in 1959 started an open-pit operation to mine ore considered to be too low-grade during the initial mining period. The mine was in production until the end of 1976 when reserves were exhausted. Employment approximated 150-200 people during the life of the mine. Milling operations based on stockpiled ore continued until the latter part of 1978, providing employment for about 90 workers.

Rock Creek was the site of a placer gold rush during the Province's early history and lode gold mining was later important nearby at Camp McKinney. The main operating mine in the Area at present, Teck Corporation's Highland Bell at Beaverdell, was formed in 1930 from the amalgamation of two properties, one of which began shipments in 1916. In 1985 the mine treated 36,820 tonnes of ore containing lead, zinc, cadmium, silver and gold. Employment currently averages 38 workers. Other copper and precious metals prospects in the Area receive periodic evaluation, and there is a good possibility that new mines will be brought into production when market conditions are favourable. One example is the O.B. gold-silver mine near Greenwood which began production at 80 tons per day in December 1987. Ore reserves are reported to be sufficient for a 4-year mine life.

The Beaverdell district was the subject of a major uranium exploration program in the late 1970s when deposits of both uranium and molybdenum were located. The local economy could be substantially altered if a decision is made to commence mining, but early development is not anticipated. Other mining activity includes quarries for building stone and facing rock, sand and gravel pits, and exploitation of the slag piles at the Grand Forks smelter site for industrial purposes.

TOURISM

The greatest recreational asset is Christina Lake, only 15 minutes drive from Grand Forks. One of the most beautiful lakes in the Province, it has become a popular site for summer homes and for camping. The Area's warm, dry climate is an attraction in itself. The steadily increasing flow of traffic on Highway No. 3, resulting from relocation and upgrading along its length, augurs well for the tourist trade. Other local attractions include the excellent fishing for Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, Kokanee, Dolly Varden and Smallmouth bass; and good hunting for pheasants, Blue and Willow grouse, deer and Mountain goat.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	10,305	5,275	5,035	10,030	5,125	4,925
0 - 4	665	360	320	635	325	315
5 - 14	1,535	775	775	1,400	775	645
15 - 24	1,610	850	755	1,300	660	610
25 - 34	1,485	760	750	1,340	635	655
35 - 44	1,210	620	600	1,400	715	675
45 - 54	1,205	600	595	1,125	560	565
55 - 64	1,125	555	570	1,220	610	610
65 and Over	1,470	775	740	1,635	815	825

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	595	855	940
2	1,035	1,355	1,480
3	550	590	560
4	570	675	650
5	295	280	230
6 and Over	190	105	110
Average per Household	2.9	2.6	2.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,615	3,125	3,405
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	200	235	0
Other	405	505	525
Owned	2,635	3,055	3,115
Rented	605	765	835

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	2,895	80,346	27,753
Private Households	3,950	97,561	24,699

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	425	10.2
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	440	10.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	80	1.9
Manufacturing	685	16.4
Construction	235	5.6
Transportation and Storage	175	4.2
Communication and Utilities	85	2.0
Wholesale Trade	15	0.4
Retail Trade	490	11.7
Finance and Insurance	110	2.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	20	0.5
Business Service	60	1.4
Government Service	195	4.7
Educational Service	300	7.2
Health and Social Service	285	6.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	370	8.8
Other Service Industries	185	4.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	4,185	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 12, GRAND FORKS

1977-78	1,493	1983-84	1,384
1978-79	1,479	1984-85	1,304
1979-80	1,428	1985-86	1,243
1980-81	1,390	1986-87	1,210
1981-82	1,439	1987-88	1,213
1982-83	1,395		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 13, KETTLE VALLEY

1977-78	765	1983-84	675
1978-79	752	1984-85	668
1979-80	735	1985-86	625
1980-81	665	1986-87	598
1981-82	710	1987-88	582
1982-83	678		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Grand Forks	1,983	5,510	3,997	2,922	2,309	1,835	1,795	4,187
Greenwood	171	548	301	313	268	237	97	143
Midway	366	509	137	306	78	317	50	575
Kootenay Boundary R.D.	7,307	18,786	4,104	6,166	3,274	2,641	2,217	3,876

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Grand Forks	2,879	2,761	2,782	2,853	2,823	2,742	2,713	2,797
Greenwood	1,047	986	1,005	1,040	1,032	1,018	988	1,023
COMMERCIAL								
Grand Forks	1,810	1,783	1,821	1,887	1,760	1,737	1,691	1,787
Greenwood	1,000	927	959	1,010	1,010	966	920	965

NEWSPAPERS - Grand Forks Gazette weekly - circulation 3,033 (October 1987); The Boundary Creek Times (Greenwood) weekly - circulation 800 (October 1987); Grand Forks, Boundary Community News weekly - circulation 3,630 (October 1987); Grand Forks, Boundary Shopper weekly - circulation 4,170 (December 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Boundary Hospital, Grand Forks - 35 beds, 6 bassinets, 35 extended care beds.

GRAND FORKS CITY

Incorporated in 1897, Grand Forks has an area of 1,098 ha. By highway the City is 526 km east of Vancouver, 124 km east of Osoyoos and 96 km west of Castlegar.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,175	3,100	3,485	3,285
Males	1,560	1,510	1,705	1,595
Females	1,615	1,585	1,780	1,685
Under Age 15	860	705	690	560
Aged 15 to 64	1,960	1,940	2,170	1,990
Aged 65 or Over	355	455	630	710
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,035	1,110	1,360	1,370
Persons per Household	3.0	2.7	2.[illegible]	2.3
Owned Dwellings	785	870	1,025	990
Rented Dwellings	250	245	340	380
TOTAL FAMILIES	815	830	970	915
Persons per Family	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	740	860	795
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	90	115	120

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,096
1977	3,139
1978	3,154
1979	3,229
1980	3,290
1981	3,486
1982	3,545
1983	3,570
1984	3,560
1985	3,440
1986	3,282
1987	3,173

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

GREENWOOD CITY

Incorporated in 1897, Greenwood has an area of 259 ha. By highway the City is 43 km west of Grand Forks and 13 km northeast of Midway.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	870	930	855	770
Males	430	485	450	395
Females	440	440	410	375
Under Age 15	245	205	170	145
Aged 15 to 64	550	620	550	460
Aged 65 or Over	75	105	135	160
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	255	310	325	320
Persons per Household	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4
Owned Dwellings	210	250	270	265
Rented Dwellings	40	60	60	55
TOTAL FAMILIES	225	260	250	220
Persons per Family	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	235	225	195
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	30	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	931
1977	901
1978	889
1979	870
1980	870
1981	856
1982	874
1983	877
1984	889
1985	809
1986	767
1987	735

MIDWAY VILLAGE

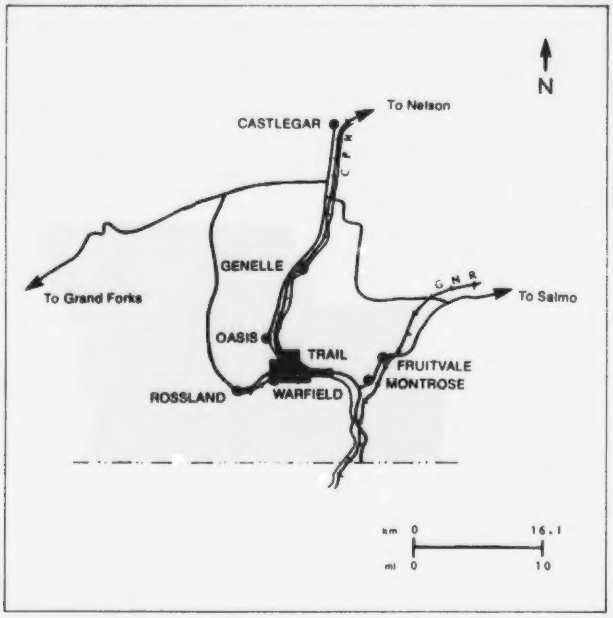
Incorporated in 1967, Midway has an area of 809 ha. By highway the Village is 13 km west of Greenwood and 51 km east of Osoyoos.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	500	590	630	640
Males	245	295	320	335
Females	255	290	310	310
Under Age 15	155	160	160	160
Aged 15 to 64	295	355	400	420
Aged 65 or Over	50	75	75	60
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	155	185	210	225
Persons per Household	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8
Owned Dwellings	115	150	175	175
Rented Dwellings	35	35	35	50
TOTAL FAMILIES	120	150	170	175
Persons per Family	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	135	160	165
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	10	10	15

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	589
1977	606
1978	622
1979	655
1980	633
1981	633
1982	639
1983	663
1984	676
1985	657
1986	640
1987	642

TRAIL - ROSSLAND AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Kootenay Boundary Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 112,420 ha. It includes the Cities of Trail (1986 population 7,948) and Rossland (3,472), the Villages of Fruitvale (1,932), Montrose (1,183), and Warfield (1,840), and the communities of Beaver Falls (369), Oasis (151), and Rivervale (297).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Trail - Rossland Area was 20,257 persons, a decrease of 11.7 percent from 1981. This was the largest decline in the Region and the second biggest in the Province during the 1981-86 period, and can be attributed largely to rising labour productivity at the Cominco smelter complex. This is a highly prosperous industrial centre, heavily dependent upon the huge smelter - refinery - fertilizer complex owned by Cominco Ltd. In addition to those employed in the plants, there is a large engineering and administrative staff and there are many other persons providing goods and services who are directly or indirectly dependent upon Cominco. The company is engaged in an almost continuous effort to upgrade the various operations, with the result that new jobs created through expansion tend to be more than offset by jobs lost through productivity improvements. Currently, the lead smelter is being modernized and expanded in a $260 million project. This is the final step in a much larger undertaking which included the zinc smelter and the Sullivan mine at Kimberley. Phase I of the project should be on line in 1989 and Phase II in 1991. In addition, Cominco undertook an $8.1 million expansion of its germanium and indium production facilities for late 1988 completion. Both metals have high technology applications, and the project is indicative of the direction of future development potential.

Rossland, 10 km west of Trail, has developed a strong tourism sector based on the Rossland Mining Museum and winter sports. Red Mountain is a world class ski area, only 2 km from the city centre. Despite attempts to diversify the economic base, the Area's future will be closely linked to the fortunes and policies of Cominco Ltd.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector is dominated by the Cominco Ltd. complex at Trail which produces refined lead, zinc, silver and gold, complete fertilizers and their components, gallium arsenide crystals, and miscellaneous mineral products. This is one of the largest non-ferrous smelters in the world. In addition to a number of small sawmills and a veneer plant in the Area, other manufacturing in 1987 included bakeries, printing and publishing, concrete products, machine works, sheet metal, safety clothing and equipment, steel pipe, woodworking and trophies. No statistics are available (see Grand Forks-Greenwood Area).

FORESTRY

The Area covers the southwest corner of the Arrow Timber Supply Area. Atco Lumber Ltd. is the only permanent operation, with sawmills at Fruitvale and Park Siding having a combined 8-hour shift capacity of 80 Mfbm, and a veneer plant with a rated capacity of 103 million sq.ft. (3/8 inch basis) per year. Little timber is available within the Area and Atco Lumber obtains much of its requirements from the adjacent portions of the Central Kootenay Regional District. Forestry activity is not likely to show any significant expansion.

AGRICULTURE

Topography limits agricultural production to a few farms located on terraces along the Columbia River and ranches around Rossland. The main activities are centred around beef and dairy cattle; poultry, vegetables and nursery crops provide additional revenue. In 1986 there were 43 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 2,507 improved acres. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by only 10 farms, suggesting that farm residence is generally combined with full or part-time off-farm employment. Of 1,044 acres under crops in 1986, 847 acres were in hay, and 72 in oats for fodder. Cattle numbered 1,076 head. Total farm capital value was estimated at $10.2 million, and sales receipts at $0.8 million.

MINING

The Rossland mining camp was one of the most important in the Kootenays during the 1890s and led to the establishment of the Trail smelter (originally copper; later lead-zinc). There are no major metal mines at present in the Area. Old workings have been re-activated on a small scale over the years and this type of activity is likely to continue, as is exploration work. Red Mountain was the site of the Coxey molybdenum mine which operated from 1966 to early 1972 with an average workforce of 40. Rossland is the site of a mining museum which incorporates an old mine. It was also the site of the only school of mining in British Columbia. Use was made of former mines in training workers for both underground and open-pit work until the school closed late in 1981.

TOURISM

Neither Trail nor Rossland has become known as a tourist destination and the industry is primarily geared to meeting the needs of highway travellers. The proliferation of alternate routes through the West Kootenay has spread the traffic around, with the result that there has not been the incentive to develop the accommodation sector at a central location. Local attractions include industrial and mine tours, good hunting (for Blue grouse, deer and Mountain goat) and good fishing (for Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden). The winter tourist season has the benefit of the Red Mountain ski resort at Rossland which has produced a number of Canada's top skiers.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	22,930	11,665	11,270	20,250	9,995	10,230
0 - 4	1,575	810	755	1,525	815	740
5 - 14	3,290	1,680	1,605	2,825	1,400	1,390
15 - 24	4,345	2,285	2,060	2,725	1,390	1,365
25 - 34	3,820	2,030	1,745	3,235	1,670	1,590
35 - 44	2,450	1,270	1,200	2,695	1,335	1,315
45 - 54	2,305	1,160	1,160	2,075	1,020	1,050
55 - 64	2,485	1,150	1,305	2,240	1,095	1,150
65 and Over	2,720	1,320	1,370	2,955	1,310	1,620

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,335	1,735	1,825
2	2,265	2,695	2,650
3	1,205	1,380	1,130
4	1,365	1,475	1,360
5	730	625	565
6 and Over	470	320	205
Average per Household	2.9	2.7	2.6

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	5,650	6,285	6,395
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,305	1,300	10
Other	450	665	1,285
Owned	5,660	6,375	6,205
Rented	1,730	1,915	1,480

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	5,675	210,722	37,132
Private Households	7,670	250,690	32,684

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	50	0.6
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	80	0.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	320	3.6
Manufacturing	2,430	27.3
Construction	260	2.9
Transportation and Storage	260	2.9
Communication and Utilities	275	3.1
Wholesale Trade	120	1.3
Retail Trade	1,360	15.3
Finance and Insurance	205	2.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	130	1.5
Business Service	215	2.4
Government Service	385	4.3
Educational Service	605	6.8
Health and Social Service	915	10.3
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	810	9.1
Other Service Industries	495	5.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	8,915	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 11, TRAIL

1977-78	4,806	1983-84	3,965
1978-79	4,621	1984-85	3,840
1979-80	4,420	1985-86	3,705
1980-81	4,393	1986-87	3,583
1981-82	4,230	1987-88	3,495
1982-83	4,084		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Fruitvale	--	80	1,695	1,240	850	519	361	435
Montrose	1,397	759	170	369	478	374	54	149
Rossland	6,042	2,294	3,075	1,354	729	450	902	715
Trail	5,001	9,201	2,578	1,924	3,262	3,027	3,223	1,960
Warfield	251	2,015	371	385	390	278	266	95
Kootenay Boundary R.D.	7,307	18,786	4,104	6,166	3,274	2,641	2,217	3,876

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Trail	10,192	9,723	8,992	9,002	8,832	8,637	8,407	8,270
COMMERCIAL								
Trail	4,096	3,997	3,773	3,843	3,680	3,581	3,452	3,414

NEWSPAPERS - Trail Times daily - paid circulation 5,757 (September 1987); Salmo-Fruitvale Pennywise, published every other week - circulation 1,000 (May 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - The Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Rossland - 23 beds, 0 bassinets, 18 extended care beds; Trail Regional Hospital, Trail - 170 beds, 22 bassinets, 50 extended care beds.

ROSSLAND CITY

Incorporated in 1897, Rossland has an area of 777 ha. By highway the City is 8 km southwest of Trail.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,900	3,715	3,970	3,470
Males	2,015	1,920	2,075	1,755
Females	1,880	1,795	1,895	1,715
Under Age 15	1,140	945	925	840
Aged 15 to 64	2,505	2,425	2,645	2,225
Aged 65 or Over	255	345	395	405
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,140	1,225	1,400	1,265
Persons per Household	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7
Owned Dwellings	925	980	1,125	1,050
Rented Dwellings	215	245	270	215
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,005	975	1,085	965
Persons per Family	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	890	985	880
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	85	95	85

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,716
1977	3,677
1978	3,700
1979	3,732
1980	3,763
1981	3,967
1982	3,917
1983	3,877
1984	3,824
1985	3,648
1986	3,472
1987	3,345

TRAIL CITY

Incorporated in 1901, Trail has an area of 1,491.6 ha. By highway the City is 634 km east of Vancouver, 126 km west of Creston and 26 km south of Castlegar.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	11,150	9,975	9,600	7,945
Males	5,670	4,990	4,755	3,775
Females	5,480	4,990	4,840	4,175
Under Age 15	2,645	1,895	1,555	1,320
Aged 15 to 64	7,460	6,790	6,490	4,935
Aged 65 or Over	1,045	1,290	1,550	1,695
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	3,560	3,625	3,730	3,325
Persons per Household	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3
Owned Dwellings	2,365	2,490	2,610	2,475
Rented Dwellings	1,190	1,130	1,120	845
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,850	2,665	2,620	2,240
Persons per Family	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.2	1.1	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,450	2,390	1,990
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	220	230	245

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	9,976
1977	9,879
1978	9,744
1979	9,580
1980	9,599
1981	9,599
1982	9,309
1983*	8,834
1984	8,692
1985	8,446
1986*	7,948
1987	7,730

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

FRUITVALE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1952, Fruitvale has an area of 238.3 ha. By highway the Village is 16 km east of Trail.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,375	1,485	1,905	1,935
Males	730	770	985	955
Females	650	705	920	980
Under Age 15	485	460	515	565
Aged 15 to 64	825	940	1,245	1,205
Aged 65 or Over	65	85	150	165
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	380	430	650	680
Persons per Household	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	280	345	480	520
Rented Dwellings	100	85	170	155
TOTAL FAMILIES	350	380	515	530
Persons per Family	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	360	475	470
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	46	60

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,481
1977	1,491
1978	1,584
1979	1,679
1980	1,772
1981	1,904
1982	1,922
1983	1,906
1984	1,956
1985	1,969
1986	1,932
1987	1,865

MONTROSE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1956, Montrose has an area of 102.5 ha. By highway the Village is 7 km east of Trail.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,135	1,200	1,230	1,185
Males	595	625	620	600
Females	540	570	610	580
Under Age 15	375	350	305	275
Aged 15 to 64	715	785	830	805
Aged 65 or Over	45	65	95	100
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	310	340	385	390
Persons per Household	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
Owned Dwellings	280	310	360	365
Rented Dwellings	30	25	25	25
TOTAL FAMILIES	290	315	345	345
Persons per Family	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	300	325	325
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	10	20	20

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,197
1977	1,173
1978	1,175
1979	1,166
1980	1,180
1981	1,229
1982	1,202
1983	1,240
1984	1,231
1985	1,239
1986	1,183
1987	1,162

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

WARFIELD VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1952, Warfield has an area of 145 ha. The Village adjoins the western boundary of Trail.

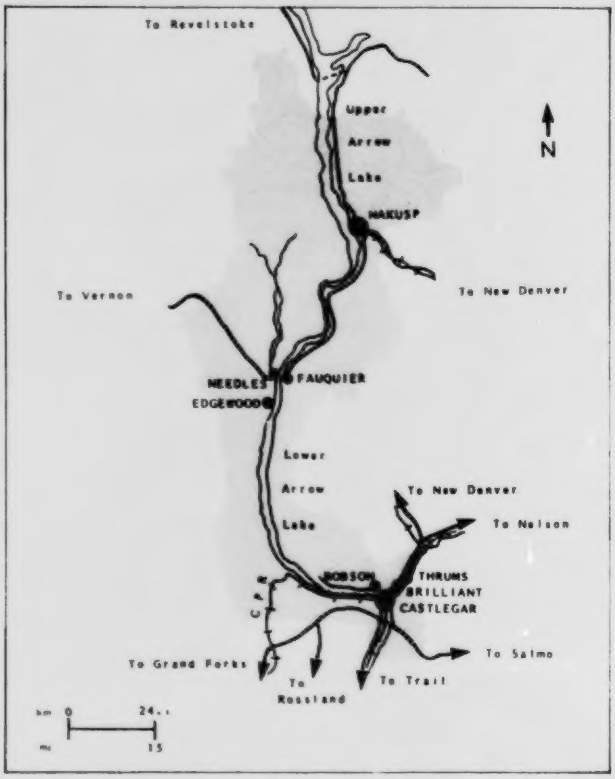
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,130	1,955	1,970	1,840
Males	1,070	995	995	910
Females	1,060	960	975	930
Under Age 15	595	465	405	355
Aged 15 to 64	1,405	1,330	1,320	1,210
Aged 65 or Over	130	160	240	250
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	635	640	730	705
Persons per Household	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.6
Owned Dwellings	535	545	580	585
Rented Dwellings	100	95	145	120
TOTAL FAMILIES	585	555	575	535
Persons per Family	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.1	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	520	535	490
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	40	40	45

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,957
1977	1,882
1978	1,929
1979	2,005
1980	1,927
1981	1,969
1982	1,994
1983*	1,954
1984	1,937
1985	1,923
1986*	1,840
1987	1,813

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CASTLEGAR - ARROW LAKES AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of Central Kootenay Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 665,640 ha. It includes the City of Castlegar (1986 population 6,385), the Village of Nakusp (1,410), and the communities of Blueberry Creek (581), Glade (351), Ootischenia Flats (665), Brouse (185), Burton (162), Brilliant (136), Crescent Bay (167), Shoreacres (349), Raspberry (345), Tarrys (256), Edgewood (187), Thrums (312), Fauquier (160), and Glenbank (375).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Castlegar - Arrow Lakes Area was 14,878 persons, a decrease of 7.1 percent from 1981. In the northern part of the Area the local economy is heavily dependent upon the logging industry. At Castlegar the forest industries are also dominant but the emphasis is on manufacturing in the form of pulp and lumber. Early development of the Castlegar district was founded on its attractiveness as a residential site for persons employed at Trail, and this continues to be a large factor. Construction of major power projects in the general vicinity provided considerable employment for permanent residents, starting with the Arrow (Hugh Keenleyside) Dam in the 1960s followed by the Kootenay Canal and the Seven Mile Dam south of Trail. The greatest potential for future growth of the Area's economy would appear to lie in additional forest products manufacturing and in expanding the tourist trade. Short term benefits would be derived from the proposed construction of the Murphy Creek Dam, just north of Trail, and the associated modification of Keenleyside Dam to permit power generation; these projects are tentatively scheduled for the late 1990s. The mining industry could also offer employment prospects if various promising precious metals discoveries prove viable.

MANUFACTURING

Other than the large pulp-lumber complex at Castlegar, and a number of smaller sawmills and shingle mills elsewhere, manufacturing in 1987 included bakeries, printing and publishing, carbonated beverages, fireplace hardware, machinists and woodworking shops. Principal statistics for part of Central Kootenay Regional District (excluding Nelson, Creston, and Subdivision B) in 1984 were as follows:

	Central Kootenay R.D., excluding Nelson, Creston, and Subdivision B
Establishments	27
Employees	1,043
Wages and Salaries	$31,657,000
Value of Shipments	$131,636,000
Value Added	$57,264,000

FORESTRY

The Area covers the bulk of the Arrow Timber Supply Area. It includes the major part of Tree-farm Licence Number 23, operated by Westar Timber Ltd. Two sawmills were operating in 1986: Westar Timber Ltd. at Castlegar (with an 8-hour shift capacity of 365 Mfbm); and Kalesnikoff Lumber Co. Ltd. at Thrums (35 Mfbm per shift). In addition, Columbia River Shake & Shingle operated a large mill with a shift capacity of 500 squares, and a small pole plant was run by B.J. Carney & Co. Ltd., both at Nakusp. The Westar Timber Ltd. (Celgar Pulp Operations) pulp mill at Castlegar, was sold in 1986 to a three-way partnership of Power Corp. of Canada, Consolidated-Bathurst Inc, and China International Trust Investment Corp. A proposal for a major expansion of the pulp mill has been under consideration for some time. Fibre resources are available in the Kootenays, but financial and market considerations have curtailed development.

AGRICULTURE

Although valley - bottom soils and climate are favourable for many types of agriculture, the industry is handicapped by transportation factors, alternative employment opportunities and other considerations. Fruit farming once flourished along the Arrow Lakes but was virtually eliminated by Little Cherry Disease between the early 1930s and 1950 and there were only 21 acres of tree fruits remaining in 1986. More recently, much of the best bottom land was lost when the water rose behind Hugh Keenleyside Dam near Castlegar. However, some mixed farming remains at scattered locations, with the emphasis on beef cattle. In 1986 there were 68 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) on 4,380 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 14 farms. Of 2,387 acres under crops in 1986, 2,201 acres were in hay, and 105 were in oats for fodder. Total farm capital value was estimated at $13.8 million, and sales receipts at $0.6 million.

MINING

Esperanza Explorations Ltd. had proposed development of their gold property 20 km east of Burton, with production at 90 tonnes per day starting in late 1988. However, a major drill program has indicated the potential for substantially increased reserves and, consequently, a much larger operation.

TOURISM

Despite the natural attractions of the Area, tourism development has been minimal, largely because of the historical absence of good highway access in all but the southern portion. This situation could change now that much of Highway 6 has been rebuilt to connect with Highway 23 extending south from the Trans-Canada Highway at Revelstoke. Tourist traffic may first be of an in-transit nature but development of such natural features as the hot springs at Nakusp and Halcyon could make this a popular vacation spot. The southern edge of the Area does experience a greater volume of highway traffic but destination facilities are lacking. Construction of the Hugh Keenleyside Dam near Castlegar from 1964 to 1968 attracted many visitors to the district and many still arrive to view the completed works and those of earlier dambuilders along the Kootenay river. Additional attractions such as the Doukhobor Historical Museum at Castlegar provide an incentive for visitors to stop awhile. There is good fishing for Rainbow trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden in the Arrow Lakes, and the surrounding hills provide good hunting for Blue and willow grouse, deer and Mountain goat.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,030	8,205	7,800	14,880	7,530	7,345
0 - 4	1,235	630	580	1,080	535	515
5 - 14	2,720	1,395	1,285	2,230	1,130	1,135
15 - 24	2,870	1,500	1,335	2,230	1,220	1,025
25 - 34	2,665	1,330	1,325	2,290	1,115	1,165
35 - 44	2,055	1,045	1,040	2,130	1,075	1,075
45 - 54	1,615	840	735	1,680	830	820
55 - 64	1,330	650	705	1,420	725	670
65 and Over	1,555	755	830	1,830	855	945

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	735	1,085	1,205
2	1,375	1,605	1,750
3	750	965	905
4	935	1,135	1,070
5	585	525	435
6 and Over	340	240	110
Average per Household	3.1	2.8	2.7

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	3,575	4,255	4,595
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	395	365	0
Other	715	905	905
Owned	3,770	4,325	4,415
Rented	905	1,200	1,110

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	4,155	140,281	33,762
Private Households	5,500	164,569	29,922

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	100	1.5
Fishing and Trapping	5	0.1
Logging and Forestry	480	7.3
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	60	0.9
Manufacturing	1,450	22.1
Construction	420	6.4
Transportation and Storage	210	3.2
Communication and Utilities	250	3.8
Wholesale Trade	80	1.2
Retail Trade	750	11.4
Finance and Insurance	165	2.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	70	1.1
Business Service	150	2.3
Government Service	270	4.1
Educational Service	610	9.3
Health and Social Service	485	7.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	500	7.6
Other Service Industries	495	7.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	6,565	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 9, CASTLEGAR

1977-78	2,986	1983-84	2,507
1978-79	2,887	1984-85	2,459
1979-80	2,812	1985-86	2,384
1980-81	2,808	1986-87	2,228
1981-82	2,716	1987-88	2,210
1982-83	2,606		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 10, ARROW LAKES

1977-78	1,085	1983-84	1,039
1978-79	1,093	1984-85	948
1979-80	1,024	1985-86	914
1980-81	1,027	1986-87	889
1981-82	1,056	1987-88	859
1982-83	1,033		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Castlegar	7,487	5,526	5,899	4,115	3,255	2,817	3,080	2,570
Central Kootenay R.D.	--	5,364	16,784	22,452	13,762	10,030	7,486	13,604
Nakusp	--	313	303	978	922	314	149	60

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Castlegar	5,199	4,864	4,690	4,673	4,592	4,609	4,610	4,670
Nakusp	912	831	806	866	818	868	865	872
COMMERCIAL								
Castlegar	2,550	2,352	2,336	2,379	2,346	2,289	2,246	2,252
Nakusp	859	829	818	871	881	843	865	847

NEWSPAPERS - Nakusp Arrow Lake News weekly - circulation 1,949 (June 1987); Castlegar News published twice weekly - circulation 3,918 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Castlegar and District Hospital, Castlegar - 55 beds, 12 bassinets, 15 extended care beds; Arrow Lakes Hospital, Nakusp - 16 beds, 1 bassinet, 4 extended care beds; Red Cross Outpost Hospital, Edgewood - 3 holding beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Selkirk College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 1,340.

CASTLEGAR CITY

Incorporated in 1946, Castlegar has an area of 1,917.4 ha. By highway the City is 622 km east of Vancouver, 26 km north of Trail and 41 km southwest of Nelson.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,070	6,255	6,900	6,385
Males	1,580	3,230	3,495	3,155
Females	1,490	3,025	3,405	3,235
Under Age 15	850	1,655	1,575	1,385
Aged 15 to 64	1,995	4,155	4,660	4,230
Aged 65 or Over	225	445	670	760
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	955	1,970	2,400	2,400
Persons per Household	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6
Owned Dwellings	665	1,570	1,780	1,825
Rented Dwellings	285	400	620	580
TOTAL FAMILIES	795	1,660	1,875	1,800
Persons per Family	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,520	1,715	1,600
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	135	160	205

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	6,255
1977	6,416
1978	6,475
1979	6,555
1980	6,749
1981	6,902
1982	6,865
1983	6,744
1984	6,648
1985	6,562
1986	6,385
1987	6,293

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

NAKUSP VILLAGE

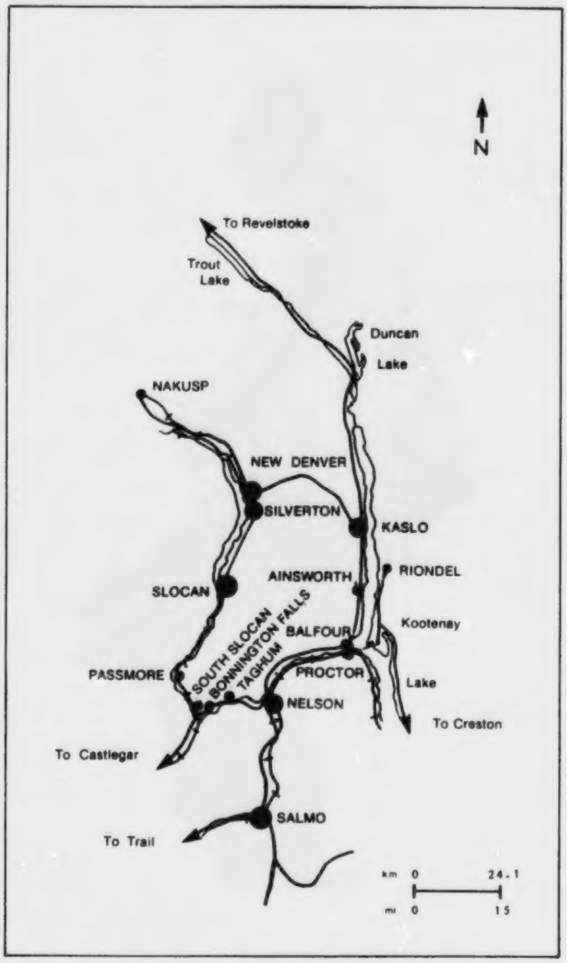
Incorporated in 1964, Nakusp has an area of 857.2 ha. By highway the Village is 146 km north of Castlegar, 99 km south of Revelstoke and 193 km east of Vernon.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,160	1,420	1,495	1,410
Males	585	715	760	720
Females	580	700	740	690
Under Age 15	345	385	380	300
Aged 15 to 64	690	905	920	865
Aged 65 or Over	125	130	195	245
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	380	485	560	555
Persons per Household	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5
Owned Dwellings	280	355	410	385
Rented Dwellings	100	130	150	175
TOTAL FAMILIES	285	370	395	380
Persons per Family	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.4	1.2	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	340	350	330
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	30	50	50

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,416
1977	1,454
1978	1,490
1979	1,454
1980	1,468
1981	1,495
1982	1,500
1983	1,470
1984	1,457
1985	1,452
1986	1,410
1987	1,332

NELSON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of Central Kootenay Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,223,300 ha. It includes the City of Nelson (1986 population 8,113), the Villages of Salmo (1,014), Slocan (294), New Denver (596), Silverton (233) and Kaslo (858), and the communities of Argenta (119), Blewett (400), Balfour (239), Bonnington (154), Beasley (137), Passmore (40), Slocan Park (271), Shutty Bench (160), South Slocan (142), Winlaw (180), Hills (148), Harrop (95), Procter (140), Riondel (268), and Ymir (279).


N
To Revelstoke
Trout Lake
Duncan Lake
NAKUSP
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
KASLO
AINSWORTH
RIONDEL
SLOCAN
SOUTH SLOCAN
BONNINGTON FALLS
TAGHUM
BALFOUR
Kootenay Lake
PROCTOR
PASSMORE
NELSON
To Creston
To Castlegar
SALMO
To Trail
km 0 24.1
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GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Nelson Area was 23,483 persons, a decrease of 6.4 percent from the 1981 level. Since 1966, the population of the City of Nelson has continued to decline slowly but this has been largely offset by growth in the surrounding smaller municipalities and unorganized territory. The Area has a well-diversified economy in which the trade and service industries play the dominant role, Nelson being the historical regional centre for those sectors. Reactivation of the former David Thompson University Centre (closed in 1984) as the Canadian International College, a post-secondary institution for Japanese business students, will enhance this service role.

Of the resource industries, forestry remains the most important despite mill closures at Nelson and Salmo. Mining and mineral exploration played a much larger role in the past but is now only of significance at New Denver, Silverton, and Salmo. Agriculture is not a large part of the economy but does provide income on a part-time or subsistence basis. Greater utilization of local forest resources and further development of the tourist, manufacturing, and education industries appear to offer the greatest long-term potential for the Area as a whole, although small mining developments will provide short-term benefits as they proceed.

MANUFACTURING

The largest single manufacturing establishment is the Slocan Forest Products sawmill at Slocan. In addition to a number of smaller sawmills in the Area, manufacturing in 1987 included soya products, doors, printing and publishing, machine shops, boatbuilding, woodworking, ready-mix concrete and a dairy. In 1988, manufacturing activity was considerably broadened with the addition of a facility to assemble logging skidders. Statistics for the Area (excluding New Denver, Silverton, Kaslo, Slocan, and Salmo) in 1984 were as follows (see also Arrow Lakes Area):

	Nelson	Subdivision B Central Kootenay
Establishments	14	11
Employees	211	210
Wages and Salaries	$5,577,000	$6,682,000
Value of Shipments	$19,555,000	$25,473,000
Value Added	$6,362,000	$10,141,000

FORESTRY

The forest resources under sustained yield management are contained within the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area, including Tree-farm Licence Number 3, operated by Slocan Forest Products Ltd. There was only one major sawmill operating in 1986: Slocan Forest Products Ltd. at Slocan (8-hour shift capacity of 250 Mfbm). Smaller mills included Ymir Forest Products Ltd. at Ymir (30 Mfbm per shift) and Meadow Creek Cedar Ltd. at Cooper Creek (25 Mfbm per shift). Additional forestry employment was provided by two shingle mills at Cooper Creek (total shift capacity of 195 squares), and the former Ministry of Forests and Lands nursery at Harrop (now privatized). Westar Timber's plywood and sawmill operations at Nelson, and Louisiana-Pacific's Salmo sawmill closed in the early 1980s. As a result, the Ministry of Forests has reallocated the rights to harvest 310,000 cubic metres of wood annually in the Area. One of the successful bidders was Smallwood Enterprises which has built a mill at Salmo. In mid-1988, Kootenay Valley Sawmills commenced production.

AGRICULTURE

Lack of agricultural land has restricted the industry, with development confined largely to pockets near Kaslo, the south end of the Slocan valley and the valleys converging on Salmo. Fruits and berries were important crops in the past but, because of production and marketing problems, have now been replaced by mixed farming with the emphasis on cattle. Part-time or subsistence operations predominate. In 1986 there were 121 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) on 4,438 acres of improved land. Only 20 of the operations reported sales of $10,000 or more. Of 2,087 acres under crops in 1986, 1,611 acres were in hay, 152 in oats for fodder, 37 in tree fruits, and 21 in vegetables. Total farm capital value was estimated at $18.7 million, and sales receipts at $1.1 million.

MINING

Almost all of the mining activity at present, and the bulk of past mining activity in the Central Kootenay Regional District, is concentrated in this Area. Old mining camps abound and various properties have been re-activated during favourable market conditions. In 1985 there were 9 separate operations but Dickenson Mines Ltd. properties on Slocan Lake accounted for 95 percent of the ore shipped or milled. The Bluebell mine at Riondel, largest in the Area with employment of about 200, terminated operations in 1971. During 1972, the Reeves MacDonald mine south of Salmo was phased out and all activities were transferred to the nearby Annex mine which in turn came to the end of its life in March 1975. Another mine in the vicinity of Salmo was the Canex Placer property on Iron Mountain; when the lead-zinc orebody (Jersey mine) was exhausted in 1970, the remaining reserves of tungsten (Invincible mine) were mined. Tungsten shipments commenced in 1971 and were completed at the end of August 1973 with the loss of 150 jobs. In February 1973, the H.B. lead-zinc mine at Salmo, which had been closed since 1966, was re-opened. Employment was provided for about 125 workers at the H.B. mine until it closed in August 1978, due to lack of ore.

Dickenson Mines' Silmonac, Silvana and Minniehaha properties in the old Slocan camp, which contains most of the Area's small operating mines, shipped 2,796 tonnes of lead concentrates and 2,388 tonnes of zinc concentrates in 1985. Current employment averages 43. Within the past few years, Northair Mines has been defining the limits of a promising gold-copper-silver prospect near New Denver (Willa Gold). A late 1988 startup was proposed with an operating staff of 50-60; however, in December 1988, the company announced that ore reserves were less than anticipated and insufficient to support a viable operation. Other projects under study included a small gold operation in the Sheep Creek camp near Salmo by Gunsteel Resources. Deposits of facing stone at Sheep Creek and Porcupine Creek, and limestone at Lost Creek may also be of commercial interest.

TOURISM

Tourism is becoming increasingly important with the Nelson-Balfour strip along the west arm of Kootenay Lake being the main centre for visitors. Motorists can initiate many circle tours at Nelson, taking in the magnificent mountain scenery of the Slocan valley, the ghost town of Sandon, Kalso, Duncan Dam, Ainsworth Hot Springs, the free ferry across Kootenay Lake and much more. The district around Nelson lost a major part of the through traffic on the Southern Trans-Provincial route when the Salmo-Creston link was completed in 1964, but it remains a popular tourist destination. Visitors, from Washington State in particular, are attracted to the excellent fishing available in Kootenay Lake. Hunters seeking Mountain goat, bear and deer also obtain good results. The northern portion of the Area has considerable tourist potential but there has been relatively little commercial activity thus far. However, the new Valhalla Provincial Park on the west side of Slocan Lake and improvements in the highway network provide the foundation for enhanced tourist industry revenues. In recent years the City of Nelson has received a great deal of free advertising as the setting for a number of motion pictures. The beautiful scenery and the large inventory of restored historical buildings are attractive to the movie industry, and to an increasing number of viewers as well.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	25,085	12,585	12,475	23,465	11,740	11,720
0 - 4	1,845	980	855	1,720	895	845
5 - 14	3,865	1,945	1,880	3,480	1,810	1,630
15 - 24	3,995	2,045	1,985	2,945	1,480	1,360
25 - 34	4,655	2,395	2,345	3,645	1,750	1,875
35 - 44	2,875	1,480	1,390	3,620	1,850	1,740
45 - 54	2,375	1,200	1,210	2,335	1,195	1,140
55 - 64	2,380	1,100	1,285	2,360	1,190	1,160
65 and Over	2,985	1,435	1,570	3,385	1,570	1,800

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,645	2,245	2,490
2	2,635	3,025	3,070
3	1,290	1,550	1,405
4	1,375	1,605	1,525
5	785	700	595
6 and Over	460	255	175
Average per Household	2.8	2.6	2.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	6,075	6,910	7,695
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,125	1,170	15
Other	950	1,285	1,545
Owned	5,975	6.915	6,995
Rented	2,160	2,435	2,240

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	6,525	190,837	29,247
Private Households	9,250	232,743	25,161

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	150	1.5
Fishing and Trapping	5	0.0
Logging and Forestry	875	8.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	185	1.8
Manufacturing	1,040	10.4
Construction	710	7.1
Transportation and Storage	630	6.3
Communication and Utilities	390	3.9
Wholesale Trade	260	2.6
Retail Trade	1,215	12.1
Finance and Insurance	155	1.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	140	1.4
Business Service	305	3.0
Government Service	735	7.3
Educational Service	780	7.8
Health and Social Service	910	9.1
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	825	8.2
Other Service Industries	665	6.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	10,010	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 7, NELSON

1977-78	4,296	1983-84	3,949
1978-79	4,233	1984-85	3,768
1979-80	4,157	1985-86	3,624
1980-81	4,194	1986-87	3,584
1981-82	4,104	1987-88	3,586
1982-83	4,070		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 10, ARROW LAKES

1977-78	1,085	1983-84	1,039
1978-79	1,093	1984-85	948
1979-80	1,024	1985-86	914
1980-81	1,027	1986-87	889
1981-82	1,056	1987-88	859
1982-83	1,033		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 86, CRESTON-KASLO

1977-78	2,635	1983-84	2,211
1978-79	2,476	1984-85	2,120
1979-80	2,417	1985-86	2,058
1980-81	2,348	1986-87	2,003
1981-82	2,340	1987-88	2,017
1982-83	2,244		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Kaslo	268	1,309	109	694	297	576	129	152
Nelson	4,579	9,156	3,277	3,283	2,694	1,303	2,892	4,490
Salmo	305	2,080	365	545	311	194	54	392
Central Kootenay R.D.	--	5,364	16,784	22,452	13,762	10,030	7,486	13,604

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Kaslo	602	551	554	567	552	552570	608	
Nelson	6,852	6,475	6,353	6,487	6,240	6,067	6,139	6,196
New Denver	485	458	433	458	443	433	442	439
Riondel	138	130	124	125	127	130	129	132
Salmo	928	847	820	853	796	764	730	723
Slocan	714	653	622	657	647	624	629	636
COMMERCIAL								
Kaslo	445	418	401	452	444	425	422	427
Nelson	3,215	3,034	3,008	3,119	2,980	2,907	2,921	2,885
New Denver	378	317	328	342	322	304	314	309
Riondel	98	89	79	66	69	70	65	67
Salmo	672	603	534	563	532	522	506	520
Slocan	552	507	510	529	509	491	489	480

NEWSPAPERS - Nelson Daily News - paid circulation 5,884 (September 1987); Nelson West Kootenay Today weekly - total circulation 20,000 (September 1987); Nelson Pennywise weekly - circulation 4,560 (May 1987); New Denver, Nakusp, Slocan Valley Pennywise weekly - circulation 2,042 (May 1987); Salmo/Fruitvale Pennywise, published every other week - circulation 1,000 (May 1987); Kaslo-Kootenay Lake Pennywise weekly - circulation 2,485 (May 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Kootenay Lake District Hospital, Nelson - 89 beds, 10 bassinets; Slocan Community Hospital, New Denver - 5 beds, 2 bassinets, 5 extended care beds; Victorian Hospital, Kaslo - 7 beds, 2 bassinets; Mount St. Francis Hospital, Nelson - 84 extended care beds.

NELSON CITY

Incorporated in 1897, Nelson has an area of 828.2 ha. By highway the City is 663 km east of Vancouver, 41 km northeast of Castlegar and 116 km northwest of Creston via Kootenay Lake ferry.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	9,400	9,235	9,145	8,115
Males	4,595	4,470	4,415	3,915
Females	4,810	4,765	4,730	4,200
Under Age 15	2,395	2,110	1,930	1,650
Aged 15 to 64	5,950	6,015	5,940	5,130
Aged 65 or Over	1,055	1,110	1,270	1,330
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,920	3,330	3,570	3,365
Persons per Household	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3
Owned Dwellings	1,865	2,135	2,290	2,190
Rented Dwellings	1,045	1,200	1,275	1,175
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,235	2,350	2,380	2,135
Persons per Family	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.2	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,060	2,015	1,790
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	290	365	340

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	9,235
1977	9,336
1978	9,318
1979	9,010
1980	9,222
1981	9,143
1982	9,095
1983	9,117
1984	8,744
1985	8,393
1986	8,113
1987	8,072

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

KASLO VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1893, Kaslo has an area of 312 ha. By highway the Village is 70 km north of Nelson and 47 km east of New Denver.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	755	755	855	855
Males	400	385	440	420
Females	355	370	415	435
Under Age 15	230	155	170	170
Aged 15 to 64	425	475	525	520
Aged 65 or Over	100	125	160	170
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	250	285	340	370
Persons per Household	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.3
Owned Dwellings	195	235	265	280
Rented Dwellings	50	50	75	90
TOTAL FAMILIES	185	210	240	240
Persons per Family	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	1.0	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	195	220	200
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	20	40

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	756
1977	813
1978	814
1979	818
1980	827
1981	854
1982	903
1983	882
1984	930
1985	906
1986	858
1987	836

NEW DENVER VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1929, New Denver has an area of 137.2 ha. By highway the Village is 47 km west of Kaslo and 46 km southeast of Nakusp.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	640	665	645	595
Males	330	315	305	295
Females	315	350	335	295
Under Age 15	170	170	140	115
Aged 15 to 64	365	380	370	330
Aged 65 or Over	105	115	125	140
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	220	245	250	235
Persons per Household	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
Owned Dwellings	170	185	200	180
Rented Dwellings	50	65	55	55
TOTAL FAMILIES	150	160	155	150
Persons per Family	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.2	1.1
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	130	140	130
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	20	25

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	668
1977	643
1978	619
1979	635
1980	605
1981	642
1982	680
1983	690
1984	686
1985	659
1986	596
1987	591

SALMO VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1946, Salmo has an area of 220.6 ha. By highway the Village is 40 km south of Nelson, 41 km east of Trail, and 39 km southeast of Castlegar.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	870	1,090	1,170	1,015
Males	450	565	605	535
Females	420	525	565	480
Under Age 15	245	300	260	205
Aged 15 to 64	550	680	760	665
Aged 65 or Over	75	110	145	155
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	255	345	420	400
Persons per Household	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5
Owned Dwellings	205	290	335	320
Rented Dwellings	50	55	80	80
TOTAL FAMILIES	215	285	320	300
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	260	290	270
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	30	30	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,089
1977	1,139
1978	1,150
1979	1,163
1980	1,149
1981	1,169
1982	1,173
1983	1,172
1984	1,089
1985	1,048
1986	1,014
1987	947

SILVERTON VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1930, Silverton has an area of 62.8 ha. By highway the Village is 5 km south of New Denver and 27 km north of Slocan.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	245	250	280	235
Males	130	125	150	115
Females	120	125	135	115
Under Age 15	50	50	60	55
Aged 15 to 64	170	160	170	125
Aged 65 or Over	25	40	50	50
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	85	100	115	95
Persons per Household	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4
Owned Dwellings	65	80	85	85
Rented Dwellings	15	20	25	10
TOTAL FAMILIES	65	75	80	65
Persons per Family	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9
Children per Family	n.a.	0.9	1.0	1.0
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	70	75	60
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	10	10	5

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	253
1977	236
1978	250
1979	262
1980	279
1981	280
1982	272
1983	265
1984	257
1985	253
1986	233
1987	239

SLOCAN VILLAGE

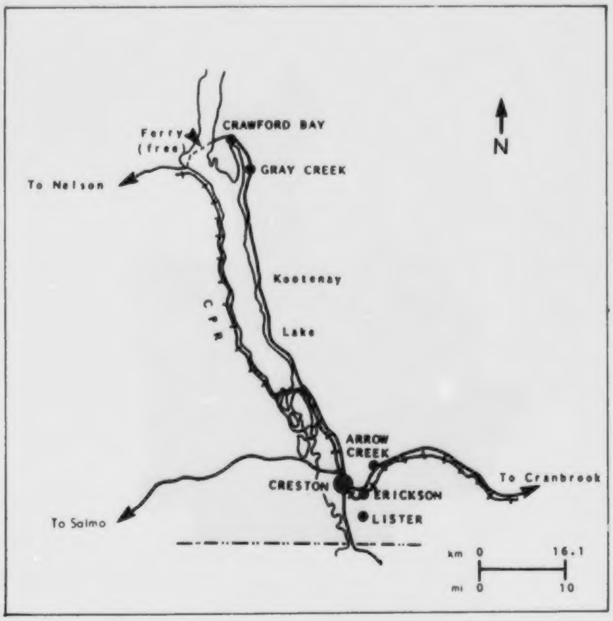
Incorporated in 1901, Slocan has an area of 92.1 ha. By highway the Village is 27 km south of Silverton and 68 km northwest of Nelson.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	345	355	350	295
Males	185	190	180	150
Females	155	160	170	145
Under Age 15	110	75	75	65
Aged 15 to 64	195	245	220	175
Aged 65 or Over	40	35	55	55
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	110	120	145	125
Persons per Household	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3
Owned Dwellings	80	90	110	100
Rented Dwellings	30	35	40	20
TOTAL FAMILIES	80	95	100	90
Persons per Family	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.8
Children per Family	n.a.	1.3	1.0	0.9
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	90	90	75
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	10	10

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	351
1977	379
1978	366
1979	334
1980	346
1981	351
1982	329
1983	335
1984	329
1985	324
1986	294
1987	282

CRESTON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of Central Kootenay Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 434,800 ha. It includes the Town of Creston (1986 population 4,098), and the communities of Arrow Creek (250), Canyon (477), Crawford Bay (212), Boswell (146), Erickson (441), Kitchener (218), Lakeview (289), Lister (586), Yahk (169), and Wynndel (723).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Creston Area was 10,749, a decrease of 1.8 percent from 1981. In the resource sectors, agriculture is the most important economic activity, followed by the forest industries and tourism. The Town of Creston is the major retail trade and service centre for the Area, as well as the site of most manufacturing activities. As a group, the service industries are the largest source of employment. Following completion of the Salmo - Creston link in the Southern Trans - Canada Highway in the early 1960s, traffic through the Area increased steadily and this has been reflected in growth of the tourist industry. Completion of the Libby Dam upstream on the Kootenai River (in Montana) provided important flood control benefits in the Area, permitting agricultural and recreational development of additional land on the Creston Flats. Future economic growth is expected to be widely based.

MANUFACTURING

The major manufacturers are Columbia Brewing Company (beer), Crestbrook Forest Industries (veneer), and Allstate Dehydration (dehydrated feed) at Creston. In addition to a number of smaller sawmills in the Area, manufacturing in 1987 included bakeries, printing and publishing, woodworking, machine shops, sheet metal, candles, and a wide variety of agricultural processors. Statistics are available only for Creston for 1984, as follows (see also Arrow Lakes Area):

	Creston
Establishments	9
Employees	237
Wages and Salaries	$5,997,000
Value of Shipments	$29,758,000
Value Added	$19,304,000

FORESTRY

The Area comprises the southern third of the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area and a large block of private forest land. It includes what was formerly known as Certified Tree-farm Number 40, operated by Darkwood Forestry Ltd. and Certified Tree-farm Number 54, operated by Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. The J.H. Huscroft Ltd. mill at Erickson (shift capacity of 60 Mfbm), and the Wynndel Box & Lumber Co. Ltd. mill at Wynndel (8-hour shift capacity of 45 Mfbm) were the largest sawmills operating in 1986. The Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. veneer plant at Creston (annual capacity 67 MM sq. ft. 3/8 inch basis) is the main source of supply for a plywood plant at Fort Macleod, Alberta. Post plants are operated at Creston and Yahk by J.R. Blackmore & Sons Ltd. and Opper & Sons Ltd., respectively.

AGRICULTURE

This is the centre of agricultural endeavour in the Central Kootenay Regional District, and the industry plays a large role in the local economy. The Creston flats (over 20,000 acres of reclaimed land) are well suited to grain production, an important cash crop. Potatoes, field peas and beans, forage seeds and tame hay are other crops cultivated on the flats. This is also a significant district for tree fruits, particularly apples, and berry crops which are grown on the bench land above the flats. Tree fruit production is second only to the Okanagan Valley. The dairy industry is concentrated south of the flats on more variable terrain. Most of the milk is shipped in bulk to the dairies at Vernon and Nelson. Beef cattle, hogs, and poultry round out the farming picture. In 1986 there were 286 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) on 27,190 acres of improved land. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 121 farms. Approximately 15,000 additional acres on the flats could be placed in production if dyked, but wildlife interests would prefer to see the land maintained in its present state.

There were 7,181 head of cattle reported in 1986, of which 1,973 were dairy cows or heifers. Of 23,749 acres under crops, 10,144 acres were in hay, 1,944 in forage seeds, 2,904 in barley, 2,723 in wheat, 1,487 in oats for grain, 1,067 in corn for silage, 822 in canola, 503 in oats for fodder, 869 in tree fruits, 74 in berries, and 204 in vegetables. Total farm capital value was estimated at $79.9 million, and sales receipts at $12.6 million.

MINING

This Area contains no metal mines at present and no apparent prospects although there was some activity east of Creston many years ago. The International Marble and Stone Co. Ltd. for many years has operated a quarry at Sirdar, 12 miles north of Creston, for processing dolomite to be used in stucco and other building materials. Another quarry is situated at Crawford Bay, farther north on Kootenay Lake.

TOURISM

Completion of the Salmo-Creston section and other important links in the Southern Trans-Provincial Highway during the early 1960s resulted in a marked increase in tourist revenue, since much of the traffic using this route previously went through the United States. A huge water-fowl reserve on the Creston flats is gradually becoming an important tourist attraction; its value to the industry will increase as more facilities are added for the visiting public. A major resort development with marina, golf course, ski hill and accommodations was started at Crawford Bay in the latter part of the 1960s. Although only part of the original proposal became operational, the development is indicative of the attractiveness of the Area. The summer weather is similar to the Okanagan Valley, and so is the variety of tree fruits grown here and sold in roadside stands. Fishing is excellent, particularly in Kootenay Lake which has yielded many record Rainbow trout. Hunters enjoy excellent shooting for ducks, geese and pheasant as well as Mountain goat and bear.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	10,940	5,485	5,455	10,725	5,315	5,420
0 - 4	650	355	320	765	380	350
5 - 14	1,525	790	750	1,350	705	670
15 - 24	1,575	845	760	1,330	650	660
25 - 34	1,395	685	715	1,295	640	645
35 - 44	1,100	540	570	1,285	630	665
45 - 54	1,170	565	580	1,075	525	550
55 - 64	1,475	710	820	1,415	685	740
65 and Over	1,995	1,015	970	2,165	1,085	1,130

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	635	920	985
2	1,355	1,625	1,760
3	515	620	600
4	525	555	560
5	285	245	215
6 and Over	230	145	110
Average per Household	2.9	2.6	2.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,800	3,235	3,575
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	250	315	0
Other	520	610	665
Owned	2,915	3,295	3,300
Rented	660	845	915

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	3,115	79,675	25,578
Private Households	4,210	96,443	22,908

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	590	13.4
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	220	5.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	85	1.9
Manufacturing	545	12.3
Construction	305	6.9
Transportation and Storage	210	4.8
Communication and Utilities	65	1.5
Wholesale Trade	115	2.6
Retail Trade	490	11.1
Finance and Insurance	120	2.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	85	1.9
Business Service	95	2.2
Government Service	200	4.5
Educational Service	225	5.1
Health and Social Service	455	10.3
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	325	7.4
Other Service Industries	345	7.8
Total Experienced Labour Force	4,415	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 86, CRESTON-KASLO

1977-78	2,635	1983-84	2,211
1978-79	2,476	1984-85	2,120
1979-80	2,417	1985-86	2,058
1980-81	2,348	1986-87	2,003
1981-82	2,340	1987-88	2,017
1982-83	2,244		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Creston	4,700	10,100	2,388	1,954	1,289	741	2,341	3,012
Central Kootenay R.D.	--	5,364	16,784	22,452	13,762	10,030	7,486	13,604

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Creston	4,157	3,901	3,797	3,960	3,947	3,930	3,930	4,035
COMMERCIAL								
Creston	2,918	2,708	2,725	2,904	2,822	2,783	2,759	2,783

NEWSPAPERS - Creston Valley Advance published twice weekly - circulation 4,002 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Creston Valley Hospital, Creston - 44 beds, 12 bassinets, 20 extended care beds.

CRESTON TOWN

Incorporated in 1924, Creston has an area of 911.4 ha. By highway the Town is 746 km east of Vancouver, 126 km east of Trail and 106 km southwest of Cranbrook.

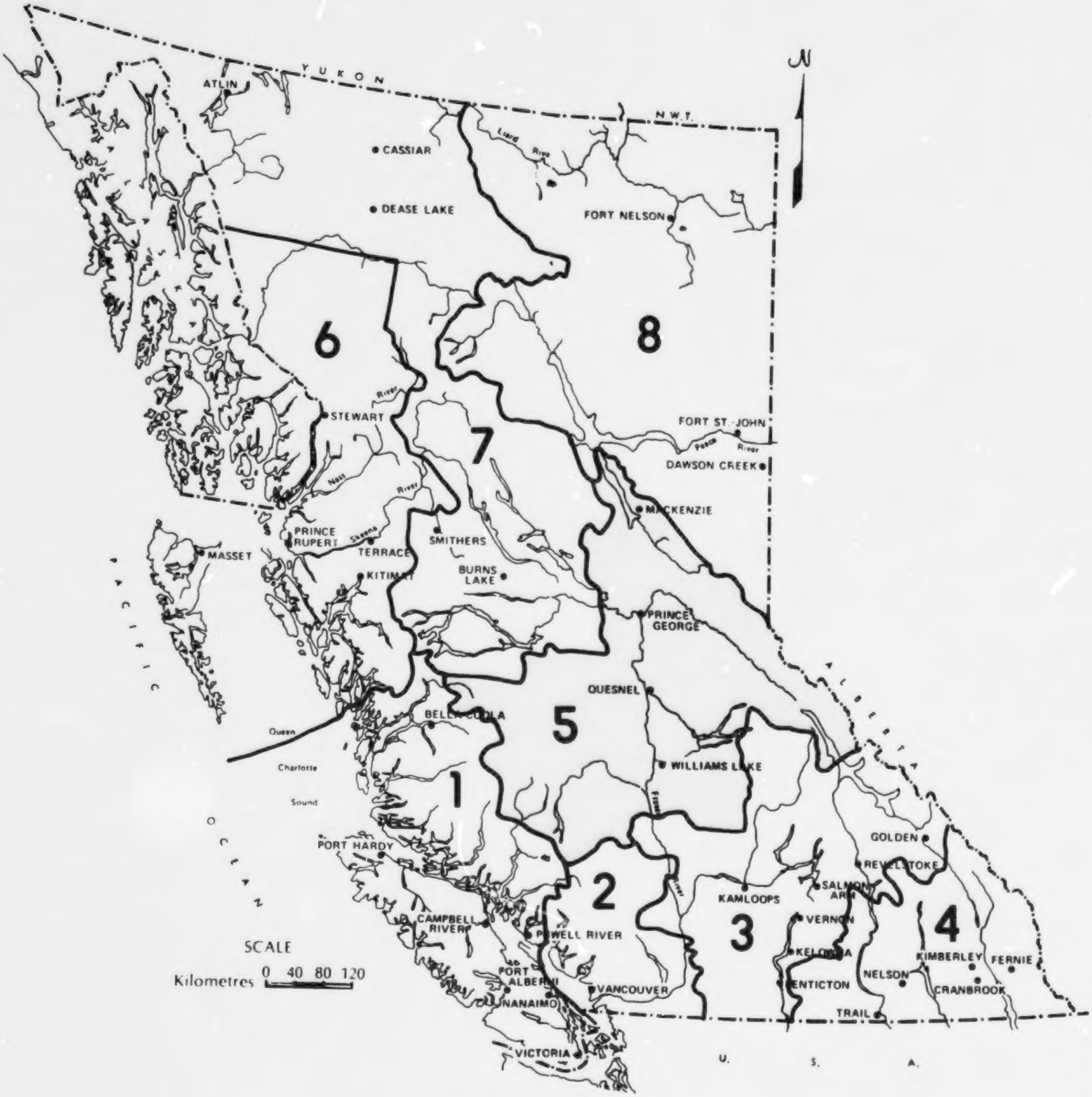
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,205	3,550	4,190	4,100
Males	1,560	1,710	1,985	1,895
Females	1,645	1,845	2,205	2,205
Under Age 15	760	700	675	640
Aged 15 to 64	1,820	2,070	2,355	2,210
Aged 65 or Over	625	780	1,155	1,245
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,100	1,315	1,775	1,790
Persons per Household	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2
Owned Dwellings	845	1,040	1,320	1,305
Rented Dwellings	245	280	455	485
TOTAL FAMILIES	875	990	1,225	1,195
Persons per Family	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7
Children per Family	n.a.	1.1	0.8	0.8
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	900	1,100	1,060
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	90	125	140

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,552
1977	3,586
1978	3,751
1979	3,904
1980	4,091
1981	4,190
1982	4,199
1983	4,142
1984	4,085
1985	4,089
1986	4,098
1987	3,934

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CARIBOO REGION

British Columbia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BURNS LAKE
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PORT HARDY
REVELSTOKE
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Fraser River
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SALMON ARM
VERNON
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POWELL RIVER
KELOWNA
KIMBERLEY
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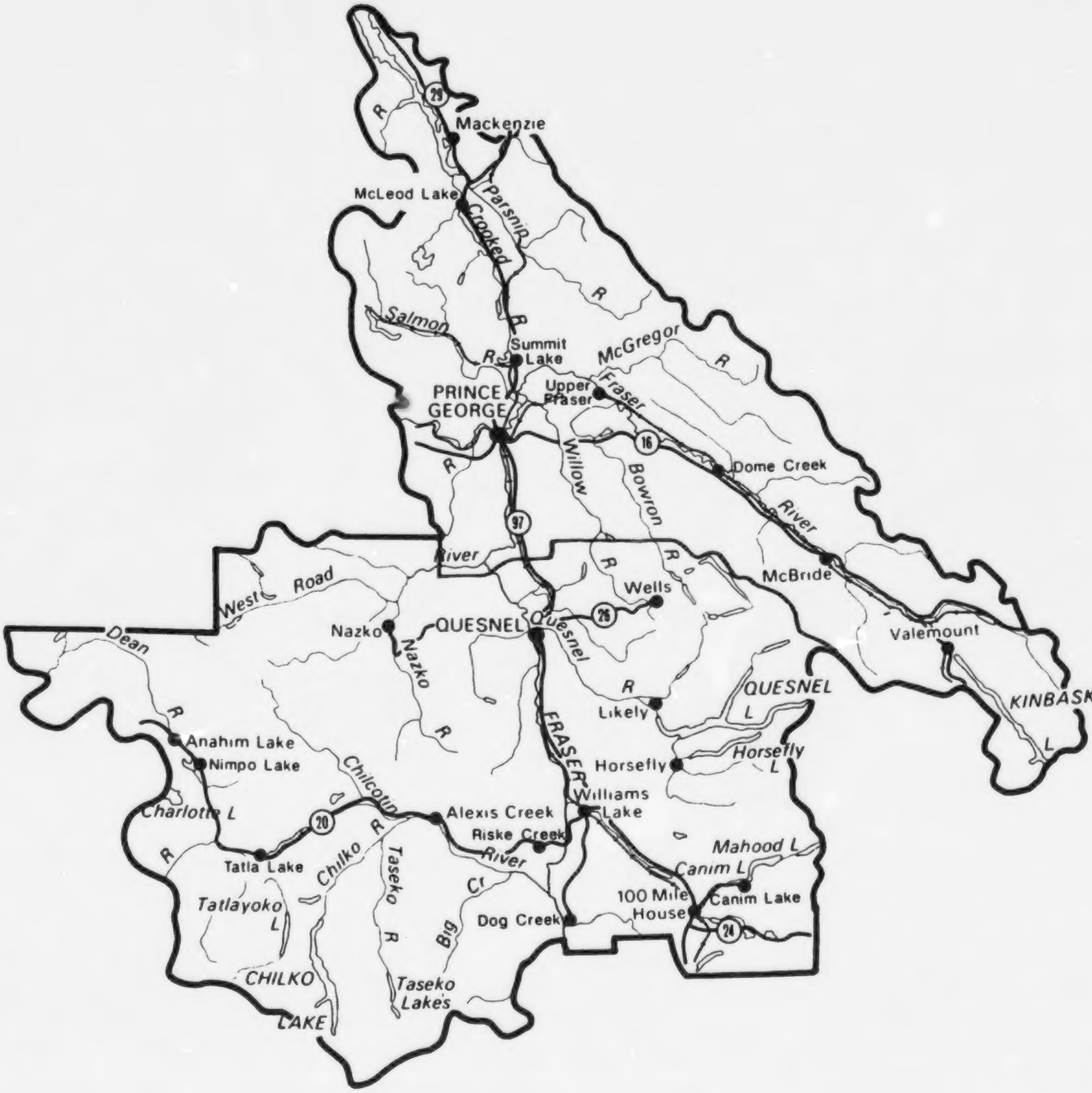
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Likely
QUESNEL L
KINBASKET L
Anahim Lake
Nimpo Lake
Chilcotin
FRASER
Horsefly
Horsefly L
Charlotte L
20
Alexis Creek
Williams Lake
Riske Creek
Mahood L
R
Tatla Lake
Chilko R
Taseko
River
Canim L
Cr
100 Mile House
Canim Lake
Tatlayoko L
Big
Dog Creek
24
R
CHILKO LAKE
Taseko Lakes

CARIBOO REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Cariboo Region comprises the Regional Districts of Fraser-Fort George and Cariboo. Extending from the Alberta - British Columbia border to the Coast Mountains, it contains 12,036,000 ha (29.7 million acres). This represents 13.5 percent of the Provinces's land area, making the Region the third largest of the 8 Development Regions.

The Rocky Mountains form the northeastern boundary of the Region, and where the Fraser River flows in a north-westerly direction east of Prince George it follows the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Fraser above Prince George is bounded on its southwest bank by the Cariboo Mountains which extend southward to form the Region's eastern boundary. The upper Fraser Valley averages 2 to 5 km in width at an average elevation of 750 metres. The mountain country bordering the valley is very rough, with local relief averaging 900-1,800 metres above the valley floor.

Mackenzie, situated at the southern end of Lake Williston, is also within the Rocky Mountain Trench, but Prince George is on the eastern edge of the Interior Plateau. Much of the southern portion of the Region is also part of the Interior Plateau, with a gently rolling to undulating surface from 900-1,500 metres elevation, sloping gradually from south to north. The deeply incised Fraser River marks the boundary between the Chilcotin district to the west and the Cariboo to the east. This is the centre of cattle ranching in British Columbia. Flanking the eastern side of the plateau are the Quesnel Highlands leading to the Cariboo Mountains with peaks rising above 2,500 metres. On the western edge, the Coast Mountains rise in a continuous front to 2,500 metres or more.

The vast size of the Region, and the variations in topography and latitude make it difficult to generalize about weather conditions; however, the entire Region has a predominantly continental type of climate. As the prevailing wind is from the west, that part of the Region in the shadow of the Coast Mountains tends to be driest. Precipitation also tends to increase from south to north, ranging from near 25 centimetres to about 75 centimetres. Temperature extremes generally also increase from south to north. Forest cover is extensive and supports substantial industrial activity.

POPULATION TRENDS

		Change	
	Population	Number	Percent
1976*	131,232	--	--
1977	136,688	5,456	4.2
1978	140,004	3,316	2.4
1979	142,262	2,258	1.6
1980	145,054	2,792	2.0
1981*	148,683	3,629	2.5
1982	151,936	3,253	2.2
1983	152,773	837	0.6
1984	154,015	1,242	0.8
1985	152,120	-1,895	-1.2
1986*	149,810	-2,310	-1.5
1987	148,286	-1,524	-1.0
1988	146,121	-2,165	-1.5

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	76,835	51.7	75,780	51.1
Female	71,885	48.3	72,420	48.9
0- 4	14,360	9.7	13,465	9.1
5- 9	13,745	9.2	13,530	9.1
10-14	14,275	9.6	13,005	8.8
15-19	14,970	10.1	13,040	8.8
20-24	14,720	9.9	12,065	8.1
25-29	15,465	10.4	13,705	9.2
30-34	14,425	9.7	14,390	9.7
35-39	11,020	7.4	13,295	9.0
40-44	8,565	5.8	10,225	6.9
45-49	7,015	4.7	7,845	5.3
50-54	6,235	4.2	6,655	4.5
55-59	4,790	3.2	5,790	3.9
60-64	3,445	2.3	4,320	2.9
65-69	2,465	1.7	2,990	2.0
70+	3,030	2.0	4,060	2.7

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics**.

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	47,110	49,135
Persons per Household	3.1	3.0
FAMILIES		
Total	38,505	39,425
Persons per Family	3.4	3.3
DWELLINGS		
Total	47,185	49,155
Owned	33,865	34,695
Rented	13,310	14,155
Single Detached	31,515	35,860
Apartment and Duplex	9,300	370
Other	6,380	13,285

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	21,570	24.4
$5,000-$9,999	12,900	14.6
$10,000-$14,999	9,810	11.1
$15,000-$19,999	7,850	8.9
$20,000-$29,999	13,950	15.8
$30,000-$39,999	12,170	13.8
$40,000-$49,999	6,550	7.4
$50,000 and Over	3,480	3.9
Total - All Returns	88,290	100.0
Average Income ($)	19,158	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	1,360	80.4
Pension Income	59	3.5
Investment Income	86	5.1
Self-employment Income	66	3.9
Other Income	120	7.1
Total Income	1,691	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	2,605	3.6
Fishing and Trapping	110	0.2
Logging and Forestry	6,535	9.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	750	1.0
Manufacturing	13,245	18.2
Construction	3,680	5.1
Transportation and Storage	5,415	7.5
Communication and Utilities	2,320	3.2
Wholesale Trade	2,950	4.1
Retail Trade	8,615	11.9
Finance and Insurance	1,655	2.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	980	1.4
Business Service	1,720	2.4
Government Service	3,770	5.2
Educational Service	4,300	5.9
Health and Social Service	4,015	5.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	5,695	7.8
Other Service Industries	4,360	6.0
Total Experienced Labour Force	72,585	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

For purposes of analysis the Cariboo Region has been subdivided into 4 economic areas within 2 Regional Districts. On a Regional basis the economy appears well diversified, being based on extensive forest, mineral and agricultural resources. Such diversification is evident in the Williams Lake Area, and to a lesser degree, in the Quesnel Area. The Prince George Area, containing the major trade, service and manufacturing centre in the northern Interior of the Province, enjoys a much higher level of diversification with emphasis on the tertiary sector. In the sparsely populated McBride - Valemount Area, the forest industries predominate with agriculture and tourism playing minor roles.

Some indication of the relative importance of various industries can be obtained from the numbers employed in each. In 1986 the Regional labour force numbered 75,330 persons, of which 72,585 persons or 5.1 percent of the Provincial total, were classed as experienced. The composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 3.6 percent; forestry (logging) 9.0 percent; mines and quarries 1.0 percent; manufacturing 18.2 percent; construction 5.1 percent; transportation, communication and other utilities 10.7 percent; trade 15.8 percent; government services 5.2 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 31.3 percent.

The economy of the Region will benefit from improved utilization of the local forest resources (as evidenced by pulp and paper expansions ongoing at Quesnel and Mackenzie); through increased development of extensive mineral resources; through increased use of the northern CNR line and the BC Rail line; through growth of agriculture; and through continued development of Prince George's secondary and tertiary sectors on the strength of economic expansion throughout the northern half of the Province.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 10,710 persons, including 17 working owners, or 8.6 percent of the Provincial total. Of the 8 Regions, Cariboo ranked fourth in this regard, after the Mainland/Southwest, Vancouver Island/Coast, and Thompson-Okanagan. However, it ranked third in terms of both salaries and wages paid and factory shipments. The basis of manufacturing activity is the forestry sector; wood and paper products together accounted for over 85 percent of employment and 80 per cent of the value of factory shipments. In 1985 there were 7 pulpmills, one paper mill, 4 veneer or plywood plants, and 44 sawmills and planer mills recorded by Statistics Canada. Other manufacturing is largely confined to the food, beverage, printing, metal fabricating, machinery, and chemical industries. Paper and allied industries account for the bulk of the employment and output included under "Other Industries" in the following table.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Industry	Establish-ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Wood industries	62	7,132	241,920	1,004,935	441,607
Metal fabricating	15	154	4,606	18,600	8,508
Printing and publishing	16	225	6,341	16,158	11,819
Machinery (excl. electrical)	9	232	7,037	24,134	8,692
Other	53	2,950	112,522	785,353	269,949
Total	155	10,693	372,426	1,849,180	740,575

The City of Prince George is the leading manufacturing centre. The Fraser - Fort George Regional District as a whole accounted for 65 percent of manufacturing employment and 68 percent of factory shipments in the Cariboo Development Region in 1985.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Regional District	Establish-ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Cariboo	58	3,709	121,553	584,734	263,612
Fraser-Fort George	97	6,984	250,873	1,264,446	476,963
Total	155	10,693	372,426	1,849,180	740,575

FORESTRY

The Cariboo Economic Development Region comprises 14.6 percent of the total regulated forest land in the Province. It contains 20.6 percent of the Provincial area of mature timber and 19.5 percent of the volume of mature timber. Within the Region's boundaries are all of the Quesnel and McBride Timber Supply Areas, about half of the Prince George and 100 Mile House TSAs, all of the Williams Lake TSA except for the Churn Supply Block and a small portion adjacent to Tweedsmuir Park, and about 10 percent of Mackenzie TSA. It encompasses two Tree-farm Licences: No. 30, Sinclair, and No. 5, Mackenzie.

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	5,202,433	46.6
Immature Timber	2,709,031	24.2
Residual	34,204	0.3
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	312,377	2.8
Non-commercial stands	69,372	0.6
Non-forest	2,842,311	25.5
TOTAL	11,169,728	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	8,454,694	7.4
Western red cedar	5,154,306	4.5
Hemlock sp.	2,502,240	2.2
Balsam sp.	16,376,532	14.4
Spruce sp.	35,665,626	31.2
Yellow cedar	0	0.0
Larch sp.	540	0.0
Western white pine	7,833	0.0
Lodgepole pine	43,144,498	37.8
Yellow pine	0	0.0
Whitebark pine	116,243	0.1
Cottonwood sp.	141,116	0.1
Red alder	0	0.0
Broadleaf maple	0	0.0
Birch sp.	482,753	0.4
Aspen	2,124,994	1.9
TOTAL	114,171,375	100.0

Log production has increased over the past decade, despite fluctuations such as the 1981-82 market slump. Lodgepole pine, spruce and balsam are the main species harvested, accounting for over 80 percent of the cut. Logging employment has not increased as rapidly as log production because of gains in productivity within the industry. Much of the forest land here is relatively flat, permitting extensive use of machinery for timber harvesting.

Lumber production also has increased significantly over the past 20 years, but milling employment has not risen as fast, largely because of the construction of larger and more highly efficient sawmills. These permanent installations operate on a year round basis, often with 2 or, in some cases, 3 shifts, whereas earlier facilities were highly seasonal operations. In addition to processing an increasing volume of logs per man-hour, new mills are extracting more lumber per unit of wood sawn. In 1986 there were 37 such mills in the Region with combined 8-hour shift capacity of 9,000 Mfbm. This represented 28.5 percent of the Provincial total, almost twice that of any other Region.

Most of the sawmilling capacity is concentrated at 100 Mile House, Williams Lake, Quesnel, Prince George, Mackenzie, Bear Lake, McBride, and Valemount. However, virtually every community derives at least part of its income from forest-related activities. Potential for further expansion at the primary level is limited, as most forested land is at or near maximum harvest at current levels of utilization. Approximately one-fifth of the timber in the northern reaches of Prince George TSA is currently inaccessible, but could be harvested in the future if the BCR Dease Lake extension is re-activated. BC Rail has offered to lease track north of Fort St. James for 25 years to two firms awarded cutting rights in the Sustut-Upper Takla forests in late May 1988. However, this timber supply will offer little or no potential for expansion as it will offset a reduction in the harvest elsewhere in the Region as special sales to control insect infestation are concluded.

Development of a pulp industry since the mid-1960s has had a profound effect on the regional economy. In addition to creating many new jobs in the manufacture of pulp and paper, it has enabled sawmill operators to derive greater value from sawlogs. A high percentage of the pulp is manufactured from chips produced from waste material that previously had to be burned or dumped. In 1986 there were 7 pulp mills and one paper mill in operation, providing direct employment for more than 2,000 persons. Three pulp mills and one paper mill are located at Prince George, two are at Mackenzie and the remaining (and newest) two are at Quesnel. Together they had a combined annual capacity of 1,810,000 tonnes of pulp and 100,000 tonnes of kraft paper in 1986. This represented 26 percent of total Provincial pulp capacity, but only 4 percent of paper capacity. More of the pulp will be further processed to manufacture paper upon completion of Finlay Forest Industries' newsprint mill at Mackenzie in early 1989. Pulp output will also rise when Quesnel River Pulp's $80 million expansion at Quesnel is completed in late 1988, and Cariboo Pulp and Paper's $60 million upgrade and expansion is on line in 1989.

Efforts to maximize the value of all logs processed resulted in extensive development of the veneer and plywood industry over the past two decades. Plywood plants have been established at Williams Lake, Quesnel, and Prince George, with total annual capacity of 544 million sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis), or 23 percent of the Provincial total in 1986. Additional forest industries employment is provided by nurseries at Prince George, pole and shake operations at Valemount, and a veneer plant at McBride.

AGRICULTURE[1]

The agriculture sector varies greatly in importance in different parts of the Region, but in total it plays a large role. The land area covered by 1,593 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) is almost 18 percent of the farm land in British Columbia.

Cattle ranching is the leading activity; as of June 1, 1986, there were 138,740 head of cattle inventoried, 20 percent of the Provincial total. The Cariboo and Chilcotin districts are traditionally cattle country whereas greater diversity is evident in other parts of the Region. Dairy farming is concentrated along the Fraser River north of Williams Lake. The climate favours production of forage and course grains for cattle but hardy vegetables grow well in the river valleys. Population growth has stimulated specialized and part-time operations near the larger centres.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

	Cariboo	Fraser-Fort George
Total number of farms	1,031	562
Value of products sold in 1985		
$250,000 and over	23	7
$100,000 to $249,999	57	19
$50,000 to $99,999	78	25
$25,000 to $49,999	151	52
$10,000 to $24,999	180	89
$5,000 to $9,999	156	91
$2,500 to $4,999	140	91
under $2,500	246	188
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type		
Dairy	22	15
Cattle	539	212
Hogs	5	11
Poultry	21	14
Wheat	2	1
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	6	16
Field crops, other than small grains	38	19
Fruits and vegetables	2	7
Miscellaneous specialty	71	48
Mixed	79	31

Farm land in 1986 constituted 3 percent of the Region, exclusive of range land administered by the Province and not within any single ranch unit. Of 310,812 acres (125,780 ha) classified as improved, the bulk was in improved pasture (119,690 acres), hay land (140,245 acres), and other fodder crops (16,862 acres). Other crops included 184 acres of potatoes and 119 acres of hardy vegetables.

Dairy cattle rank a distant second to the beef varieties, representing less than 2 percent of the cattle reported in 1986. Other minor livestock include poultry (concentrated around Prince George), pigs and sheep.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery and stock was estimated at $538.5 million in 1986, 8.3 percent of the Provincial total. The industry provided the equivalent of 401 person-years of full-time and part-time employment. Farm operators reported 168,679 days of off-farm labour, or the equivalent of 649 full-time jobs. The value of all farm product sales in 1985 was $47.8 million.

MINING

The Region contains the Cariboo Mining Division, all of the Clinton Mining Division except for a small portion around the village of Clinton, and a small part of the Omineca Division. The Cariboo Division has a rich history of placer and lode gold mining, particularly in the triangle formed by Quesnel, Barkerville, and Likely. There is a large open-pit copper-molybdenum mine at McLeese Lake and a former molybdenum producer at Hendrix Lake. Copper and molybdenum remain the leading minerals, accounting for over 80 percent of total regional production. Molybdenum output in 1985 was 5 percent of the Provincial total, while the corresponding share for copper was 13 percent.

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[1] Statistics on farm land, livestock, land use, capital values, and employment include 31 farms in the Central Coast Area of Vancouver Island/Southwest Region.

The value of mineral production in 1985 was $96.6 million, ranking the Region in seventh place among the eight Development Regions. The 1985 output was only 2.8 percent of the total Provincial value. Between 1980 and 1985, output values declined by 34 percent, largely because of lower prices and closure of Noranda's Boss Mountain mine at Hendrix Lake in 1983.

The potential for additional development is promising. A number of orebodies containing gold, fluorite, copper, and coal, as well as limestone and industrial minerals, have been delineated. Development is expected when markets are favourable, if all environmental issues can be satisfactorily addressed.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Gold	3,639,150	4,557,523	4,351,874	4,477,776	2,582,901	3,177,815
Silver	3,869,199	2,275,795	938,256	1,867,126	1,631,488	1,863,609
Copper	84,349,457	91,902,271	60,078,908	54,122,879	56,875,218	74,793,492
Molybdenum	34,576,502	16,488,950	14,333,295	6,012,401	8,102,008	3,281,009
Industrial Minerals	138,273	155,232	6,850	158,260	332,500	168,961
Structural Materials	20,008,430	11,746,890	8,758,819	23,118,637	14,325,346	13,330,729
Miscellaneous Metals	8,422	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	146,589,433	127,126,661	88,468,002	89,757,079	83,849,461	96,615,615

TOURISM

The Region offers a wide range of opportunities for family vacations. Cowboys still ride the range here, and the vacationing public can do the same at one of the many working guest ranches in the Cariboo - Chilcotin district. A wide range of attractions includes fishing, swimming, riding, hiking, hunting, gold panning, rafting, and canoeing. One of the best-known canoeing areas is Bowron Lake Provincial Park where a 117-kilometre circuit passes through pristine wilderness. The famed Williams Lake Stampede, the Anahim Lake Stampede and others provide the visitor with a variety of hoopla and cowboy sports unmatched in British Columbia. Barkerville Historic Park is a major drawing card. Winter sports such as snowmobiling, cross country skiing, and snow-shoeing are rapidly growing in popularity. This part of the Region benefits by being within one day's drive of the Province's major population centres.

In contrast, the northern part of the Region remains relatively undeveloped as a tourist destination. A large part of the travel industry revenues generated along Highway 16 is based on commercial traffic and tourists passing through to destinations elsewhere. As a result, seasonality here is not as pronounced as farther south. Accommodations and services are concentrated at Prince George.

The following tables are derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishment with 4 or more rooms for rent. Although the tables do not include campground rental fees, they do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist expenditures, the degree of seasonality experienced, and the distribution within the Region. In 1987, room rental outlays in the Cariboo Region reached $17.5 million, or 3.4 percent of all such expenditure in the Province. In the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, the two months of highest room rental expenditures over the past 3 years exceeded the 2 lowest months by a ratio of 2.19 to 1, whereas the corresponding ratio in the Cariboo Regional District was 3.4 to 1.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
Cariboo Region
($ Million)

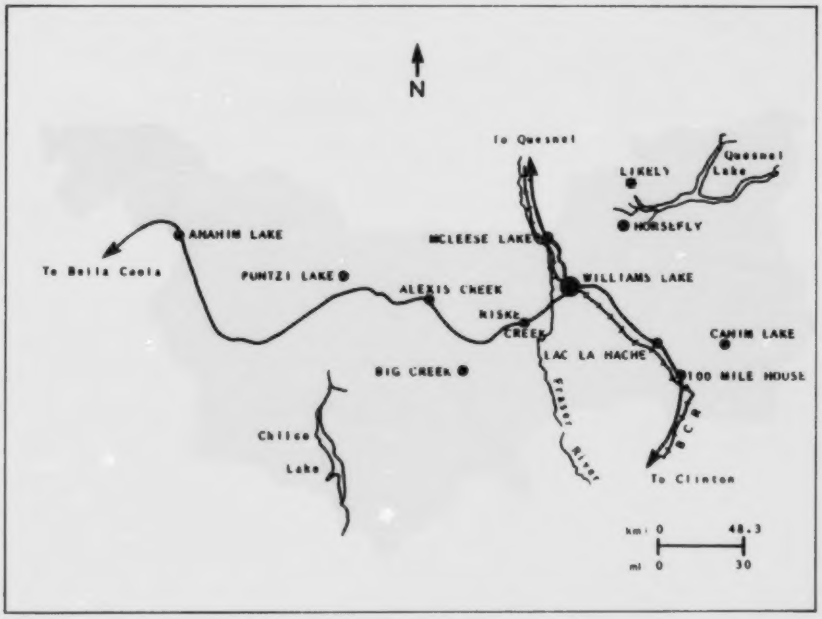
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	0.84	0.83	1.00	1.23	1.32	1.68	1.99	2.12	1.82	1.34	0.94	0.77	15.88
1986	0.86	0.91	1.18	1.21	1.55	1.82	1.96	2.05	1.81	1.35	1.02	0.85	16.55
1987	0.83	0.87	1.06	1.16	1.62	1.93	2.23	2.31	1.79	1.60	1.14	0.96	17.50

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL DISTRICT
($ Million)

	1985	1986	1987
Cariboo	6.68	7.07	7.70
Fraser-Fort George	9.21	9.48	9.80

WILLIAMS LAKE AREA

The Area comprises Subdivisions B and C of the Cariboo Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities, with a total land area of approximately 4,673,400 ha. It includes the City of Williams Lake (1986 population 10,280), the Village of 100 Mile House (1,692), and the communities of Anahim Lake (85), Alexis Creek (164), Big Lake Ranch (233), Commodore Heights (505), Chimney Valley (211), Deka Lake (194), Dugan Lake (217), Forest Grove (266), Fox Mountain (439), Horsefly (426), Lac la Hache (741), Likely (375), Lone Butte (70), 150 Mile House (638), Mile 108 Ranch (1,511), Riske Creek (76), and South Lakeside (1,046).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Williams Lake Area was 37,283 persons, an increase of 2.8 percent from 1981. Although only about half the rate of growth for the Province, this was the largest increase in the Cariboo Region. This is the largest Area in the Region and the fourth largest among the 73 Areas covered in the Index. The vast Chilcotin district, west of the Fraser River, is almost as large as Vancouver Island but its population is less than that of many small villages. On an Area basis the economy is well balanced, but diversification is less evident at the community level. The forest industries constitute the most important segment of the economy, with logging widespread and processing concentrated at Williams Lake and 100 Mile House. Cattle ranching, mining and the tourist industry are also significant contributors. The forest resource is near maximum harvest limits under current management practices but additional economic growth may be realized through product upgrading. Expansion of the tertiary sector has been a factor in recent growth as the economy has matured, and this is likely to be the major source of future growth.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in both Williams Lake and 100 Mile House is dominated by forest industries. Other manufacturing reported in 1987 included printing and publishing, bakeries, sawmill machinery and equipment, ready-mix concrete, precast concrete, sport fishing equipment, log homes, meat packing, truck canopies, building materials, and machine shops. Principal statistics for the Area (and the unorganized part of Quesnel Area) in 1984 were as follows:

100 Mile House	Subdivision A* Cariboo	Balance of Cariboo R.D. (excluding Quesnel)	
Establishments	13	23	17
Employees	323	1,981	866
Wages and salaries	$3,837,000	$65,509,000	$27,043,000
Value of shipments	$11,658,000	$222,763,000	$90,305,000
Value added	$4,822,000	$95,034,000	$39,999,000

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* Subdivision A - east of Fraser River (in 1984)

FORESTRY

The Area includes almost all of the Williams Lake Timber Supply Area and about half of the 100 Mile House TSA. The move towards larger, more permanent sawmill operations and the emphasis on increasingly longer log hauls, trends which are prevalent throughout the Interior, are particularly noticeable in the Williams Lake Area. The nine permanent mills operating in 1986 were concentrated at Lac la Hache, 100 Mile House (2) and Williams Lake (6). Together, they reported 8-hour shift capacity of 2,065 Mfbm. The largest operators are: Ainsworth Lumber Ltd. and Weldwood of Canada Ltd. at 100 Mile House; Jacobson Bros. Forest Products Ltd., Lignum Limited, Weldwood of Canada Ltd., Pinette & Therrien Mills Ltd. (a Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. subsidiary), and West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. at Williams Lake. Weldwood of Canada Limited operated a plywood and veneer plant at 100 Mile House, but the plant was phased out in 1984 while the lumber facilities were expanded. Weldwood of Canada Ltd. operates a plywood plant at Williams Lake with an annual capacity of 234 million square feet (3/8 inch basis). Ainsworth Lumber has applied for timber of pulpwood quality to supply a proposed $60 million oriented-strand board plant at 100 Mile House.

AGRICULTURE

This is primarily beef cattle country; it supports more stock than any other Area defined for the purposes of this Index. Most cattle are sold through auction facilities at Williams Lake. Home ranches are concentrated in the valleys where hay is grown for winter feed. Grazing land at higher elevations is almost all Crown land, although some is held by individual ranches under grazing leases. Expansion of the industry is limited by the carrying capacity of range land and forage production for winter feeding. The latter has greatly increased in recent years through modern irrigation practices. The only other agricultural land use of any significance is the production of potatoes and selected vegetables in favourable locations such as the river terraces at Soda Creek. In 1986 there were 445 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) east of the Fraser River and 180 west of the Fraser River. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 307 of the 625 farms in the Area.

The western, or Chilcotin, side of the Fraser recorded 52,151 improved acres in 1986, of which 28,696 acres were under crops - almost all grain or forages. Cattle numbered 40,032 head. Farm capital value was estimated at $98.9 million and sales receipts at $8.3 million.

The eastern, or Cariboo, side reported 91,342 improved acres and 42,948 under crops. Production was somewhat more diverse than in the Chilcotin, but hay and grain for fodder still accounted for 99 percent of all crops. Cattle numbered 50,363 head. Farm capital value was estimated at $170.0 million and sales receipts at $15.6 million.

MINING

The Boss Mountain molybdenum mine of Noranda Mines Ltd., located 90 km east of 100 Mile House, went into production in 1965. A townsite to house the mine workers was established a short distance from the property at Hendrix Lake. The mine was closed down late in 1971 because of weak markets but was re-opened late in 1973. It closed again in early 1983 for an indefinite period.

The biggest development in the mining field has been the Gibraltar Mines Ltd. open-pit mine near McLeese Lake, some 50 km north of Williams Lake. The mine began full production in early 1972 after expenditures of $70 million. The ore contains molybdenum as well as copper. In 1985 the mill treated 13.4 million tonnes of ore, and shipped 137,692 tonnes of copper concentrates and 600 tonnes of molybdic oxide. Gold and silver values contribute to the viability of the mine.

The company curtailed mining operations in 1982 and milled stockpiled ore. In 1984 the entire operation was scaled down to about half the former level, and currently employs almost 300 workers, most of whom live in or near Williams Lake. In 1986, a $17 million bio-leaching operation and electrolytic plant was built. The facility is expected to produce up to 5,000 tonnes of copper per year from low-grade ores. Revised long-term mining plans put reserves at 186 million tonnes at the end of 1987, suggesting continued operations to the year 2001.

The area is not particularly well endowed with mineral potential because of the very thick glacial mantle overlying much of the surface. However, exploration is widespread and mineralization has been noted along both the eastern and western boundaries. A large copper deposit (the Cariboo-Bell) near Likely has been delineated, but the complex ores have hindered development. Also near Likely is Eaglet Mines' fluorite discovery on Quesnel Lake; a 5,000 tonne-per-day mill was

proposed, but this project has not advanced in recent years. During the past four years, gold mineralization west of Likely has prompted intensive prospecting activity and may lead to mine development. However, some projects, such as the Quesnel River Gold 500 tonnes-per-day proposal of QPX Minerals Inc., probably would be accessed from Quesnel, which would derive most of the benefits.

TOURISM

A new era for the tourist trade began with the paving of the Cariboo Highway (No. 97) which resulted in a steady increase in the number of people holidaying in the Area. Rapid growth in the number of people in transit on Highway 97 has also been reflected in accommodation statistics, particularly at Williams Lake. Because of the Area's size there is an infinite variety of attractions, but the outstanding natural attraction is the vast, rolling, open range which is characteristic of the cattle country. Its dude ranches, fishing camps and hunting lodges are within a day's drive of Vancouver; this fact is reflected in a proliferation of vacation cottages and hobby ranches, particularly around 100 Mile House. Fishing and hunting are excellent. Rainbow and Lake trout, Steelhead (in the Chilcotin River), Kokanee and Dolly Varden are found in the many lakes and rivers, and for the hunter there are ducks, Sharp-tailed, Willow and Blue grouse, deer, moose, and bear. The annual Williams Lake Stampede and the Lac la Hache Regatta draw large numbers of spectators. The district east of the Fraser River receives most of the visitors but the number who enjoy the vast Chilcotin district is increasing rapidly as access improves. Snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, ice fishing and other winter sports are growing in popularity and many summer cottages are being winterized to permit year-round use.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Quesnel River hatchery, a major chinook satellite hatchery, is located 2 km west of Likely. Construction of this facility was completed in the summer of 1982. Currently, a major spawning channel water control structure is being built on the Chilko River near the outlet of Chilko Lake.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	36,280	18,745	17,525	36,255	18,570	17,670
0 - 4	3,525	1,780	1,750	3,190	1,595	1,575
5 - 14	6,840	3,510	3,305	6,515	3,260	3,230
15 - 24	6,880	3,545	3,350	5,755	2,995	2,780
25 - 34	6,935	3,395	3,480	6,355	3,125	3,200
35 - 44	4,740	2,475	2,200	5,815	2,980	2,815
45 - 54	3,350	1,890	1,505	3,690	1,905	1,735
55 - 64	2,365	1,250	1,170	2,935	1,550	1,345
65 and Over	1,580	815	760	2,115	1,070	1,045

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	1,110	1,620	1,945
2	2,265	3,065	3,545
3	1,525	2,010	2,060
4	1,950	2,540	2,700
5	1,115	1,200	1,150
6 and Over	1,025	890	590
Average per Household	3.4	3.2	3.0

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	5,740	7,560	9,125
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,005	1,055	0
Other	2,195	2,645	3,175
Owned	6,555	8,375	8,585
Rented	2,380	2,900	3,090

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	9,785	323,973	33,109
Private Households	11,980	366,451	30,589

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,075	6.3
Fishing and Trapping	45	0.3
Logging and Forestry	1,830	10.6
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	450	2.6
Manufacturing	2,765	16.1
Construction	930	5.4
Transportation and Storage	985	5.7
Communication and Utilities	385	2.2
Wholesale Trade	415	2.4
Retail Trade	2,010	11.7
Finance and Insurance	255	1.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	285	1.7
Business Service	245	1.4
Government Service	955	5.6
Educational Service	1,220	7.1
Health and Social Service	835	4.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,490	8.7
Other Service Industries	1,055	6.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	17,200	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 27, CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN

1977-78	8,573
1978-79	8,475
1979-80	8,585
1980-81	8,609
1981-82	8,926
1982-83	8,952
1983-84	9,059
1984-85	8,832
1985-86	8,638
1986-87	8,359
1987-88	8,292

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Williams Lake	7,328	19,175	6,094	5,815	2,882	5,564	9,528	13,512
Cariboo R.D.	18,630	28,661	16,483	23,330	10,220	8,410	8,782	10,648

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
100 Mile House	3,395	3,269	3,343	3,708	3,644	3,491	3,593	3,678
Williams Lake	6,983	6,626	6,523	6,814	6,764	6,909	7,231	7,404
COMMERCIAL								
100 Mile House	3,382	3,119	3,264	3,517	3,296	3,122	3,124	3,178
Williams Lake	7,193	6,416	6,626	6,903	6,770	6,789	6,911	6,918

NEWSPAPERS - The Tribune (Williams Lake) published twice weekly - circulation 6,064 (September 1987); 100 Mile House Free Press weekly - circulation 4,676 (July 1987); The Spectator (100 Mile House) weekly - circulation 6,666 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Red Cross Outpost Hospital, Alexis Creek - 3 holding beds; 100 Mile District General Hospital, 100 Mile House - 37 beds, 7 bassinets, 10 extended care beds; Cariboo Memorial Hospital, Williams Lake - 84 beds, 18 bassinets, 25 extended care beds.

WILLIAMS LAKE

Incorporated in 1929, Williams Lake has an area of 2,486.6 ha. By highway the City is 546 km north of Vancouver and 240 km south of Prince George.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	4,070	6,200	8,360	10,280
Males	2,055	3,165	4,215	5,100
Females	2,015	3,030	4,150	5,180
Under Age 15	1,340	1,965	2,410	2,735
Aged 15 to 64	2,605	4,060	5,660	6,995
Aged 65 or Over	125	175	290	550
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,155	1,810	2,610	3,380
Persons per Household	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0
Owned Dwellings	570	1,085	1,545	1,965
Rented Dwellings	590	725	1,070	1,420
TOTAL FAMILIES	970	1,510	2,110	2,645
Persons per Family	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,385	1,800	2,220
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	125	225	425

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	6,199
1977	6,479
1978	7,231
1979	7,568
1980	8,109
1981	8,362
1982*	9,649
1983*	10,506
1984	10,579
1985	10,304
1986*	10,280
1987	10,327

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

100 MILE HOUSE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1965, 100 Mile House has an area of 299.8 ha. By highway the Village is 75 km north of Clinton and 90 km south of Williams Lake.

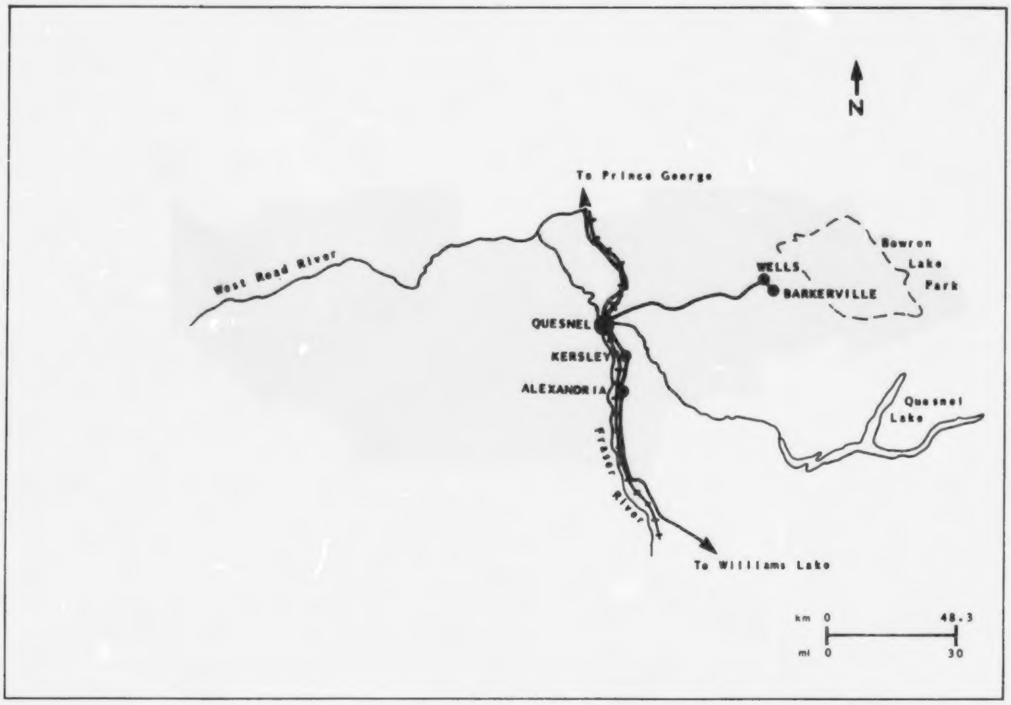
	1971	1976*	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,120	1,585	1,925	1,690
Males	585	805	945	815
Females	535	775	985	875
Under Age 15	370	475	520	420
Aged 15 to 64	735	1,065	1,315	1,135
Aged 65 or Over	15	45	90	125
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	315	485	660	615
Persons per Household	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.6
Owned Dwellings	150	240	355	325
Rented Dwellings	160	250	300	290
TOTAL FAMILIES	260	375	495	440
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	330	405	365
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	45	90	70

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,584
1977	1,624
1978	1,628
1979	1,590
1980	1,659
1981	1,925
1982	1,963
1983	1,973
1984	1,934
1985	1,812
1986	1,692
1987	1,686

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

QUESNEL AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Cariboo Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities, with a total land area of approximately 2,243,500 ha. It includes the City of Quesnel (1986 population 8,358), the communities of Abbot Heights (184), Alexandria (53), Australian (43), Barlow (276), Bouchie Lake (275), Cottonwood (117), Pinnacles (172), Kersley (281), and Wells (246).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Quesnel Area was 23,188 persons, an increase of 0.9 percent from 1981. The forest industries are dominant in the economy and growth over the past 15 years is in large part attributable to completion of pulpmills at Quesnel in 1972 and 1981 and subsequent expansion projects. Agriculture, mining and tourism round out the resource base, although they are of lesser magnitude than in the adjoining Williams Lake Area. Quesnel and its suburbs account for most of the Area's population; it is the trade and service centre as well as the location of almost all forest products manufacturing. Wells and Barkerville were founded on gold mining in different periods of the Area's history, but now are primarily tourist attractions. Future economic growth will be tied closely to the forest industries through increased production and product upgrading, and, to a lesser extent, to new mining developments.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in the Area is dominated by the forest industries. Quesnel and vicinity contains a number of large sawmills, 2 pulp mills and a plywood plant. Other manufacturing reported in 1987 included printing and publishing, ready-mix concrete, machine shops, sheet metal, upholstery, and woodworking. Principal statistics for Quesnel in 1984 were as follows (see also Williams Lake Area):

Establishments	17
Employees	1,368
Wages and salaries	$44,984,000
Value of shipments	$251,902,000
Value added	$106,149,000

FORESTRY

The Area comprises the Quesnel Timber Supply Area which encompasses Tree-farm Licence Number 5, operated by Weldwood of Canada Ltd., and Farm Wood-lot Licence Number 63. The pulp mills at Prince George and Quesnel have been granted certain rights with respect to timber not suitable for lumber.

Quesnel is an important lumber manufacturing centre, with 5 large sawmills in 1986 having a total 8-hour shift capacity of 1,400 Mfbm. (Another mill, at Strathnaver, Dunkley Lumber Ltd., added a further 300 Mfbm.) The largest sawmills are: Weier's Sawmill Ltd. (purchased by Slocan Forest Products Ltd. in July 1987); West Fraser Mills Ltd.; Quesnel Forest Products Ltd.; Tolko Industries Ltd.; amd Weldwood of Canada Ltd., Westree Division. A plywood and veneer plant operated by Weldwood of Canada Ltd. had an annual capacity of 155 MM sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis) of plywood in 1986. The Cariboo Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. pulp mill at Quesnel, completed in 1972, had a daily capacity of 800 tonnes of bleached kraft pulp. Quesnel River Pulp Ltd. completed a TMP (thermo-mechanical pulp) mill at Quesnel in late 1981. In 1983, one of the two pulp lines was modified to produce higher-valued bleached chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp. Rated capacity in 1986 was 535 tonnes per day.

The forest industries continue to evolve to improve productivity and meet new market demands. Weldwood of Canada Ltd. undertook a $29 million modernization of the company's lumber and plywood mills in 1987-88. Quesnel River Pulp is scheduled to complete an $80 million addition in late 1988 that will raise TMP capacity by 250 tonnes per day. Cariboo Pulp and Paper Co. is engaged in a $60 million expansion that will raise daily capacity to 960 tonnes by the end of 1989.

AGRICULTURE

Much of the higher land west of the Fraser River benchlands represents an extension of the Chilcotin cattle range to the south. However, experience has shown that conditions on the plateau are less favourable and the industry there remains small. Agricultural development is concentrated on terraces along both sides of the Fraser River. Cattle ranching and mixed farming, with the emphasis on livestock, are the chief forms of agriculture. There are a few dairy farms, and some poultry, pigs and sheep are raised on a commercial basis. Some cereal crops are grown for on-farm consumption while cash crops include hay, potatoes, hardy vegetables, and nursery items. In 1986 there were 406 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 74,503 acres of improved land. Cattle numbered 25,643 head. Farm capital value was estimated at $125.6 million and sales receipts for 1985 at $11.2 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 182 farms. Of 41,997 acres under crops, fully 94.6 percent was in hay and other fodder crops. Minor crops included oats for grain (546 acres), barley for grain (506 acres), vegetables (46 acres), and potatoes (104 acres).

MINING

Placer gold mining, the basic support of the historic town of Barkerville, is still carried on to a limited extent. The Aurum lode gold mine at Wells closed in 1967 after 34 years of operation, a victim of rising costs and the fixed gold price. There has been a renewed interest in the old gold camps since the price of gold was allowed to seek its own level. For example, Mosquito Consolidated operated intermittently at Wells from late 1980 to 1986. In 1985, 7,545 tonnes of ore were milled during 120 days of operations. The company is currently undertaking a major program to develop sufficient ore reserves to warrant re-opening at a proposed 200 tonne-per-day rate in 1989.

Small amounts of diatomite have been shipped since 1928 from Quesnel where the largest deposits in the province are found. A number of plants to process this material have been built or planned but sustained production has not been achieved. Limestone deposits at Ptarmigan Creek have also been subject to some interest.

Canadian Hunter Explorations commenced a wildcat drilling project in the Nechako Basin west of Quesnel in 1980 to evaluate the potential for oil or gas deposits. To date, nothing of commercial scale has been reported. QPX Minerals Inc. proposes a 500 tonnes-per-day gold mine south-east of Quesnel, within the Williams Lake area. If the project moves ahead as planned, it will employ some 70 workers, many of whom will probably live at Quesnel.

TOURISM

The paving of the Cariboo Highway (No. 97) and the restoration, beginning in 1958, of the historic town of Barkerville have had a beneficial impact on tourist trade. Barkerville, which, at the peak of the Cariboo gold rush, was the largest centre on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco, is 82 km east of Quesnel. Its unique "living museum" approach attracts many thousands of visitors annually and the work of restoration adds new features each year. Near Barkerville is Bowron Lake Provincial Park which encloses a group of lakes providing a unique canoeing circuit. The entire Area is popular with fishermen and hunters. Rainbow and Lake trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden provide good fishing prospects while Sharp-tailed and Willow grouse, deer and moose offer excellent hunting.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1981 Total	1981 Male	1981 Female	1986 Total	1986 Male	1986 Female
Total	23,010	11,850	11,120	22,925	11,665	11,285
0 - 4	2,240	1,145	1,120	2,070	1,065	980
5 - 14	4,210	2,120	2,075	4,090	2,060	2,010
15 - 24	4,560	2,325	2,235	3,790	1,875	1,940
25 - 34	4,355	2,160	2,195	4,145	2,030	2,160
35 - 44	2,805	1,535	1,305	3,485	1,805	1,680
45 - 54	2,180	1,155	990	2,215	1,195	1,030
55 - 64	1,450	785	705	1,710	910	820
65 and Over	1,155	630	530	1,405	720	695

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	820	1,155	1,335
2	1,470	1,935	2,180
3	1,055	1,365	1,375
4	1,385	1,705	1,705
5	745	765	765
6 and Over	640	430	320
Average per Household	3.3	3.1	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	4,365	5,320	5,840
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	485	670	0
Other	1,220	1,335	1,825
Owned	4,605	5,505	5,670
Rented	1,455	1,855	2,000

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	6,180	202,959	32,841
Private Households	7,670	237,655	30,985

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	620	6.0
Fishing and Trapping	25	0.2
Logging and Forestry	1,005	9.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	100	1.0
Manufacturing	2,380	23.0
Construction	450	4.3
Transportation and Storage	755	7.3
Communication and Utilities	225	2.2
Wholesale Trade	210	2.0
Retail Trade	1,165	11.2
Finance and Insurance	195	1.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	130	1.3
Business Service	185	1.8
Government Service	355	3.4
Educational Service	610	5.9
Health and Social Service	545	5.3
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	820	7.9
Other Service Industries	635	6.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	10,360	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 28, QUESNEL

1977-78	5,698	1983-84	5,482
1978-79	5,585	1984-85	5,415
1979-80	5,421	1985-86	5,386
1980-81	5,368	1986-87	5,318
1981-82	5,405	1987-88	5,271
1982-83	5,445		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Quesnel	16,799	3,905	--	--	--	--	15,504	--
Cariboo R.D.	18,630	28,661	16,483	23,330	10,220	8,410	8,782	10,648

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Quesnel	6,897	6,439	6,453	6,781	6,708	6,828	7,055	7,181
Wells	144	124	124	131	111	95	84	96
COMMERCIAL								
Quesnel	6,098	5,387	5,551	5,944	5,796	5,749	5,803	5,910
Wells	122	129	131	131	126	95	81	83

NEWSPAPERS -Cariboo Observer (Quesnel) weekly - circulation 4,488 (September 1987); Quesnel Barker weekly - circulation 8,002 (April 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - G.R. Baker Memorial Hospital, Quesnel - 68 beds, 22 bassinets, 40 extended care beds.

QUESNEL CITY

Incorporated in 1928, Quesnel has an area of 2,394.7 ha. By highway the City is 120 km north of Williams Lake and 115 km south of Prince George.

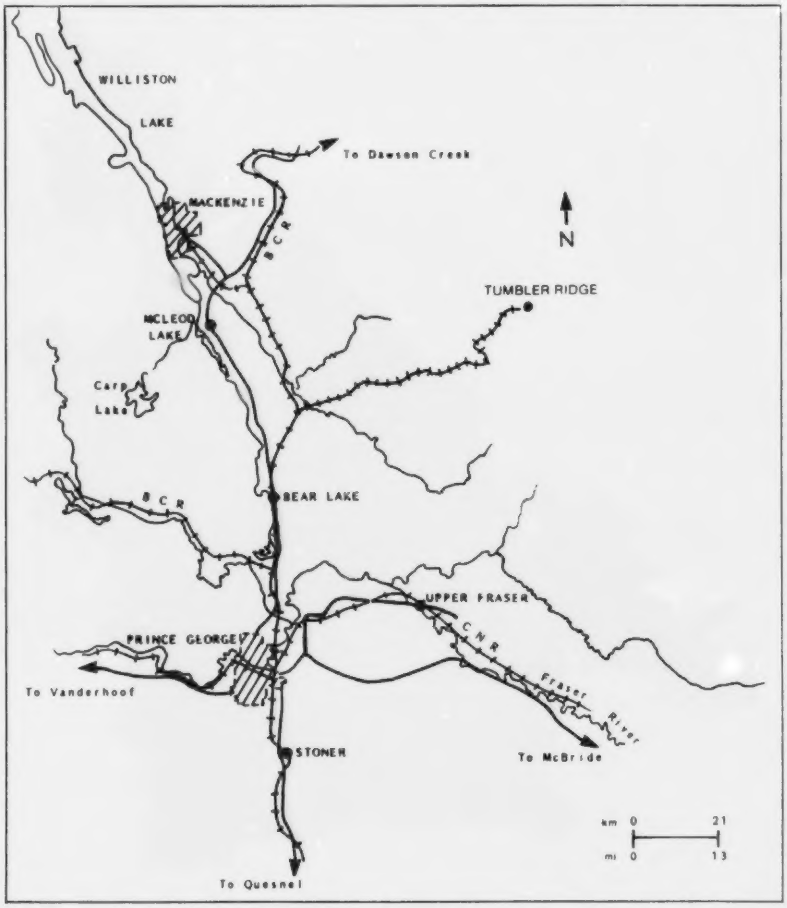
	1971	1976*	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	6,255	7,640	8,240	8,355
Males	3,220	3,815	4,125	4,115
Females	3,030	3,825	4,110	4,245
Under Age 15	2,030	2,250	2,155	2,165
Aged 15 to 64	3,920	4,975	5,550	5,545
Aged 65 or Over	305	415	535	665
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	1,755	2,290	1,705	2,940
Persons per Household	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	1,040	1,510	2,790	1,695
Rented Dwellings	715	775	1,075	1,245
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,465	1,845	2,135	2,200
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,630	1,835	1,785
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	210	300	410

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	7,637
1977	7,726
1978	7,825
1979	7,838
1980	8,199
1981	8,240
1982	8,726
1983	8,707
1984	8,757
1985	8,655
1986	8,358
1987	8,222

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

PRINCE GEORGE AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Fraser - Fort George Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 3,598,000 ha. It includes the City of Prince George (1986 population 67,621), the District of Mackenzie (5,542), and the communities of Bear Lake (294), Hixon (357), Upper Fraser (248), and Willow River (279).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Prince George Area was 85,470 persons, an increase of only 0.3 percent from 1981. The economy of the Area was completely transformed during the 1960s. The population more than doubled as numerous sawmills were consolidated, three pulpmills were built at Prince George, and the District of Mackenzie came into being with 2 pulpmills and a number of sawmills. With the impetus provided by the change in the nature of the forest industries, Prince George rapidly became the commercial centre of the northern Interior of the Province, and it is primarily in the development of this role that the City continued to expand in the 1970s. Lack of growth in the 1980s may be attributed to rationalization of the forestry sector. The pulpmills and sawmills reach out beyond the Area for their wood supplies and many of the surrounding communities look to Prince George as a transportation, distribution, trade, service and manufacturing nucleus. Because of its strategic location at the hub of the Provinces's main north-south corridor and the northern east-west corridor, the City is expected to derive substantial benefit from continuing economic expansion well beyond its borders.

Agriculture and tourism round out the economy. Forage and cattle production are the most important sources of farm revenue. Only a fraction of the arable land has been cleared but expansion has been limited by low returns and by indications that trees may be a more profitable crop than farm produce. Tourism is becoming an increasingly important part of the economy. With completion of the Yellowhead 16 Highway from Prince George to Jasper, and continued improvements to other highways, the annual influx of travellers has continued to rise. The outlook for all sectors is promising and Prince George should maintain its strong central role in the Province's northern half.

MANUFACTURING

Although the forest industries (pulp, paper, lumber, plywood) constitute the bulk of manufacturing, considerable diversity is evident. In 1987 these activities/products included bakeries, dairies, a brewery, carbonated beverages, steel fabricators, food products, millworking, upholstering, cabinet making, chemicals, printing and publishing, an oil refinery, concrete products, machine shops, work clothing, building components and more. Principal statistics for part of the Area (excluding Mackenzie) in 1984 were as follows (see also McBride-Valemount Area):

	Prince George	Subdivision A Fraser-Fort George
Establishments	68	20
Employees	3,255	3,186
Wages and salaries	$107,377,000	$109,493,000
Value of shipments	$565,322,000	$511,610,000
Value added	$264,045,000	$188,833,000

FORESTRY

The Crown regulated forest resources are contained largely within the Prince George Timber Supply Area, which encompasses Tree-farm License Number 30 operated by Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd., and a number of Farm Wood-lot Licences. Superimposed on much of the TSA are special agreements held by the pulp mills at Prince George, which confer certain rights with respect to timber not suitable for lumber production. Mills at Prince George also receive wood supplies from the surrounding Areas while those at Mackenzie rely heavily on the timber resources adjacent to Williston Lake (Mackenzie TSA), which is largely within the Fort St. John Area. Clearing of private land holdings provides a substantial amount of timber for Prince George mills.

The forest industries constitute the largest component of the local economy, with direct employment in logging, sawmilling, and the manufacturing of pulp, paper, and plywood. Additional forestry jobs are provided by management functions and a number of nurseries.

The local forest industry has grown rapidly over the last 25 years and experienced tremendous change with the addition of pulp mills and a plywood plant. Consolidation, both corporate and physical, continues. In most cases small bush-type mills have been closed but some large facilities, such as the Northwood mill at Giscome, which closed in 1976 after more than 50 years of operation, have also been affected.

Prince George is the major forestry manufacturing centre with 14 large and medium-sized primary sawmills, a plywood plant operated by North Central Plywoods Ltd. (a division of Northwood Pulp Ltd.), and 3 pulp mills within the City or daily commuting distance. Eight-hour shift capacity of the sawmills was 3,695 Mfbm in 1986, and the veneer-plywood plant had a rated annual plywood production capability of 155 million sq. ft. (3/8 inch basis). The pulp mills (Prince George Pulp and Paper Ltd., Intercontinental Pulp Co. Ltd., and Northwood Pulp Ltd.) have a combined annual capacity of 1,000,000 tonnes of pulp and 100,000 tonnes of paper, following completion in 1982 of a $300 million expansion of the Northwood mill.

Mackenzie, with its economy based entirely on the forest industries, is the second-largest conversion centre with 5 large sawmills (total shift capacity of 1,285 Mfbm), a refiner groundwood mill operated by Finlay Forest Industries Ltd. (daily capacity of 420 tonnes) and a kraft pulp mill operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (600 tonnes per day capacity). In total, the Area accounted for 57 percent of the Region's capacity for lumber production, 75 percent of the pulp, and all of the paper in 1986.

Most of the primary conversion facilities are state-of-the-art, so further major adjustments in response to changing economic or wood supply conditions are unlikely. Improved productivity will result in more lumber per unit of wood processed, and there will be greater emphasis on secondary products as market conditions permit. For example, Finlay Forest Industries Ltd. (a Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. subsidiary) is currently building the first newsprint mill in the Interior. The $212 million project at Mackenzie will provide 90 permanent direct jobs when completed in the spring of 1989. The company has also indicated that it will proceed with a major investment program in the next decade to increase both pulp and paper capacity if it is successful in its efforts to obtain a Tree-farm Licence, which would allow more intensive forest management practices to be implemented.

AGRICULTURE

Mixed farming is the most common type of agriculture with beef cattle being the leading revenue producer. Poultry, pigs, and dairy farming are also important and have been stimulated by rapid population growth. Coarse grains for cattle feed and most forage crops grow well in the Area. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, and cabbages are grown on a commercial scale in choice valley locations. In 1986 there were 414 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 68,450 acres of improved land. Of 37,502 acres under crops, 34,688 acres were in hay and oats or barley for fodder. Oats and barley for grain accounted for a further 2,045 acres, followed by potatoes (37 acres), cabbages (28 acres), and other vegetables. Cattle numbered 16,855 head, of which 672 were dairy cows and heifers. Farm capital value was estimated at $98.7 million and sales receipts at $9.3 million. The role of part-time farming is suggested by the fact that only 134 farms recorded sales of $10,000 or more in 1985. The outlook for continued expansion of the industry is promising as the local market continues to expand, and a large amount of agricultural land remains to be developed.

MINING

Limestone, used for bleaching purposes in the manufacture of pulp, is quarried near Prince George. Tri-Lime Resources has a plant near Bear Lake to manufacture agricultural and industrial lime. Considerable interest has been expressed in coal deposits on the Bowron River but development has been constrained by marketing and environmental problems.

Canroc International Corporation intermittently produced quartzite blocks from a quarry on Wishaw Lake at the head of the McGregor River, but is no longer in operation.

TOURISM

The travel industry sector of the local economy expanded rapidly over the past two decades because of the City's location at the junction of the two major highway routes in north-central British Columbia. The industry received a major boost when the Yellowhead 16 link east to Edmonton was first opened in 1969, and traffic volume has grown as Highway 16 west has been improved in stages. Prince George has relied heavily on the in-transit type of business but it is developing as a tourist destination. A number of ski hills have been established and a Provincial park has been developed at Carp Lake, approximately 100 km north-west of the City. Lakes abound in the Area offering excellent fishing and boating. Hunting is a major attraction with moose, deer, bear, and Willow grouse being sought.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Penny chinook hatchery is located on the north side of the Fraser River, 100 km east of Prince George. As of March 1988, there were 4 freshwater fish farms licenced in the Area.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	85,210	43,995	41,275	85,250	43,555	41,645
0 - 4	8,145	4,195	4,000	7,845	4,010	3,895
5 - 14	16,210	8,305	7,820	15,255	7,810	7,490
15 - 24	17,455	8,535	8,795	14,980	7,495	7,430
25 - 34	17,795	8,955	8,860	16,925	8,270	8,560
35 - 44	11,550	6,190	5,405	13,650	6,990	6,650
45 - 54	7,310	4,105	3,160	8,220	4,525	3,660
55 - 64	4,165	2,230	2,030	5,160	2,855	2,320
65 and Over	2,540	1,245	1,295	3,260	1,505	1,730

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	2,755	4,280	4,630
2	5,055	6,810	7,335
3	4,005	5,010	5,435
4	5,135	6,430	6,770
5	2,890	3,080	2,795
6 and Over	2,100	1,530	1,105
Average per Household	3.4	3.1	3.0

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	14,020	17,675	19,815
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	3,240	4,550	370
Other	4,640	5,025	8,045
Owned	15,870	18,960	19,450
Rented	6,090	8,215	8,730

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	22,515	888,256	39,452
Private Households	28,175	1,036,791	36,798

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	770	1.8
Fishing and Trapping	35	0.1
Logging and Forestry	3,385	7.8
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	195	0.5
Manufacturing	7,755	18.0
Construction	2,245	5.2
Transportation and Storage	3,425	7.9
Communication and Utilities	1,665	3.9
Wholesale Trade	2,320	5.4
Retail Trade	5,275	12.2
Finance and Insurance	1,180	2.7
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	550	1.3
Business Service	1,255	2.9
Government Service	2,380	5.5
Educational Service	2,340	5.4
Health and Social Service	2,565	5.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	3,230	7.5
Other Service Industries	2,610	6.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	43,140	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 57, PRINCE GEORGE

1977-78	21,565	1983-84	20,426
1978-79	21,538	1984-85	19,989
1979-80	20,994	1985-86	19,545
1980-81	20,903	1986-87	19,325
1981-82	20,886	1987-88	19,369
1982-83	20,661		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Prince George	103,775	106,289	23,934	41,847	32,887	29,700	19,718	30,209
Mackenzie	9,013	3,929	1,665	573	516	1,916	876	25,484
Fraser-Fort George R.D.	11,037	14,701	12,927	10,647	3,138	1,319	5,604	4,614

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Prince George	28,521	27,367	26,467	27,231	26,886	26,973	27,386	27,949
COMMERCIAL								
Prince George	19,705	18,251	18,370	18,825	18,652	18,250	18,413	18,811

NEWSPAPERS - Prince George Citizen daily - paid circulation 21,530 (September 1987); The Times (Mackenzie) weekly - circulation 1,320 (January 1988).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Mackenzie and District Hospital, Mackenzie - 18 beds, 4 bassinets; Prince George Regional Hospital, Prince George - 285 beds, 51 bassinets, 72 extended care beds.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - College of New Caledonia, total 1986/87 enrolment - 2,545.

PRINCE GEORGE CITY

Incorporated in 1915, Prince George has an area of 32,248.4 ha. By highway the City is 786 km north of Vancouver, 721 km east of Prince Rupert, 739 km west of Edmonton and 412 km southwest of Dawson Creek.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	33,105	59,925	67,560	67,625
Males	17,060	30,685	34,530	34,205
Females	16,035	29,240	33,025	33,420
Under Age 15	11,540	19,055	18,905	18,025
Aged 15 to 64	20,580	39,130	46,535	46,830
Aged 65 or Over	985	1,740	2,120	2,770
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	8,630	17,565	21,875	22,625
Persons per Household	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	4,655	12,350	14,680	14,960
Rented Dwellings	3,975	5,215	7,200	7,665
TOTAL FAMILIES	7,560	14,645	17,430	17,780
Persons per Family	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	13,205	15,295	15,145
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	1,440	2,135	2,635

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	59,929
1977	63,913
1978	65,105
1979	66,156
1980	66,527
1981	67,559
1982	68,713
1983	68,280
1984	68,912
1985	68,465
1986	67,621
1987	66,612

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

MACKENZIE DISTRICT

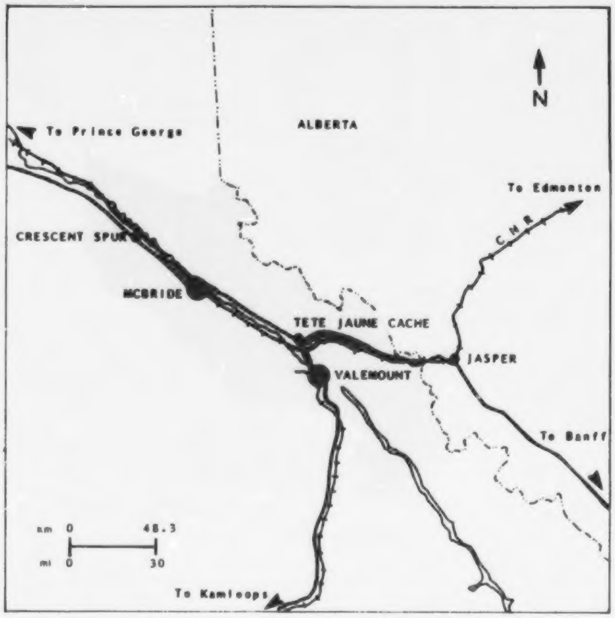
Incorporated in 1966, Mackenzie has an area of 21,269.4 ha. By highway the District is 190 km north of Prince George and 180 km west of Chetwynd.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,330	5,340	5,890	5,545
Males	1,290	2,900	3,185	2,985
Females	1,040	2,440	2,705	2,560
Under Age 15	890	1,935	1,960	1,760
Aged 15 to 64	1,435	3,375	3,885	3,745
Aged 65 or Over	5	30	40	40
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	555	1,450	1,730	1,705
Persons per Household	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2
Owned Dwellings	370	1,120	1,275	1,245
Rented Dwellings	190	335	460	460
TOTAL FAMILIES	525	1,265	1,450	1,450
Persons per Family	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.6	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,215	1,365	1,305
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	45	85	140

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	5,338
1977	5,381
1978	5,397
1979	5,723
1980	5,769
1981	5,890
1982	5,898
1983	5,899
1984	5,772
1985	5,641
1986	5,542
1987	5,365

MCBRIDE - VALEMOUNT AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Fraser - Fort George Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,521,600 ha. It includes the Villages of McBride (1986 population 592) and Valemount (1,161), and the communities of Lamming Mills (18) and Tete Jaune Cache (41).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the McBride - Valemount Area was 3,867 persons, a decrease of 7.9 percent from 1981. The economy is based primarily on the forest industries. Agriculture, the service industries and trade round out the economy. The most important factor in the Area's economic history is the highway construction that took place in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This opened the Area to commercial development, but at the same time it facilitated the movement of local timber resources to processing facilities located beyond its boundaries. The current outlook is for moderate growth on the basis of further development in all sectors.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing firms reported in 1987 included sawmills, a veneer plant, a newspaper publisher, and a producer of ready-mix concrete. Principal statistics for the Area, plus Mackenzie in the Prince George Area, in 1984 were as follows:

	Subdivision B Fraser-Fort George, McBride, Valemount, and Mackenzie
Establishments	10
Employees	886
Wages and salaries	$29,933,000
Value of shipments	$175,074,000
Value added	$76,810,000

FORESTRY

The Area encompasses the McBride Timber Supply Area. Logging activity is carried out by a number of operators throughout the Area but much of the harvest moves west to conversion facilities at Prince George. In 1986, there were only three operators of significant size. Clearwater Timber Products Ltd. (purchased by Slocan Forest Products Ltd. in May 1987) had the largest sawmill at Valemount (150 Mfbm 8-hour shift capacity). Zeidler Forest Industries Ltd. produced both lumber (65 Mfbm per shift) and veneer (84 million sq. ft 3/8 inch basis annually) at McBride. Hauer Bros. Lumber Ltd. operated a small sawmill (40 Mfbm per shift capacity) at Tete Jaune Cache and Bell Pole Co. Ltd. had a pole plant at Valemount. One shake/shingle plant at Valemount (120 squares per shift) was also in production in 1986. Growth of the forest industries is limited by wood supply, although further utilization of decadent cedar around Valemount provides some development prospects, as illustrated by the decision in January 1988 to offer 60,000 cubic metres of such wood annually for 10 years to CITC Cedar Corp.

AGRICULTURE

Farming is restricted to a narrow belt along the Fraser River, with McBride near its western limit, and south along Highway 5 to the vicinity of Valemount. Climate and distance to markets limits activity primarily to a livestock-forage base, although eggs, potatoes and vegetables are produced for local needs, and some canola is grown as well. Beef and dairy cattle are the most important revenue sources; much of the milk is shipped to Prince George for processing. In 1986 there were 148 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 23,310 improved acres. Of 13,451 acres under crops, 9,176 were in hay, 1,643 in oats or barley for fodder, and 362 in oats for grain. Cattle numbered 5,465 head, of which 597 were dairy cows and heifers. Farm capital value was estimated at $40.5 million and sales receipts at $3.5 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 58 operators.

TOURISM

Completion of the road link between Prince George and McBride and the upgrading of Highway 5 from Kamloops to Tete Jaune Cache junction in 1969 materially increased the flow of traffic through the Area. The industry is currently geared to servicing highway travellers and this sector should continue to grow at McBride, Valemount and small service centres along the main highways. The district has noteworthy hunting, fishing, mountaineering and scenic attractions but has not yet become a popular tourist destination. With proper development it should be possible to attract the overflow from adjacent Jasper National Park. Mount Robson, the highest point in the Canadian Rockies, is but one attraction in Mount Robson Provincial Park. Construction of boat launching and camping facilities at the north end of Kinbasket Lake near Valemount should be of considerable benefit when the reservoir shoreline is stabilized.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,190	2,245	1,965	3,800	1,990	1,820
0 - 4	450	235	210	360	175	180
5 - 14	760	375	345	675	350	330
15 - 24	795	425	370	580	285	290
25 - 34	805	435	385	670	370	320
35 - 44	490	265	235	570	300	270
45 - 54	410	240	190	375	210	160
55 - 64	255	140	110	305	165	145
65 and Over	220	140	90	270	145	110

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	215	275	290
2	285	340	375
3	190	245	200
4	225	285	290
5	130	130	100
6 and Over	130	90	65
Average per Household	3.2	3.0	2.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	845	960	1,080
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	65	65	0
Other	255	335	240
Owned	825	1,025	990
Rented	345	340	335

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,015	31,634	31,167
Private Households	1,340	37,474	27,966

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	140	7.4
Fishing and Trapping	5	0.3
Logging and Forestry	315	16.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.3
Manufacturing	345	18.3
Construction	55	2.9
Transportation and Storage	250	13.3
Communication and Utilities	45	2.4
Wholesale Trade	5	0.3
Retail Trade	165	8.8
Finance and Insurance	25	1.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	15	0.8
Business Service	35	1.9
Government Service	80	4.2
Educational Service	130	6.9
Health and Social Service	70	3.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	155	8.2
Other Service Industries	60	3.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,885	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 57, PRINCE GEORGE

1977-78	21,565	1983-84	20,426
1978-79	21,538	1984-85	19,989
1979-80	20,994	1985-86	19,545
1980-81	20,903	1986-87	19,325
1981-82	20,886	1987-88	19,369
1982-83	20,661		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
McBride	380	340	166	1,433	554	150	1,039	87
Fraser-Ft. George R.D.	11,037	14,701	12,927	10,647	3,138	1,319	5,604	4,614

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
McBride	535	477	493	505	518	502	508	518
Valemount	573	556	525	532	499	483	488	477
COMMERCIAL								
McBride	673	586	569	606	571	577	593	601
Valemount	678	611	602	647	610	613	601	627

NEWSPAPERS - Robson Valley Courier (McBride) weekly - circulation 415 (January 1988); Canoe Mountain Echo (Valemount) weekly - circulation 313 (June 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - McBride and District Hospital, McBride - 16 beds, 10 bassinets, 2 extended care beds; Valemount Diagnostic and Treatment Centre.

MCBRIDE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1932, McBride has an area of 143.3 ha. By highway the Village is 210 km east of Prince George and 167 km west of Jasper, Alberta.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	655	620	645	595
Males	330	320	320	285
Females	325	300	325	305
Under Age 15	235	180	155	145
Aged 15 to 64	385	390	425	375
Aged 65 or Over	35	50	60	70
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	165	205	225	225
Persons per Household	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.6
Owned Dwellings	115	125	160	155
Rented Dwellings	50	75	65	70
TOTAL FAMILIES	155	145	155	150
Persons per Family	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	140	140	135
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	15	20

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	619
1977	656
1978	629
1979	654
1980	634
1981	641
1982	637
1983	638
1984	670
1985	638
1986	592
1987	581

VALEMOUNT VILLAGE

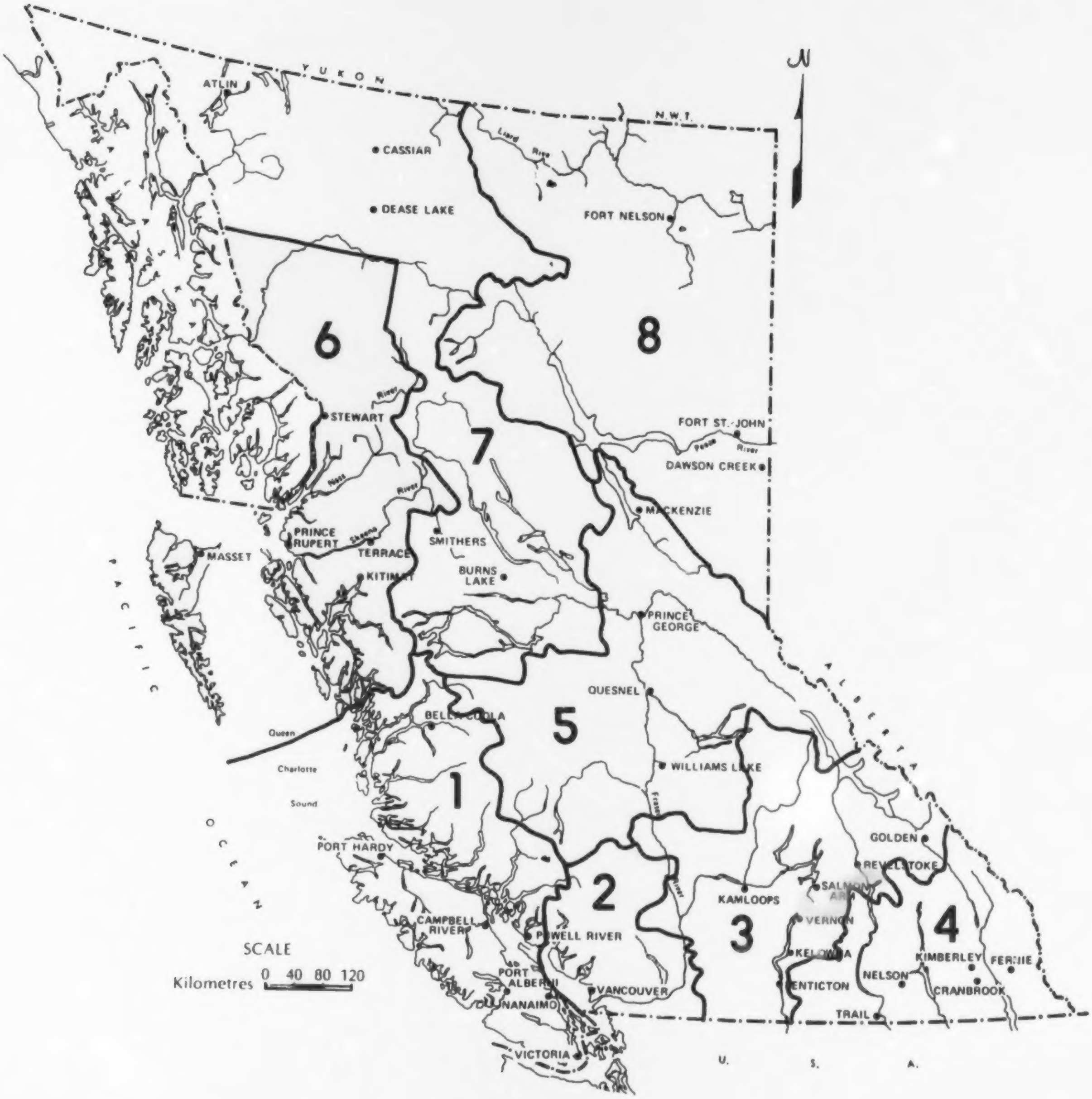
Incorporated in 1962, Valemount has an area of 399 ha. By highway the Village is 80 km southeast of McBride and 322 km north of Kamloops.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	695	880	1,130	1,160
Males	385	460	595	610
Females	305	415	535	545
Under Age 15	240	265	315	340
Aged 15 to 64	425	580	745	740
Aged 65 or Over	30	35	70	80
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	205	260	385	415
Persons per Household	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	130	190	275	280
Rented Dwellings	75	70	105	135
TOTAL FAMILIES	150	215	300	305
Persons per Family	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	190	270	260
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	30	45

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	878
1977	925
1978	977
1979	971
1980	1,075
1981	1,130
1982	1,211
1983	1,198
1984	1,237
1985	1,214
1986	1,161
1987	1,141

NORTH COAST REGION

British Columbia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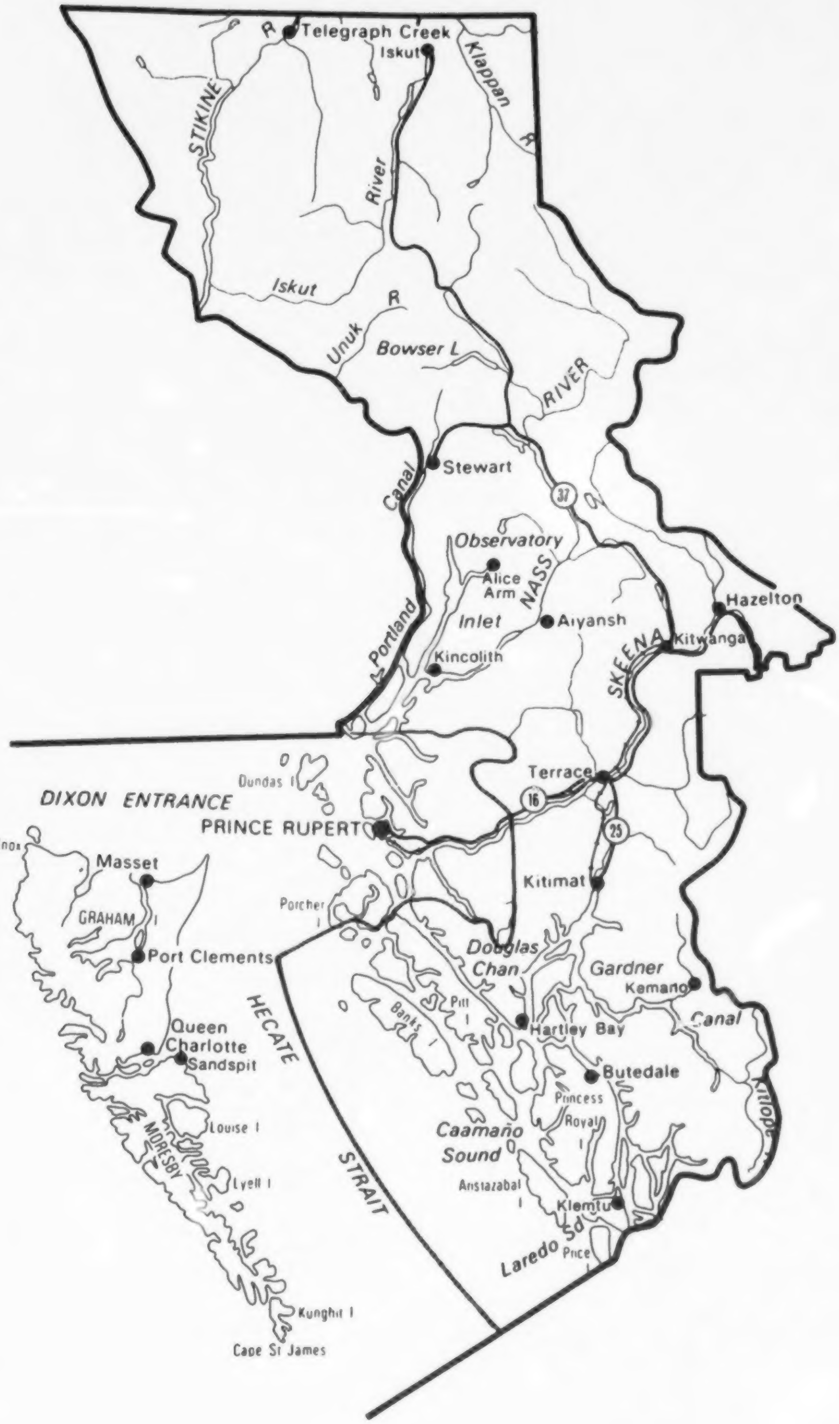
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Banks I
Hartley Bay
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Princess Royal I
Louise I
MORESBY
Caamaño Sound
Lyell I
Aristazabal I
Klemtu
Laredo Sd
Price I
STRAIT
Kunghit I
Cape St James

NORTH COAST REGION

INTRODUCTION

Covering a land area of 11,194,000 ha (27.7 million acres), the North Coast Region accounts for 12.5 percent of the land area of the Province. It is the fourth largest of the 8 Development Regions, encompassing the Regional Districts of Kitimat-Stikine and Skeena-Queen Charlotte.

The southern portion of the Region borders on the Pacific Ocean and, like the remainder of the western flank of the Mainland of the Province, is characterized by the rugged Coast Mountains which rise very steeply out of the sea, reaching altitudes averaging 1,200-1,800 metres. The lower slopes of these mountains dip sharply into a coastline which is deeply penetrated by narrow, steep-walled fiords and channels, providing inter-connecting waterways which, though generally subject to strong tidal currents, are sheltered and navigable.

The Hazelton Mountains adjoin the Coast Mountains on the east and occupy a position astride the Skeena River east of Terrace. They extend over most of the country lying between the Nass, Morice, and Bulkley Rivers. Beginning north of the Babine River and extending far northward into the headwaters of the Nass River are the Skeena Mountains. The valleys of the Nass, Skeena, and Bulkley Rivers are deeply indented within the generally mountainous relief. The middle half of the Nass River flows through a broad depression known as the Nass Basin. An offshoot of this basin extends south-eastward along the Kispiox Valley and eventually enters the Skeena Valley at Hazelton.

The Skeena Mountains exhibit a distinctive pattern of relief, with closely spaced ranges, rising to generally uniform elevations of between 2,100 to 2,400 metres and separated by a network of prominent valleys. The Coast Mountains north of the Nass River have steep slopes and high relief and contain numerous permanent icefields. The valley of the Stikine River cuts across the Coast Range and provides an historically important access routes to the Interior. The far north-east corner of the Region reaches into the Stikine Plateau, an extensive tableland with evidence of extinct volcanoes.

Also contained in the Region are the Queen Charlotte Islands, which lie 80 to 120 km off the coast of the southern part of the Region. They are separated from the Mainland by the comparatively shallow waters of Hecate Strait. The western half of Graham Island and all the smaller islands to the south of Graham Island display hilly to mountainous relief and deeply indented coastlines associated with the Queen Charlotte Ranges. By contrast, the eastern half of Graham Island features gently undulating terrain broken by marshy flats. The Queen Charlotte Ranges are of fairly low altitude, with relief averaging about 450 to 900 metres.

Two distinct climatic zones - coastal and interior - are found in the Region. The coast has cool summers and cool to cold winters with annual precipitation exceeding 250 centimetres on the outer coast. East of the Coast Mountains precipitation decreases to 50-100 centimetres per year but temperature variations are greater.

Forest cover along the coast is heavy and supports considerable economic activity. In the interior portion of the Region, forestry is the leading economic activity in the south (Terrace - Hazelton), but much of the land north of Stewart supports either no forest cover or small trees of little commercial interest.

POPULATION TRENDS

		Change	
	Population	Number	Percent
1976*	61,380	--	--
1977	60,333	-1,047	-1.7
1978	61,064	731	1.2
1979	61,535	471	0.8
1980	63,629	2,094	3.4
1981*	66,423	2,794	4.4
1982	67,989	1,566	2.4
1983	67,141	-848	-1.2
1984	65,650	-1,491	-2.2
1985	63,977	-1,673	-2.5
1986*	62,544	-1,433	-2.2
1987	62,829	285	0.5
1988	62,647	-182	-0.3

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	34,950	52.6	32,625	52.2
Female	31,445	47.4	29,865	47.8
0- 4	6,550	9.9	6,040	9.7
5- 9	6,485	9.8	5,715	9.1
10-14	6,490	9.8	5,690	9.1
15-19	6,725	10.1	5,660	9.1
20-24	7,070	10.6	5,285	8.5
25-29	7,065	10.6	5,965	9.5
30-34	6,360	9.6	6,035	9.7
35-39	4,885	7.4	5,425	8.7
40-44	3,545	5.3	4,215	6.7
45-49	2,975	4.5	3,145	5.0
50-54	2,630	4.0	2,685	4.3
55-59	1,990	3.0	2,265	3.6
60-64	1,340	2.0	1,600	2.6
65-69	935	1.4	1,005	1.6
70+	1,365	2.1	1,610	2.6

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics.**

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	19,905	19,750
Persons per Household	3.3	3.1
FAMILIES		
Total	16,250	15,860
Persons per Family	3.5	3.4
DWELLINGS		
Total	19,885	19,720
Owned	12,965	11,980
Rented	6,865	6,010
Single Detached	12,060	13,540
Apartment and Duplex	5,500	80
Other	2,280	7,855

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	8,040	23.3
$5,000-$9,999	4,650	13.5
$10,000-$14,999	3,640	10.5
$15,000-$19,999	3,210	9.3
$20,000-$29,999	5,250	15.2
$30,000-$39,999	4,670	13.5
$40,000-$49,999	3,380	9.8
$50,000 and Over	1,700	4.9
Total - All Returns	34,540	100.0
Average Income ($)	20,266	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	566	80.9
Pension Income	25	3.6
Investment Income	31	4.4
Self-employment Income	28	4.0
Other Income	51	7.3
Total Income	700	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	240	0.8
Fishing and Trapping	820	2.7
Logging and Forestry	2,375	7.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	160	0.5
Manufacturing	6,835	22.3
Construction	1,440	4.7
Transportation and Storage	2,430	7.9
Communication and Utilities	785	2.6
Wholesale Trade	715	2.3
Retail Trade	2,930	9.6
Finance and Insurance	505	1.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	240	0.8
Business Service	540	1.8
Government Service	2,940	9.6
Educational Service	2,130	6.9
Health and Social Service	1,775	5.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	2,170	7.1
Other Service Industries	1,565	5.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	30,650	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

For purposes of analysis the North Coast Region has been subdivided into 5 economic areas within 2 Regional Districts. The forest industries are the leading economic sector in Queen Charlotte Islands and Hazelton Areas, although the former also derives considerable benefit from commercial fishing. In the Prince Rupert Area, fishing and fish processing provide more jobs than the forest industries which are represented by a large pulp complex. Aluminum smelting and the forest industries are the basis of the economy in the Kitimat - Terrace Area; the smelter dominates Kitimat although there is a pulp and paper complex and a methanol-ammonia plant as well, whereas Terrace is very dependent upon logging and sawmilling. Mining and mineral exploration provide the basis for the local economies in the Stewart Area.

Some indication of the relative importance of various industries can be obtained from the numbers employed in each. In 1986 the Regional labour force numbered 31,965, of which 30,650 or 2.1 percent of the Provincial total, were classed as experienced. The composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 0.8 percent; forestry (logging) 7.8 percent; fishing and trapping 2.7 percent; mines and quarries 0.5 percent; manufacturing 22.3 percent; construction 4.7 percent; transportation, communication and other utilities 10.5 percent; trade 11.9 percent; government services 9.6 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 29.2 percent. The proportion of the labour force engaged in manufacturing was the highest in the Province and the proportions in trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, the lowest.

The economy of the Region will be stimulated in the future by the completion of upgrading work on highways 16 and 37; by construction and use of additional port facilities; by continuing mineral exploration and development; by increased utilization of local forest resources; by further development of fisheries resources in the North Pacific; by additional petrochemical activities utilizing natural gas resources of the North East Region and Alberta; and by further development of hydro-electric power potential at Kemano and in the Stikine watershed.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 4,913 persons, including 9 working owners, or 4.0 percent of the Provincial total. This is one of the few Regions in which the wood industries were exceeded by other manufacturing groups. Fish processing was the leading category reported separately with 15.6 percent of total factory shipments. The leading industry is believed to be the aluminum smelter at Kitimat, followed by paper and allied products with mills at Kitimat and Prince Rupert. Unfortunately, these statistics have been combined with miscellaneous other categories and are reported under "Other Industries" in the following table.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Industry	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Fish products	6	1,000	26,586	154,403	63,467
Wood Industries	13	541	23,329	96,231	40,426
Printing and publishing	8	58	965	3,597	2,218
Metal fabricating	9	96	2,513	5,964	3,595
Other	20	3,209	140,624	731,462	297,248
Total	56	4,904	194,017	991,657	406,954

Most of the manufacturing activity is concentrated in the Prince Rupert - Kitimat - Terrace triangle. Kitimat - Stikine Regional District accounted for 67 percent of manufacturing employees and 72 percent of factory shipments. The balance was attributable primarily to firms in the Prince Rupert Area of Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Regional Districts	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Kitimat-Stikine	31	3,294	144,035	712,200	320,049
Skeena-Queen Charlottes	25	1,610	49,982	279,457	86,905
Total	56	4,904	194,017	991,657	406,954

FORESTRY

The North Coast Economic Development Region comprises 10.4 percent of the total regulated forest area of the Province. It contains 9.9 percent of the total area of mature timber and 16.5 percent of the volume of mature timber. The imbalance between mature timber area and volume emphasize one of the Region's most significant forestry issues -- the presence of large areas of decadent forest. The major species harvested is hemlock, followed by balsam, cedar, and spruce. The Region encompasses all of the Queen Charlotte, North Coast, and Kalum Timber Supply Areas, approximately one-quarter of both the Bulkley and Cassiar TSAs, and about two-thirds of the Kispiox TSA. The Region includes within its boundaries four complete Tree-farm Licences (Numbers 1, 24, 39, and 41) and portions of two others (Numbers 25 and 47).

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	2,511,407	31.5
Immature Timber	311,479	3.9
Residual	275	0.1
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	71,933	1.0
Non-commercial stands	40,658	0.5
Non-forest	5,027,798	63.0
TOTAL	7,963,550	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	970	0.0
Western red cedar	10,656,405	11.0
Hemlock sp.	44,165,058	45.6
Balsam sp.	23,549,645	24.3
Spruce sp.	10,846,885	11.3
Yellow cedar	3,985,497	4.1
Larch sp.	0	0.0
Western white pine	0	0.0
Lodgepole pine	2,525,727	2.6
Yellow pine	0	0.0
Whitebark pine	2,341	0.0
Cottonwood sp.	495,820	0.5
Red alder	87,666	0.1
Broadleaf maple	0	0.0
Birch sp.	127,616	0.1
Aspen	405,530	0.4
TOTAL	96,849,160	100.0

Most of the logging activity occurs in the Queen Charlotte Islands, Kitimat - Terrace, and Hazelton Areas. A considerable proportion of the annual harvest goes to processing plants on the south coast of the Province.

Lumber production has fluctuated in response to market demand, but milling employment has moved steadily downward as mills have consolidated and modernized. By 1986 there were only six permanent sawmills in operation, two each at Terrace, Kitwanga, and Hazelton, with 8-hour shift capacity totalling 1,175 Mfbm, or 3.7 percent of the Provincial total. The cedar pole industry has been very important in the past, particularly at Terrace. The shake and shingle industry has also made a small, but significant, economic contribution.

Three pulp mills in the Region were reduced to two when the former Skeena Kraft and Columbia Cellulose operations at Prince Rupert were amalgamated in 1978. Enso Forest Products Ltd (Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co.) at Kitimat produces both pulp and paper, having an annual capacity of 349,000 tonnes of each in 1986. Skeena Cellulose Inc. produces kraft pulp at Prince Rupert; 1986 capacity was reported as 412,000 tonnes per year. The two operations represented 10.8 percent of total provincial pulp capacity and 12.6 percent of paper capacity. Since 1986 both mills have undergone major upgrading programs to improve material handling and raise output, and a major expansion at Prince Rupert is under study.

Development of the forest industries in the Region has been constrained by a variety of problems ranging from a high percentage of decadent or low quality timber, unfavourable geography, and lack of infrastructure--particularly in those localities away from the CNR-Highway 16 corridor. Efforts are being made to overcome or compensate for these difficulties and further development is expected as the forestry sector continues to evolve.

AGRICULTURE[1]

Agriculture cannot be considered very important when compared with forestry, fishing and mining. Nevertheless, it does contribute to the Terrace and Hazelton economies where the industry is concentrated. A few farms are also found on Graham Island but their commercial importance is minimal. Climate, topography and distance from major markets are all inhibiting factors.

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[1] Statistics on farm land, livestock, land use, capital values, and employment include 5 farms in the Stikine Area of Nechako Region.

In 1986 there were 138 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) of which only 13 recorded 1985 sales in excess of $25,000. Over 44 percent of the operations produced gross sales of less than $2,500, indicating the prevalence of part-time or subsistence farming; this was the highest proportion recorded in the 8 regions. The Region ranked last of the 8 regions in terms of farm numbers, acreage, revenues and investment. Beef cattle, eggs, poultry, potatoes and vegetables were the leading income sources.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

	Skeena-Queen Charlotte	Kitimat-Stikine(a)
Total number of farms	12	131
Value of products sold in 1985		
$250,000 and over	-	1
$100,000 to $249,999	-	-
$50,000 to $99,999	-	3
$25,000 to $49,999	1	8
$10,000 to $24,999	2	20
$5,000 to $9,999	1	20
$2,500 to $4,999	1	23
under $2,500	7	56
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type		
Dairy	-	2
Cattle	3	36
Hogs	-	1
Poultry	-	4
Wheat	-	-
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	-	-
Field crops, other than small grains	-	4
Fruits and vegetables	-	6
Miscellaneous specialty	1	7
Mixed	1	15

(a) Includes 5 farms in Stikine Region.

There has been no significant change in farming activity in recent years. Improved farm land in 1986 totalled 13,527 acres (5,474 ha) or .05 percent of the Region. The improved land consisted largely of improved pasture (5,155 acres) and hayland (5,783 acres). Other fodders and grains made up most of the balance of land under crops. Cattle numbered 2,427, of which only 62 head were milk cows or heifers. Pigs, sheep and poultry were of lesser importance.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery and stock was estimated at $28.8 million in 1986, 0.4 percent of the Provincial total. Kitimat-Stikine R.D. accounted for the bulk of that figure. Farming provided the equivalent of 26 person-years in full-time and part-time employment. At the same time, operators reported 16,173 days of off-farm labour, or the equivalent of 62 full-time jobs. The value of all farm product sales in 1985 was $2.1 million.

MINING

The Region, comprising the bulk of Skeena Mining Division and portions of the Omineca and Liard Divisions, boasts a rich mining history. A number of small gold and silver mines have operated intermittently at Stewart and various other locations. The Kitsault molybdenum mine on Alice Arm closed for an indefinite period November 1982, but it contains large reserves and is capable of production if prices rise. The Granduc copper mine near Stewart was permanently closed in April 1984 because of low copper prices. The Tasu iron-copper mine on Moresby Island closed in October 1982 as ore reserves were exhausted.

Until 1984, copper alternated with iron concentrates and gold for the position of leading mineral, but with the permanent closure of both Tasu and Granduc, gold achieved first place in 1984. In 1985, only structural materials were produced. The total value of mineral production fell 91 percent between 1980 and 1985 and the Region's share of Provincial output has declined steadily, being only 0.1 percent in 1985, by far the lowest of the eight Development Regions.

The outlook for the future is good although world market conditions will primarily determine when new mines will be developed, or old producers re-activated. A number of large orebodies north of Stewart have been delineated, including the Stikine Copper and Liard Copper properties. At least three precious metals deposits near Stewart are poised to begin production and others are under evaluation on Graham Island, Banks Island, Princess Royal Island, and elsewhere. There is also believed to be considerable longer term potential for offshore development of oil or natural gas. Access remains one of the most significant constraints to greater exploitation of the Region's mineral resources.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Gold	1,296,192	3,670,373	17,463,343	19,358,267	14,220,889	--
Silver	2,089,018	2,488,081	1,994,038	5,152,189	863,367	--
Copper	5,284,208	19,569,280	14,085,466	31,194,844	8,297,426	--
Iron concentrates	11,605,531	12,102,445	17,158,919	11,276,379	2,685,323	--
Molybdenum	--	1,210,181	12,131,900	--	--	--
Miscellaneous metals	10,491	2,166	--	4,088	1,080	--
Structural materials	18,147,539	3,235,355	2,484,309	5,301,636	2,067,508	3,554,475
Totals	38,432,979	42,277,881	65,317,975	72,287,403	28,135,593	3,554,475

TOURISM

The Region covers more than one eighth of the Province and extends from coastal islands to the western edge of the northern Interior. As a result, it contains a wide variety of scenery, climate, facilities and attractions for the vacationing public. The coastal area, and particularly the Queen Charlotte Islands, offers wind-swept headlands, lonely beaches, weathered totems and incomparable fishing. Inland the emphasis is on river fishing for Steelhead, Coho and Chinook salmon, the 'Ksan Indian village - museum at Hazelton, trophy hunting and wilderness adventure along the Stewart-Cassiar route. The Region has numerous attractions within its boundaries and is gradually developing as a tourist destination. However, present revenues are largely derived from travellers utilizing the coastal ferry systems of British Columbia and Alaska. A program underway to upgrade, and eventually pave, Highway No. 37 is expected to result in an even greater volume of through traffic, but it should also contribute to establishing the Region as a place to spend one's vacation. Benefits should also be realized through the development of the South Moresby National Park Reserve in the Queen Charlottes. Currently the North Coast ranks sixth of the 8 Development Regions in terms of accommodation expenditures.

The following tables are derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishment with 4 or more rooms for rent. Although the tables do not include campground accommodation expenditures, they do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist outlays, the degree of seasonality experienced, and the distribution within the Region. In 1987, room rental outlays in the North Coast Region, at $9.25 million, were 1.8 percent of all such expenditures in the Province.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
North Coast Region
($ Million)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	1.36	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.62	0.84	0.94	0.94	0.82	0.66	0.48	0.35	8.53
1986	0.38	0.51	0.55	0.61	0.72	0.82	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.76	0.55	0.41	8.13
1987	0.42	0.58	0.61	0.70	0.65	0.90	1.14	1.12	1.10	0.89	0.69	0.45	9.25

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL DISTRICT
($ Million)

	1985	1986	1987
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	5.41	5.51	6.25
Kitimat-Stikine	3.12	2.63	3.00

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 960 commercial fishing vessels that provide employment for about 1,645 persons, and account for approximately 20 percent of the total British Columbia catch, or $75-80 million in 1986. However, the harvest within the Region represents about 40 percent of the Provincial total.

There were 14 fish processing licences issued for plants operating in the Region in 1986/87. Most of them were located in the Prince Rupert Area. They provide employment for an estimated 825 shore workers, on average, and half again as many at the seasonal peak. The wholesale value of fisheries products in the Region was just under $200 million in 1986, or 25 percent of the Provincial total. As of December 1987, there were 3 finfish (salmon) farms and 2 shellfish operations, with 11 additional finfish applications pending and a further 40 sites under consideration. There also were 6 freshwater fish farming licences issued as of March 1988.

The following table provides consolidated landing statistics from Fisheries and Oceans Canada for the North Coast Region plus the Ocean Falls Area of Vancouver Island/Coast Region. They are based on landings within the Northern Zone rather than the harvest by local fishermen. Despite this limitation, the statistics do provide a measure of the relative importance of the various types of catch, as well as an indication of fluctuations from year to year, in total and in individual components.

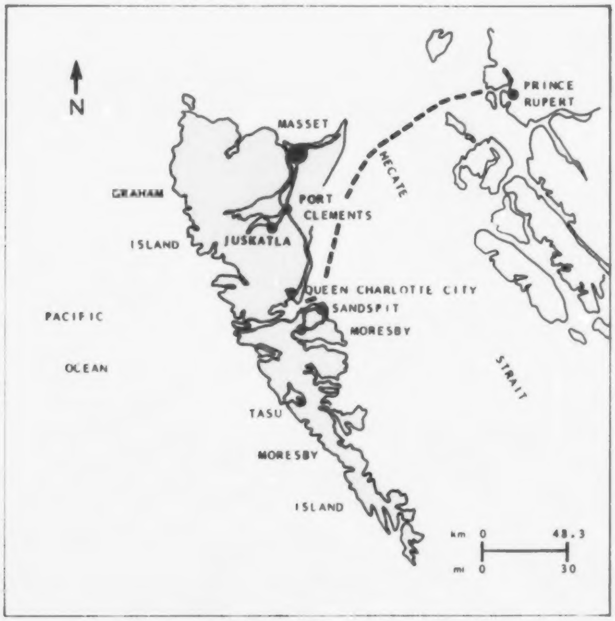
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES - FISH LANDED
Northern Zone

	1985		1986	
	tonnes	$000	tonnes	$000
Salmon	38,927	86,610	52,678	92,936
Herring	18,722	46,205	15,786	43,810
Halibut*	4,268	12,500	3,533	15,768
Groundfish	20,843	15,984	20,877	17,338
Shellfish	1,977	3,560	2,406	4,581
Other fish	362	8	311	4
Totals	85,099	164,867	95,591	174,437

* 1986 figures exclude 1,127 tonnes valued at $5.5 million landed at U.S. ports by B.C. fishermen (and believed to be harvested largely in northern waters).

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Skeena - Queen Charlotte Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 906,000 ha. It includes the Villages of Masset (1986 population 1,529) and Port Clements (539), and the communities of Juskatla (47), Queen Charlotte City (924), Sandspit (537), Skidegate Landing (81), and Tlell (152).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Queen Charlotte Islands Area was 5,480 persons, a decrease of 2.5 percent from 1981. Growth in the early 1970s was largely attributable to the establishment of a Canadian Forces Base at Masset. Since 1976 the population has been relatively stable. Apart from direct and indirect military employment, the economy of the Islands is based almost entirely on resource extraction. Timber harvested in the Area is almost all shipped south for conversion. Mineral exploration, commercial fishing and modest agricultural activity round off the economy. Tourism is believed to have excellent potential but development has been hindered by access problems. In addition, internal transportation problems have hindered development of centralized trade and services. Several major resource and service communities exist independently of one another and tend to rely on Mainland sources of supply. Mining has played an important role in the Island's economy in the past and could again if a planned gold mine on Graham Island proceeds as planned. In the longer term, there may be impacts from the service requirements of offshore drilling activity, should that proceed. Logging activity has been constrained by the establishment of South Moresby National Park Reserve in 1987. The park's potential impact on the mines and petroleum sectors has yet to be fully assessed, but the former mining town of Tasu will become South Moresby's first tourist resort and a Haida community. As the local Haida are expected to assume the leading role in services related to the park, a population influx is not anticipated in response to tourism development. Nevertheless, the federal government is committed to an expenditure of $106 million over eight years to build tourism facilities, improve transportation and related services, support small business development, and enhance forest management.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is not a significant component of the local economy. Only 3 firms were reported in 1987: a fish processor at Masset, a newspaper publisher at Tlell, and a furniture maker at Queen Charlotte. No statistics are available (see Prince Rupert Area).

FORESTRY

The forest resources under sustained yield management are contained within the Queen Charlotte Timber Supply Area, which encompasses part of Tree-farm Licence Number 39, operated by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.; part of Tree-farm Licence Number 47 (formerly TFL 2), operated by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. (formerly Crown Forest Industries Ltd.); and Tree-farm Licence Number 24, operated by Western Forest Products Ltd. There are a number of logging operations, the larger ones being Western Forest Products Ltd. on Cumshewa Inlet, Fletcher Challenge at Sandspit, and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. at Juskatla. These are modern, permanent camps. Future growth of logging activity seems unlikely. Increasing wood requirements of conversion plants on the south coast and greater utilization of smaller material probably will be offset by timber land withdrawals for the new South Moresby National Park Reserve, which eventually will become a full-fledged park.

A few small sawmills have operated intermittently, cutting timber mainly for local consumption. The British Columbia Forest Service has advertised special sales conditional upon the establishment of local milling facilities. However, the added cost of operating in a relatively isolated location, plus the difficulty of moving small amounts of lumber or other finished products to market, has been a difficult barrier to overcome.

AGRICULTURE

Attempts to develop the lowlands on Graham Island for farming have been largely unsuccessful because of distance to markets, climate, drainage and clearing difficulties. Most of the improved land is used for pasture or hay. Small quantities of locally-grown beef, pigs, poultry, potatoes and other products supplement "imported" food supplies. In 1986 there were 12 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 483 acres of improved land. Cattle numbered 313 head. Total farm capital value was estimated at $3.7 million and sales receipts for 1985 at $95,447. Only 3 operations reported sales of more than $10,000.

MINING

Iron and copper have been the main products of Queen Charlotte Island mines. Jedway Iron Ore Ltd. shipped concentrates from Moresby Island to Japan from 1962 to 1968. The Tasu iron-copper mine of Wesfrob mines Ltd. (wholly-owned subsidiary of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.) made its first shipment to Japan in August 1967. The entire operation was originally open pit but underground operations were phased in between 1973 and 1975. The mine closed in October 1983 when the ore was exhausted.

Numerous mineral deposits have been discovered and could lead to future mine development. The most advanced is the Cinola (City Resources Canada) low-grade gold discovery south of Port Clements, which is believed to have potential as an open pit mine. A proposed 6,600 tonne-per-day operation could be in production by 1990. It would employ about 190 workers over a 12-year mine life. Proposed offshore oil and gas exploration activities in Hecate Strait may also provide future employment benefits if the Queen Charlottes are used as a staging point.

TOURISM

Relatively few tourists visit the Queen Charlottes as the Islands do not enjoy frequent, low cost car-ferry service comparable to that available between the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, and until recently they have been little known to the vacationing public. However, the industry is growing as more people become aware of the Islands' many attributes, and the recent establishment of South Moresby National Park Reserve will undoubtedly focus more attention on the Area. A large part of the funds dedicated to the new Park is to be used to improve access. Attractions include rugged scenery, miles of sandy beach, historic native settlements, and unexcelled hunting and fishing. Game animals include deer, elk and Black bear; the deer are very plentiful and there is no closed season for either sex. Fishing is excellent in both salt water and the rivers. Copper, Deena, Yakoun and Tlell Rivers contain Steelhead, Rainbow and Cut-throat trout and Dolly Varden.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 123 commercial fishing vessels based in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Employment on all vessels is approximately 210 persons, or 2 percent of the provincial total. Three fish processing plants were licenced on the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1986/87, but 2 provided only cold storage.

Pallant Creek hatchery is located 48 km south of Sandspit. Constructed in 1978, it has a capacity of 10 million eggs. The Masset Indian Band project operates on the Yakoun River. There is a hatchery on King Creek and net pens for rearing in Marie Lake. The Skidegate Indian Band employs three full-time and four part-time workers; incubation and rearing facilities are located on Slarkedus Creek, incubation boxes at Tarundl Creek, and a counting plate on the Copper River.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,620	3,020	2,595	5,470	3,025	2,455
0 - 4	600	335	270	580	300	275
5 - 14	1,025	505	500	940	510	420
15 - 24	1,040	530	500	840	460	395
25 - 34	1,340	715	640	1,275	720	585
35 - 44	750	440	315	910	490	385
45 - 54	430	260	160	450	280	155
55 - 64	245	150	100	255	150	115
65 and Over	215	100	90	225	120	110

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	225	295	315
2	360	405	455
3	240	345	345
4	360	380	355
5	160	155	195
6 and Over	170	125	105
Average per Household	3.4	3.1	3.0

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	880	1,030	1,265
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	115	95	0
Other	530	600	720
Owned	805	965	850
Rented	725	765	640

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,400	52,427	37,448
Private Households	1,770	62,996	35,591

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	10	0.3
Fishing and Trapping	175	5.9
Logging and Forestry	620	20.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.2
Manufacturing	190	6.4
Construction	125	4.2
Transportation and Storage	200	6.7
Communication and Utilities	60	2.0
Wholesale Trade	30	1.0
Retail Trade	210	7.1
Finance and Insurance	40	1.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	10	0.3
Business Service	15	0.5
Government Service	590	19.9
Educational Service	210	7.1
Health and Social Service	175	5.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	210	7.1
Other Service Industries	150	5.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,970	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 50, QUEEN CHARLOTTE

1977-78	1,360	1983-84	1,167
1978-79	1,326	1984-85	1,124
1979-80	1,269	1985-86	1,182
1980-81	1,253	1986-87	1,170
1981-82	1,268	1987-88	1,109
1982-83	1,218		

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Queen Charlotte	1,169	1,091	1,068	1,128	1,190	1,200	1,247	1,239
COMMERCIAL								
Queen Charlotte	1,276	1,162	1,135	1,304	1,289	1,272	1,278	1,291

NEWSPAPERS - Queen Charlotte Islands Observer (Tlell) weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Canadian Forces Station Hospital, Masset - 12 beds, 5 bassinets; Queen Charlotte Islands General Hospital, Queen Charlotte City - 13 beds, 3 bassinets, 4 extended care beds.

MASSET VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1961, Masset has an area of 2,331.4 ha. The Village is located near the northern tip of Graham Island, 108 km north of Skidegate at the Island's southern end. Air services terminate near the latter community at Sandspit, on the northern tip of Moresby Island, approximately 770 km northwest of Vancouver.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	975	1,565	1,570	1,530
Males	530	840	815	815
Females	445	725	750	710
Under Age 15	360	535	460	435
Aged 15 to 64	585	995	1,065	1,065
Aged 65 or Over	30	35	40	35
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	275	430	470	460
Persons per Household	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
Owned Dwellings	120	165	185	190
Rented Dwellings	155	265	285	270
TOTAL FAMILIES	210	355	385	390
Persons per Family	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.6	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	330	340	350
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	30	50	45

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,563
1977	1,592
1978	1,619
1979	1,625
1980	1,648
1981	1,569
1982	1,566
1983	1,530
1984	1,508
1985	1,531
1986	1,529
1987	1,526

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

PORT CLEMENTS VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1975, Port Clements has an area of 850.7 ha. By highway the Village is 45 km south of Masset.

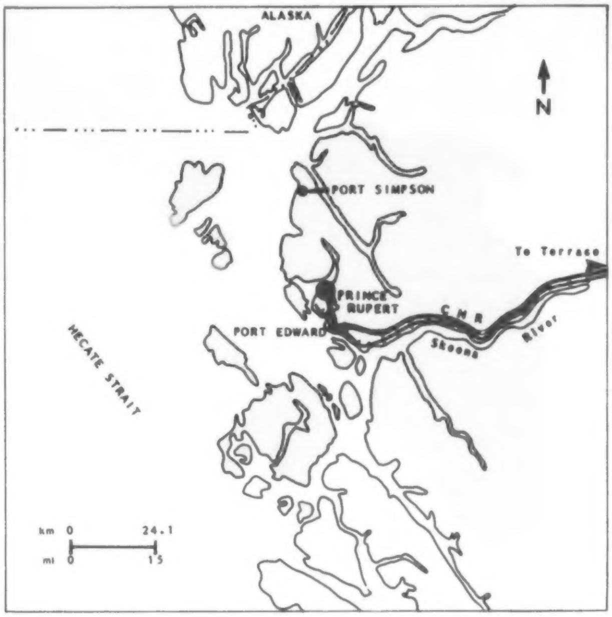
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	n.a.	410	380	540
Males	n.a.	210	200	305
Females	n.a.	200	180	235
Under Age 15	n.a.	135	115	155
Aged 15 to 64	n.a.	260	255	365
Aged 65 or Over	n.a.	15	15	15
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	n.a.	125	135	180
Persons per Household	n.a.	3.2	2.8	2.9
Owned Dwellings	n.a.	90	100	130
Rented Dwellings	n.a.	35	30	55
TOTAL FAMILIES	n.a.	110	100	135
Persons per Family	n.a.	3.4	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.3	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	100	95	130
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	5	10

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	409
1977	426
1978	412
1979	395
1980	358
1981	380
1982	421
1983	455
1984	492
1985	504
1986*	539
1987	555

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

PRINCE RUPERT AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Skeena - Queen Charlotte Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 708,140 ha. It includes the City of Prince Rupert (1986 population 15,755), the Village of Port Edward (704) and the communities of Digby Island (94) and Port Simpson.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Prince Rupert Area was 17,581 persons, a decrease of 4.5 percent from 1981. The local economy is dominated by commercial fishing and fish processing, which has undergone considerable rationalization and consolidation in recent years. Forestry, in particular the large Skeena Pulp complex, is the other primary sector of importance. The transportation industry provides a substantial number of jobs at present and should make a much larger contribution in future. The Alaska and British Columbia ferry services both terminate at Prince Rupert, as does rail-barge service to Alaska. The tourist traffic carried by the ferries benefits the local economy, and efforts are being made to enhance this role by developing local attractions such as the fish cannery museum planned for Port Edward. Prince Rupert's excellent harbour has undergone dramatic change in recent years with the addition of a new general cargo area and construction of bulk terminals for coal and grain exports at Ridley Island. It is anticipated that, as port activity increases, improved service and facilities will produce a multiplying effect and even more traffic will flow through Prince Rupert as an alternative to Lower Mainland ports. Indicative of this prospect is a $38 million expansion of the general cargo facilities, to be completed by the end of 1989. The local economy may also include mining in the future. If proposed gold-silver mines on Banks Island and Princess Royal Island are developed, it is expected that the workers will be based primarily in Prince Rupert.

MANUFACTURING

Although the largest single manufacturing employer is Skeena Cellulose Inc. with a pulp mill at Watson Island, the fish processing industry employs more workers, on a seasonal basis. Other manufacturing reported in 1987 included boat building and repair, machine shops, metal fabricating, concrete products, and printing and publishing. Principal statistics for the entire Skeena-Queen Charlotte and Central Coast Regional Districts in 1984 are provided below. The bulk of this activity was concentrated in and around Prince Rupert.

Establishments	28
Employees	1,553
Wages and salaries	$43,254,000
Value of shipments	$250,952,000
Value added	$103,086,000

FORESTRY

The forest resources are included within the North Coast Timber Supply Area. Logging activity is carried out by a number of operators of varying size. A few small sawmills have operated intermittently, primarily to serve the local market. Wedeene River Contracting, a major logging contractor in the Area, has built a small-log sawmill and chip mill in Prince Rupert to process timber from various licences the Company holds here. The sawmill began operating in the spring of 1988, and the chipper, in December 1987.

Westar Timber Ltd. (and its predecessors) operated the former Columbia Cellulose and Skeena Kraft pulp mills at Port Edward after the two mills were integrated in 1978. However, the units are largely independent and one or both have been shut down on numerous occasions in the past. The operation suffered from poor design, particularly with regard to the mill built in 1951, and the high cost of wood delivered to the site. In June 1986, the pulp mill and an associated sawmill in Terrace were sold to Repap Enterprises Inc. of Montreal and reorganized as Skeena Cellulose Inc. A major capital program to improve the economics of the pulpmill was begun in 1987 for late 1988 completion, raising the rated capacity of the mill from the 1986 level of 1,195 tonnes per day to 1,350 tonnes. The company is currently investigating the possibility of a further expansion of pulp capacity and the addition of a paper mill that together would create some 350 direct jobs.

TOURISM

Tourist trade has increased greatly as a result of improvements to the Provincial highway network - in particular the Prince Rupert-Prince George section of Yellowhead 16 - and establishment of the coastal ferry service from Vancouver Island in 1966. Prince Rupert is also the terminus of the Alaska "marine highway" and that State's growing tourist trade has in part been reflected in revenues of the City's businesses. Prince Rupert has not yet become a popular tourist destination but efforts to encourage travellers to stay awhile should be productive. Good fishing is one local attraction; particularly for Coho and Chinook salmon.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 777 commercial fishing vessels based in the Prince Rupert Area, providing employment for approximately 1,330 persons, or 11 percent of the provincial total.

Eleven fish processing plants were licenced in 1986/87, of which 5 provided only cold storage. Four were large complexes with canning and cold storage facilities.

Three salmon farms have been established in the Prince Rupert Area with a number of additional applications pending.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	18,390	9,635	8,750	17,550	9,045	8,505
0 - 4	1,665	885	805	1,605	835	795
5 - 14	3,270	1,660	1,575	2,975	1,520	1,465
15 - 24	3,945	2,025	1,930	3,060	1,560	1,530
25 - 34	3,705	1,935	1,745	3,530	1,790	1,710
35 - 44	2,320	1,255	1,050	2,625	1,395	1,225
45 - 54	1,525	860	695	1,600	915	705
55 - 64	1,090	565	530	1,205	660	555
65 and Over	890	430	430	950	475	510

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	720	1,075	1,155
2	1,230	1,420	1,535
3	840	1,045	1,055
4	895	1,155	1,220
5	610	575	540
6 and Over	600	510	350
Average per Household	3.4	3.1	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,685	3,250	3,255
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,645	1,680	75
Other	600	815	2,625
Owned	2,925	3,420	3,375
Rented	1,985	2,335	2,390

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	4,470	183,810	41,121
Private Households	5,815	223,561	38,446

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	55	0.6
Fishing and Trapping	475	5.1
Logging and Forestry	205	2.2
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.1
Manufacturing	2,200	23.6
Construction	380	4.1
Transportation and Storage	1,060	11.4
Communication and Utilities	210	2.3
Wholesale Trade	215	2.3
Retail Trade	880	9.5
Finance and Insurance	135	1.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	80	0.9
Business Service	200	2.1
Government Service	785	8.4
Educational Service	560	6.0
Health and Social Service	495	5.3
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	790	8.5
Other Service Industries	535	5.7
Total Experienced Labour Force	9,305	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 52, PRINCE RUPERT

1977-78	4,285	1983-84	4,239
1978-79	4,349	1984-85	4,107
1979-80	4,253	1985-86	3,954
1980-81	4,225	1986-87	3,835
1981-82	4,205	1987-88	3,912
1982-83	4,234		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Prince Rupert	17,841	35,786	24,085	8,911	6,981	12,677	9,569	3,813

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Prince Rupert	5,214	5,063	5,093	5,064	4,953	4,851	4,922	5,073
COMMERCIAL								
Prince Rupert	2,420	2,246	2,470	2,511	2,411	2,319	2,391	2,400

NEWSPAPERS - Prince Rupert Daily News daily - paid circulation 3,838 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Prince Rupert Regional Hospital, Prince Rupert - 101 beds, 20 bassinets, 23 extended care beds.

PRINCE RUPERT CITY

Incorporated in 1910, Prince Rupert has an area of 8,722.8 ha. By highway the City is 1,507 km northwest of Vancouver and 721 km west of Prince George. By air the distance from Vancouver is approximately 770 km.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	15,745	14,755	16,200	15,755
Males	8,380	7,725	8,445	8,050
Females	7,365	7,030	7,750	7,705
Under Age 15	5,020	4,230	4,245	4,055
Aged 15 to 64	10,030	9,785	11,160	10,830
Aged 65 or Over	695	740	795	870
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	4,295	4,410	5,235	5,330
Persons per Household	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	2,260	2,530	3,030	3,045
Rented Dwellings	2,030	1,885	2,210	2,290
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,565	3,575	4,020	4,060
Persons per Family	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	3,235	3,535	3,490
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	340	485	570

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	14,754
1977	14,762
1978	14,940
1979	15,202
1980	15,717
1981	16,197
1982	16,550
1983	16,698
1984	16,707
1985	16,162
1986	15,755
1987	15,812

PORT EDWARD VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1966, Port Edward has an area of 18,387.2 ha. By highway the Village is approximately 16 km south of Prince Rupert city centre.

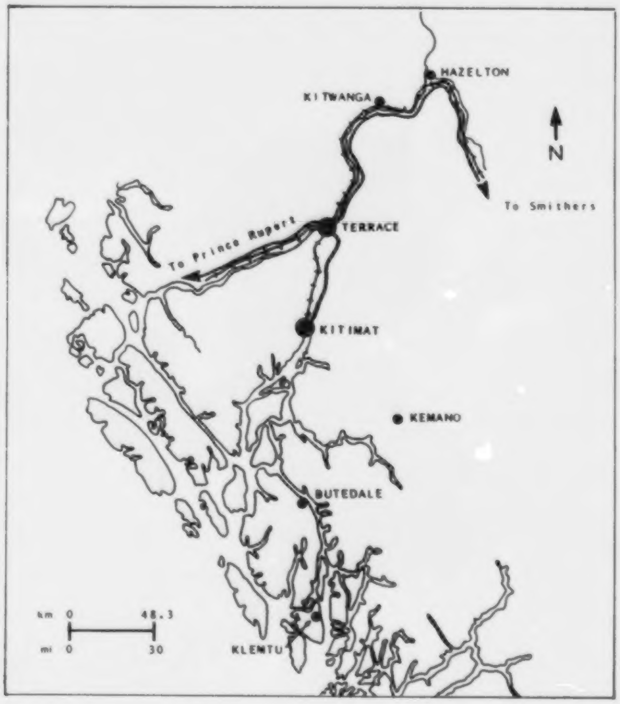
	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,015	1,190	990	705
Males	555	635	550	400
Females	460	555	440	300
Under Age 15	425	430	305	190
Aged 15 to 64	565	735	660	470
Aged 65 or Over	25	25	20	40
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	220	260	235	200
Persons per Household	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.5
Owned Dwellings	95	175	185	160
Rented Dwellings	125	80	55	40
TOTAL FAMILIES	200	240	215	170
Persons per Family	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.5
Children per Family	n.a.	2.4	2.0	1.7
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	225	185	145
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	35	25

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,189
1977	1,170
1978	1,139
1979	1,100
1980	1,012
1981	989
1982	971
1983	920
1984	907
1985	807
1986	704
1987	626

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

KITIMAT - TERRACE AREA

The Area comprises Subdivisions C and D of the Kitimat - Stikine Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 2,574,100 ha. It includes the Districts of Kitimat (1986 population 11,196) and Terrace (10,532) and the communities of Brauns Island (136), Kemano (280), Lakelse Lake (218), Rosswood (104), Gossen Creek (138), Jackpine Flats (242), Old Remo (204), Usk (128), Thornhill, and North Terrace (607). (Terrace was incorporated as a City on January 27, 1987.)



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Kitimat - Terrace Area was 30,283 persons, a decrease of 6.8 percent from 1981. Although the two large municipalities are quite closely linked on the basis of trade and services, they exhibit very different economic profiles. The Kitimat economy is dominated by the huge Alcan aluminum smelter with the Eurocan pulp and paper complex and a methanol-ammonia plant playing a more recent and secondary role. The community supplies basic trade and service functions but these have tended to be underdeveloped in comparison with those in Terrace. In addition, a substantial number of people employed at Kitimat reside in or near Terrace.

The economy of Terrace is based primarily on the forest industries. Although industrial employment is dominated by logging, sawmilling and pole production, the largest number of employment positions is provided by trade, services and administration activity. This reflects the community's growing importance as a regional service centre and as a transshipment point for rail and truck freight. Agriculture plays a small but socially significant role in the Terrace economy. Although reliance on forestry and aluminum will continue to subject the Area to the vagaries of world markets, greater diversification is anticipated in future. Both Kitimat and Terrace are expected to play a very large role in development of the northwest corner of the Province, in part because of the availability of large parcels of potential industrial land between the two. Over the next 5-6 years, substantial economic benefit will accompany the $600 million Kemano Completion project that includes a 16 km tunnel, new power station at Kemano and transmission line additions. Longer term benefits might include expansion of aluminum smelting capacity and new power-intensive industries.

MANUFACTURING

Alcan Smelters and Chemicals Ltd. and Eurocan Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. (both at Kitimat) are the largest firms in the Area, followed by a number of sawmills concentrated in Terrace, and Ocelot Chemicals Ltd. at Kitimat. The Ocelot plant was expanded in 1986 to produce ammonia as well as methanol. Other manufacturing reported in 1987 included bakeries, printing and publishing, concrete products, industrial gases, millwork, meat and poultry products, metal fabricating, and machine shops. Principal statistics for this Area and the adjoining Stewart, Hazelton, and Stikine Areas in 1984 were as follows:

	Kitimat	Terrace	Other Kitimat-Stikine and Stikine
Establishments	13	8	5
Employees	3,140	542	241
Wages and salaries	$115,199,000	$15,762,000	$8,247,000
Value of shipments	$597,088,000	$69,908,000	$45,338,000
Value added	$320,327,000	$18,919,000	$17,788,000

FORESTRY

The forest harvest comes from the southern half of the Kalum Timber Supply Area and part of the North Coast TSA which encompass: a portion of Tree-farm Licence Number 25, operated by Western Forest Products Ltd.; Tree-farm Licence Number 41, operated by Enso Forest Products Ltd. (Eurocan Pulp and Paper Ltd.); and the southern blocks of Tree-farm Licence Number 1, operated by Skeena Cellulose Inc., as well as various other tenures.

Logging activity, which has shown considerable variation in response to market conditions, is extensive throughout the Area. Terrace is the headquarters for the woods operations of Skeena Cellulose Inc. which supplies logs to the Company's pulp mill at Prince Rupert as well as its sawmill at Terrace. A number of smaller logging operations supplying sawmills and a cedar pole plant at Terrace are also based in the community, and the Thornhill Nursery (privatized in 1988) provides additional forest-based employment. Eurocan Pulp and Paper Ltd. operates its coastal logging division out of Kitimat. Crown Forest Industries Ltd. and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., both of which harvested timber in this Area for shipment to south coastal mills, were also substantial employers at Kitimat in the past. However, their local operations closed when all of the allocated timber was harvested. The Eurocan Pulp and Paper Ltd. mill originally supplemented its coastal wood supply with logs from the Burns Lake Area which were shipped via the Nechako reservoir and a private road to tidewater at Kemano. Construction of a number of new sawmills from Houston to Lejac, and changes in corporate ties, largely eliminated this log flow and replaced it with pulpwood chips shipped via rail or highway truck. Further rationalization occurred in 1983 when Westar Timber Ltd. sold its Skeena Lumber Division sawmill at Terrace to Eurocan Pulp and Paper Ltd. The new owners added a whole log chipper to process pulp logs, with the chips destined for the pulp mills at both Kitimat and Prince Rupert.

In 1986 there were only two major permanent sawmills remaining in Terrace, Eurocan Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. (8-hour shift capacity of 335 Mfbm) and Skeena Cellulose Inc. (270 Mfbm per shift). Bell Pole Co. Ltd. operated a pole plant as well. The lumber industry in Terrace has been economically marginal for some time because longer log hauls are necessary each year as logging activity has moved steadily outward from the community. A significant proportion of the logs milled here are now harvested in the adjacent Stewart Area. Compounding the problem has been the poor quality of much of the wood harvested and the high cost of moving low-value pulp logs to the pulpmill at Prince Rupert. In response to these problems, Westar Timber in mid-1986 sold its pulpmill, Terrace sawmill, and related timber resources to Repap Enterprises Inc. which reorganized as Skeena Cellulose Inc. In conjunction with the upgrading program at its Prince Rupert pulpmill, the company replaced the Terrace sawmill in a $24 million project completed in mid-1988. The major forest industry development in the Area is a $125 million 1988-89 expansion of the Eurocan Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. complex at Kitimat which will raise annual capacity to 372,000 tonnes from 260,000.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural activity is limited to the Skeena River valley, centred on Terrace, which has the benefit of good soils and relatively mild winters. Beef cattle, poultry, pigs and sheep are raised, primarily to serve local markets. In 1986 there were 55 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 2,768 acres of improved land, of which 1,462 acres were under crops. Major non-forage crops included potatoes (28 acres) and vegetables. Hay was grown on 1,148 acres. Total farm capital value was estimated at $9.9 million and sales receipts at $1.4 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by only 10 farms.

MINING

Terrace Calcium Products Ltd. operates a small limestone quarry near Terrace, and a number of sand and gravel pits produce material for construction purposes. A number of small mines have operated in the past and numerous mineral deposits are known, but none are believed to be of commercial scale at this time. The Yellow Giant gold property on Banks Island and the Surf Inlet prospect on Princess Royal Island have both been the subject of considerable activity in recent years. Preliminary proposals suggest each would require about 80 workers over a mine life of at least three years. Employees would be flown in and out on a rotation basis, which means that the benefits could accrue to Kitimat or Prince Rupert, or both.

TOURISM

Steady improvements to the highway network have resulted in an increasing flow of tourists and the establishment of new commercial facilities to serve them. Most of the development has taken place at Terrace as it is a central point and can meet the needs of non-tourist traffic on a year-round basis. The Area's main attractions are its scenery and fishing. The largest salmon taken on sporting gear in the Province (43 kilograms) was caught in the Skeena River near Terrace. Steelhead, Rainbow and Cut-throat trout and Dolly Varden also offer excellent catches. Ducks, geese, Mountain goat, bear, moose, deer and Willow grouse provide good hunting. Other attractions include Lakelse Hotsprings, lava beds north of Terrace and conducted smelter and mill tours. Terrace is also the gateway to the Stewart-Cassiar highway (No. 37). The northwest corner of the Province is expected to draw increasing numbers of visitors each year and Terrace will be in a position to derive substantial business from them.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 39 commercial fishing vessels based in the Area, providing employment for an estimated 65 persons.

The Kitimat hatchery, which began operation in 1984, is located just downstream from the Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co. mill. It is a central facility that can rear many stocks that are taken back to their stream of origin for release. The Hartley Bay Indian Band operates a small hatchery on Hartley Bay Creek, 130 km southeast of Prince Rupert. The Kitasoo Indian Band operates a hatchery at Klemtu, 80 km north of Waglisla. The Kitsumkalum Band operates a pilot hatchery 10 km up the Kitsumkalum River from the confluence with the Skeena. The Terrace Kitsumkalum Salmonid Enhancement Society operates a hatchery on Deer Creek, just north of Terrace.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32,475	16,920	15,560	30,260	15,625	14,645
0 - 4	3,135	1,570	1,535	2,795	1,435	1,370
5 - 14	6,460	3,290	3,185	5,620	2,830	2,745
15 - 24	6,700	3,365	3,345	5,290	2,690	2,605
25 - 34	6,540	3,335	3,150	5,540	2,775	2,835
35 - 44	4,280	2,300	1,965	4,920	2,550	2,375
45 - 54	2,945	1,675	1,295	3,045	1,640	1,425
55 - 64	1,570	850	735	1,960	1,145	875
65 and Over	850	405	400	1,025	565	470

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	920	1,315	1,515
2	1,730	2,325	2,370
3	1,525	1,800	1,870
4	2,015	2,350	2,225
5	1,195	1,185	1,095
6 and Over	965	850	570
Average per Household	3.6	3.3	3.1

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	4,820	5,950	6,915
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	1,360	1,415	5
Other	2,165	2,415	3,100
Owned	5,935	6,950	6,745
Rented	2,400	2,815	2,550

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	7,925	321,665	40,589
Private Households	9,645	371,765	38,545

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	85	0.6
Fishing and Trapping	90	0.6
Logging and Forestry	1,010	6.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	70	0.5
Manufacturing	3,795	26.0
Construction	735	5.0
Transportation and Storage	915	6.3
Communication and Utilities	455	3.1
Wholesale Trade	435	3.0
Retail Trade	1,605	11.0
Finance and Insurance	300	2.1
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	150	1.0
Business Service	260	1.8
Government Service	1,000	6.8
Educational Service	960	6.6
Health and Social Service	950	6.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	980	6.7
Other Service Industries	750	5.1
Total Experienced Labour Force	14,615	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 80, KITIMAT

1977-78	3,316	1983-84	2,972
1978-79	3,185	1984-85	2,796
1979-80	3,074	1985-86	2,708
1980-81	3,167	1986-87	2,575
1981-82	3,216	1987-88	2,493
1982-83	3,166		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 88, TERRACE

1977-78	5,882	1983-84	5,780
1978-79	5,632	1984-85	5,510
1979-80	5,601	1985-86	5,308
1980-81	5,814	1986-87	5,233
1981-82	5,924	1987-88	5,275
1982-83	5,975		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Kitimat	33,783	38,907	9,226	9,182	8,797	4,638	2,202	1,470
Terrace	11,095	14,539	4,653	7,117	2,412	2,011	4,556	9,300

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Kitimat	4,151	4,051	3,973	3,824	3,722	3,719	3,685	3,621
Terrace	5,695	5,486	5,316	5,459	5,360	5,338	5,431	5,625
COMMERCIAL								
Kitimat	2,139	1,995	2,124	2,060	1,975	1,891	1,800	1,821
Terrace	4,441	4,249	4,058	4,201	4,196	4,044	4,179	4,306

NEWSPAPERS - Northern Sentinel (Kitimat/Terrace) published twice weekly - circulation 3,686 (October 1987); Northern Sentinal Weekender weekly - circulation 3,925 (March 1987); Terrace Review weekly - circulation 2,005 (February 1988); Kitimat/Terrace News Northern Advertiser weekly - circulation 15,306 (November 1987)

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Kitimat General Hospital, Kitimat - 73 beds, 12 bassinets, 29 extended care beds; Mills Memorial Hospital, Terrace - 89 beds, 18 bassinets; Nisga'a Valley Health Centre.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Northwest Community College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 958.

KITIMAT DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1953, Kitimat has an area of 32,189.8 ha. By highway the District is 64 km south of Terrace, and 204 km east of Prince Rupert.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	11,805	11,955	12,815	11,195
Males	6,340	6,290	6,770	5,770
Females	5,460	5,665	6,045	5,425
Under Age 15	4,280	3,825	3,770	3,145
Aged 15 to 64	7,440	7,970	8,870	7,820
Aged 65 or Over	85	160	175	245
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	3,025	3,330	3,865	3,560
Persons per Household	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.1
Owned Dwellings	1,905	2,295	2,720	2,745
Rented Dwellings	1,125	1,030	1,145	815
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,790	2,950	3,275	2,990
Persons per Family	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.6	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,815	3,065	2,705
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	135	210	285

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	11,956
1977	11,622
1978	11,981
1979	12,001
1980	12,259
1981	12,814
1982	13,048
1983	12,514
1984	11,989
1985	11,761
1986	11,196
1987	11,037

TERRACE CITY

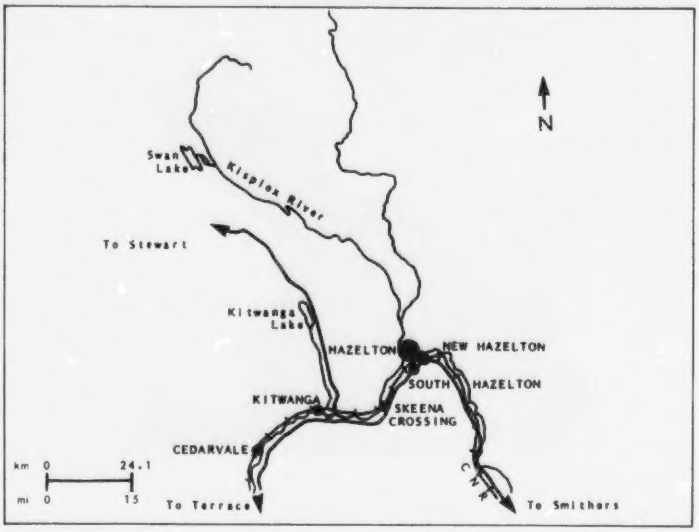
Incorporated in 1927, Terrace has an area of 2,143.9 ha. By highway the City is 64 km north of Kitimat, 140 km east of Prince Rupert and 210 km west of Smithers.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	9,995	10,250	10,910	10,535
Males	5,260	5,310	5,600	5,395
Females	4,730	4,940	5,315	5,135
Under Age 15	3,570	3,270	3,130	2,805
Aged 15 to 64	5,975	6,580	7,345	7,220
Aged 65 or Over	450	400	440	515
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,425	2,840	3,370	3,415
Persons per Household	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0
Owned Dwellings	1,515	2,015	2,315	2,255
Rented Dwellings	910	820	1,055	1,160
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,170	2,410	2,745	2,735
Persons per Family	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.5	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,175	2,445	2,365
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	230	300	370

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	10,251
1977	10,003
1978	9,875
1979	10,096
1980	10,563
1981	10,914
1982	11,151
1983	10,993
1984	10,896
1985	10,738
1986	10,532
1987	10,651

HAZELTON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Kitimat - Stikine Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 786,800 ha. It includes the District of New Hazelton (1986 population 796), the Village of Hazelton (436), and the communities of Cedarvale (105), South Hazelton (524), Two Mile (402), Kitwanga (392), Kispiox Valley (203), and numerous Indian Reserves including Kitwancool, Kispiox, Moricetown, and Kitwanga.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Hazelton Area was 5,849 persons, an increase of 3.1 percent from 1981. The economy of Hazelton is based primarily on the forest industries. Sawmilling is the only processing activity. Agriculture is an important source of income for a number of Area residents. Mining also makes a small contribution to the local economy in the form of exploration work and intermittent operation of small properties. The trade and services sectors have gained in relative importance recently as traffic volumes on Highway 16 have risen, and the development and promotion of the 'Ksan Indian Village has proceeded. Native Indians represent a majority of the Area's residents and the production of native crafts and artwork is an increasingly important economic activity. The communities at Hazelton lack a strong commercial core and a diversified economic base, but they have the resources for future economic growth. At Kitwanga the present economic base of logging and milling could broaden considerably as traffic increases on Highway 37.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries comprise the manufacturing sector. No statistics are available (see Kitimat-Terrace Area).

FORESTRY

The forest resources are contained within the Kispiox Timber Supply Area, Indian Reserves and private holdings. Logging is carried out by a number of small operators. In 1986 there were 4 major sawmills in operation, with a total 8-hour shift capacity of 570 Mfbm. At Kitwanga, Westar Timber Ltd. and Kitwanga Lumber Co. Ltd. were the operators; shift capacity totalled 220 Mfbm. At Hazelton, Westar Timber Ltd. and Stege Logging Ltd. had a total shift capacity of 350 Mfbm. Westar Timber's mill at Hazelton was replaced with a modern facility that opened in mid-1987 at Carnabie, 10 km west of Hazelton.

AGRICULTURE

Cattle ranching is the main form of commercial agricultural enterprise. However, tree cover is generally heavy which leads to high development costs. This factor, plus distance to the main cattle markets, makes it difficult to establish viable farm units. In 1986 there were 71 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more). Statistics for a further 5 farms in the Stikine Area are consolidated in the following summary. Of the 76 farms, only 22 reported sales of $10,000 or more. 10,276 acres were classified as improved land, and 5,104 were under crops. The leading crops, other than forages, included 35 acres of potatoes, 15 acres of vegetables, and grain. Cattle numbered 1,917 head in 1986. Farm capital value was estimated at $15.2 million and sales receipts at $567,800.

MINING

A number of small silver-lead-zinc properties, including the Silver Standard, Sunrise and French Creek mines, have operated in the past on an intermittent basis and may again if metal prices are favorable. In 1985, the Silver Standard shipped 175 tonnes of ore. The Duthie mine shipped 117 tonnes of crude ore as well as 125 tonnes of lead concentrates.

TOURISM

Tourism has become an important part of the local economy. The feature attraction is the 'Ksan project at Hazelton. 'Ksan is a re-creation of an authentic Gitksan Indian village, in which demonstrations of past and present Indian life are presented, and in which authentic native art and handicrafts are available for purchase. The 'Ksan village is one of the major attractions along Highway 16 west of Prince George and so has an impact on tourist traffic beyond the Area's boundaries. Another important local attraction is the fishing; many of the top Steelhead-producing rivers in the Province are found near Hazelton. In addition to Steelhead, there are Rainbow and Cut-throat trout, Dolly Varden, and Salmon during the spawning run. Hunters will find moose, deer, Black bear and Willow grouse.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Kispiox Band hatchery, at the confluence of the Skeena and Kispiox rivers, produces chinook and coho stock. The project employs three persons on a full time basis and three on a part time basis. There were 2 commercial freshwater fish farms licenced as of March 1988.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,690	3,020	2,660	5,865	3,130	2,725
0 - 4	645	340	320	670	330	340
5 - 14	1,340	715	630	1,185	645	560
15 - 24	1,245	645	610	1,110	595	530
25 - 34	945	530	450	1,045	535	460
35 - 44	580	325	290	750	415	345
45 - 54	400	225	160	455	275	200
55 - 64	270	140	115	280	195	120
65 and Over	275	160	80	285	180	120

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	160	225	255
2	210	265	330
3	150	210	270
4	190	265	330
5	130	195	215
6 and Over	305	305	225
Average per Household	4.3	3.9	3.5

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	900	1,145	1,365
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	55	35	0
Other	195	280	830
Owned	850	1,120	750
Rented	315	340	305

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,300	42,908	33,006
Private Households	1,635	52,925	32,370

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	85	3.4
Fishing and Trapping	45	1.8
Logging and Forestry	370	14.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	0.2
Manufacturing	575	23.1
Construction	135	5.4
Transportation and Storage	125	5.0
Communication and Utilities	40	1.6
Wholesale Trade	10	0.4
Retail Trade	135	5.4
Finance and Insurance	25	1.0
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Service	45	1.8
Government Service	305	12.2
Educational Service	235	9.4
Health and Social Service	150	6.0
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	125	5.0
Other Service Industries	100	4.0
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,490	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 88, TERRACE

1977-78	5,882	1983-84	5,780
1978-79	5,632	1984-85	5,510
1979-80	5,601	1985-86	5,308
1980-81	5,814	1986-87	5,233
1981-82	5,924	1987-88	5,275
1982-83	5,975		

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Hazelton	1,027	916	910	1,027	1,043	1,088	1,124	1,207
COMMERCIAL								
Hazelton	1,225	1,013	1,006	1,162	1,212	1,247	1,296	1,361

NEWSPAPERS - The Hazelton Sentinel weekly - circulation 768 (November 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Wrinch Memorial Hospital, Hazelton - 28 beds, 4 bassinets, 4 extended care beds.

HAZELTON VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1956, Hazelton has an area of 514.8 ha. By highway the Village is approximately 3 km north of New Hazelton and on the opposite (north) bank of the Bulkley River.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	350	370	395	440
Males	200	190	200	225
Females	150	185	195	210
Under Age 15	125	105	95	120
Aged 15 to 64	220	250	280	290
Aged 65 or Over	5	15	20	40
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	90	115	120	125
Persons per Household	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3
Owned Dwellings	45	45	70	80
Rented Dwellings	45	65	55	45
TOTAL FAMILIES	75	85	95	95
Persons per Family	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.5
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.5	1.7
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	80	75	75
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	20	25

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	371
1977	357
1978	357
1979	376
1980	379
1981	393
1982	420
1983	429
1984	422
1985	424
1986	436
1987	466

NEW HAZELTON DISTRICT

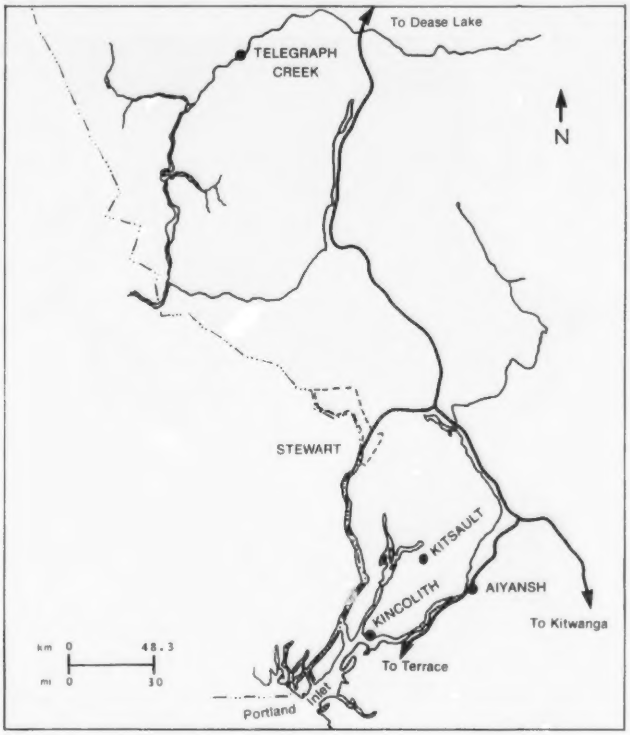
Incorporated in 1980, New Hazelton has an area of 1,748 ha. By highway the District is 68 km northwest of Smithers and 142 km east of Terrace.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	n.a.	n.a.	715	800
Males	n.a.	n.a.	385	415
Females	n.a.	n.a.	330	380
Under Age 15	n.a.	n.a.	200	230
Aged 15 to 64	n.a.	n.a.	475	525
Aged 65 or Over	n.a.	n.a.	35	40
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	n.a.	n.a.	225	265
Persons per Household	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	3.0
Owned Dwellings	n.a.	n.a.	150	165
Rented Dwellings	n.a.	n.a.	75	100
TOTAL FAMILIES	n.a.	n.a.	175	200
Persons per Family	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	n.a.	155	175
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	n.a.	15	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	--
1977	--
1978	--
1979	--
1980	--
1981	712
1982	750
1983	741
1984	724
1985	777
1986	796
1987	837

STEWART AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Kitimat - Stikine Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 6,218,700 ha. It includes the District of Stewart (1986 population 858) and the communities of Kitsault (5), Eddontenajon (13), Nass Camp (84), Telegraph Creek, and a number of Indian settlements including those at New Aiyansh, Eddontenajon, Kincolith, and Telegraph Creek.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Stewart Area was 3,351 persons, a decrease of 20.9 percent from 1981, the largest relative decline in the Province in the 1981-86 period. The economy is dominated by the mining industry which has undergone numerous periods of expansion and decline. Population fluctuations since 1971 have resulted largely from closures, cutbacks, or re-openings at two of the largest mines ever developed in the Area, at Kitsault and Stewart. The mining sector is currently in an expansionary phase with a number of precious metals deposits being readied for production or under detailed examination. Logging is also an increasingly significant employer with most of the logs directed to the pulpmills at Prince Rupert, the sawmills at Terrace, or offshore markets. Recent developments include the harvesting of glacial ice for export markets and establishment of aquaculture enterprises. Stewart is the leading trade and services centre although much of that community's trading area is to the north in the Stikine Area. The southern part of the Stewart Area is more closely tied to Terrace businesses. The long-term potential of Stewart is substantial; the most significant factor is the ongoing construction of a powerline to link the community with the Provincial grid in 1989. Another is the program to upgrade Highway 37 which is opening up a large part of the Province to the mining, forestry and tourism industries. Additional port development will be required to meet the needs of an expanding northwest economy. The long coastline suggests mariculture opportunities and there is long-term potential for hydro-electric power development of the Iskut River. Short-term population fluctuations are likely to continue until a broader economic base is established.

MANUFACTURING

In 1987 the only manufacturer reported was a newspaper publisher at Stewart. No statistics are available (see Kitimat-Terrace Area).

FORESTRY

The forest resources are contained within the northern part of Kalum and North Coast Timber Supply Areas and the southern part of Cassiar TSA. Forestry currently provides relatively little employment. Most logging activity is carried out by Skeena Cellulose Inc., or its contractors, in the Nass River district with the logs moving by water to the Company's pulp mill at Prince Rupert or by road to sawmills in Terrace or Kitwanga. More recently, there has been some logging on the lower Stikine River and in that part of the Area east of Stewart, with logs moving through the port of Stewart. A few small sawmills have operated intermittently, but lumber production to date has been insignificant. Forest resources over much of the Area have yet to be exploited as high costs have hindered development. Improved road access, including that proposed for shipment of coal from Mt. Klappan, combined with government initiatives designed to broaden the local economic base, indicate that forestry activity may be on the verge of significant expansion. Of particular interest is a 15-year licence to harvest 50,000 cubic metres per year that was offered in February 1988. The successful applicant will be required to build a timber-processing plant in the Nass River portion of the Kalum TSA.

MINING

Fluctuations in the level of mining activity have been reflected in the population changes that have occurred at Stewart in particular, and the Area in general, over the years. The town of Anyox on Observatory Inlet, once the site of a large copper mine and smelter, is no more. In more recent times the community of Kitsault, on Alice Arm, has been 'mothballed' for the second time. The townsite was developed to house workers at the B.C. Molybdenum Mine which operated from 1967 to April 1972. The mine was redeveloped at a larger scale and re-opened by Amax of Canada Ltd. in 1981. Mining ceased in late 1982 because of low prices. Ore reserves were calculated in 1981 as sufficient for 25 years of operations.

Stewart has been the base for a number of mining ventures since the turn of the century. The largest was the Granduc copper mine operated by Granduc Operating Co. The mine, under development since 1964, commenced production in 1971. Total employment reached 876 in November 1974 but was then cut back in stages. The mine closed in June, 1978, because of operating losses. It was purchased by Canada Wide Mines Ltd and re-opened in January 1981, remaining in production until April 1984, when it was closed permanently.

Another recent producer was the Scottie Gold Mines' property near Stewart. It opened in June 1981 and closed in January 1985 due to low prices. It employed just over 100 workers.

The Area is highly mineralized and exploration activity is extensive. Two major precious metals mines are under construction and should be in production by the end of 1988 or early 1989. These are the Silbak Premier-Big Missouri (Westmin Resources) 15 km north of Stewart, and the Johnny Mountain Gold project (Skyline Explorations Ltd.) some 50 km north of Stewart near the Iskut River. Westmin's mine (known as Premier Gold) will employ 160, and operate at 2,000 tonnes per day, for a projected mine life of 10.5 years. The Iskut camp is extremely active and at least two other properties (Sulphurets, Newhawk Gold Mines; and SNIP, Cominco) may soon advance to the mine development stage. However, it is not clear how much benefit Stewart will derive from the more isolated of these mines, as the proponents appear to favour transporting workers by air from larger centres.

Near the northern edge of the Area a number of large and/or rich copper deposits have been drilled. Development awaits higher metal prices and provision of infrastructure, particularly power. One or more new townsites will probably be required there when development occurs, unless the commuting option remains the preferred option over time.

TOURISM

Until very recently the tourist trade was limited to big-game hunting and fishing parties. Telegraph Creek is known worldwide in hunting circles and the surrounding district has produced many record-book trophies. Completion of the Stewart-Cassiar highway and the connecting link to Terrace in 1972 opened the Area to the motoring public for the first time (access to Telegraph Creek via Cassiar was possible earlier but the quality of roads and the need to retrace one's steps discouraged travel). The southern terminus of the route was later changed to Kitwanga. The Area has already experienced a surge in tourist traffic and rapid growth of this industry is anticipated as the roads are upgraded and paved. The Stewart-Cassiar route is expected to become an alternative to the Alaska Highway for tourists bound for or returning from Alaska, particularly those using the ferry service to Prince Rupert. Sportsmen will find excellent fishing in many lakes and streams virtually untouched by man, and top quality hunting for moose, Mountain goat, Thinhorn sheep, caribou, bear and ducks. Hunting with cameras has become a popular activity and has broadened the traditional tourist industry. There should be opportunities for further investment in tourist facilities as they are limited at present.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

There are an estimated 20 commercial fishing vessels resident in the Stewart Area providing employment for approximately 35 persons.

The Kincolith hatchery is located on the Kincolith River near the mouth of the Nass. It provides full time employment for two band members and part time jobs for up to eight more.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,255	2,355	1,880	3,340	1,800	1,535
0 - 4	505	265	250	390	215	180
5 - 14	880	460	405	685	355	325
15 - 24	865	470	390	645	375	285
25 - 34	895	485	390	610	325	295
35 - 44	500	305	200	435	240	190
45 - 54	305	190	115	280	155	90
55 - 64	155	95	65	165	95	80
65 and Over	70	45	40	130	80	65

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	120	190	120
2	155	245	155
3	105	180	135
4	150	225	185
5	110	120	130
6 and Over	180	185	140
Average per Household	4.1	3.6	3.8

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	535	685	740
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	45	170	0
Other	280	275	580
Owned	455	510	260
Rented	385	610	125

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	770	20,383	26,471
Private Households	855	23,258	27,202

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	5	0.4
Fishing and Trapping	35	2.8
Logging and Forestry	170	13.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	75	5.9
Manufacturing	75	5.9
Construction	65	5.1
Transportation and Storage	130	10.2
Communication and Utilities	20	1.6
Wholesale Trade	25	2.0
Retail Trade	100	7.9
Finance and Insurance	5	0.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Service	20	1.6
Government Service	260	20.5
Educational Service	165	13.0
Health and Social Service	5	0.4
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	65	5.1
Other Service Industries	30	2.4
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,270	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 87, STIKINE

1977-78	529	1983-84	599
1978-79	538	1984-85	591
1979-80	588	1985-86	575
1980-81	617	1986-87	496
1981-82	582	1987-88	493
1982-83	620		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 88, TERRACE

1977-78	5,882	1983-84	5,780
1978-79	5,632	1984-85	5,510
1979-80	5,601	1985-86	5,308
1980-81	5,814	1986-87	5,233
1981-82	5,924	1987-88	5,275
1982-83	5,975		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 92, NISGHA

1977-78	567	1983-84	565
1978-79	559	1984-85	542
1979-80	555	1985-86	536
1980-81	564	1986-87	526
1981-82	556	1987-88	533
1982-83	567		

NEWSPAPERS - Stewart-Hyder Sentinel weekly - circulation 1,181 (November 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Stewart General Hospital, Stewart - 10 beds, 2 bassinets.

STEWART DISTRICT

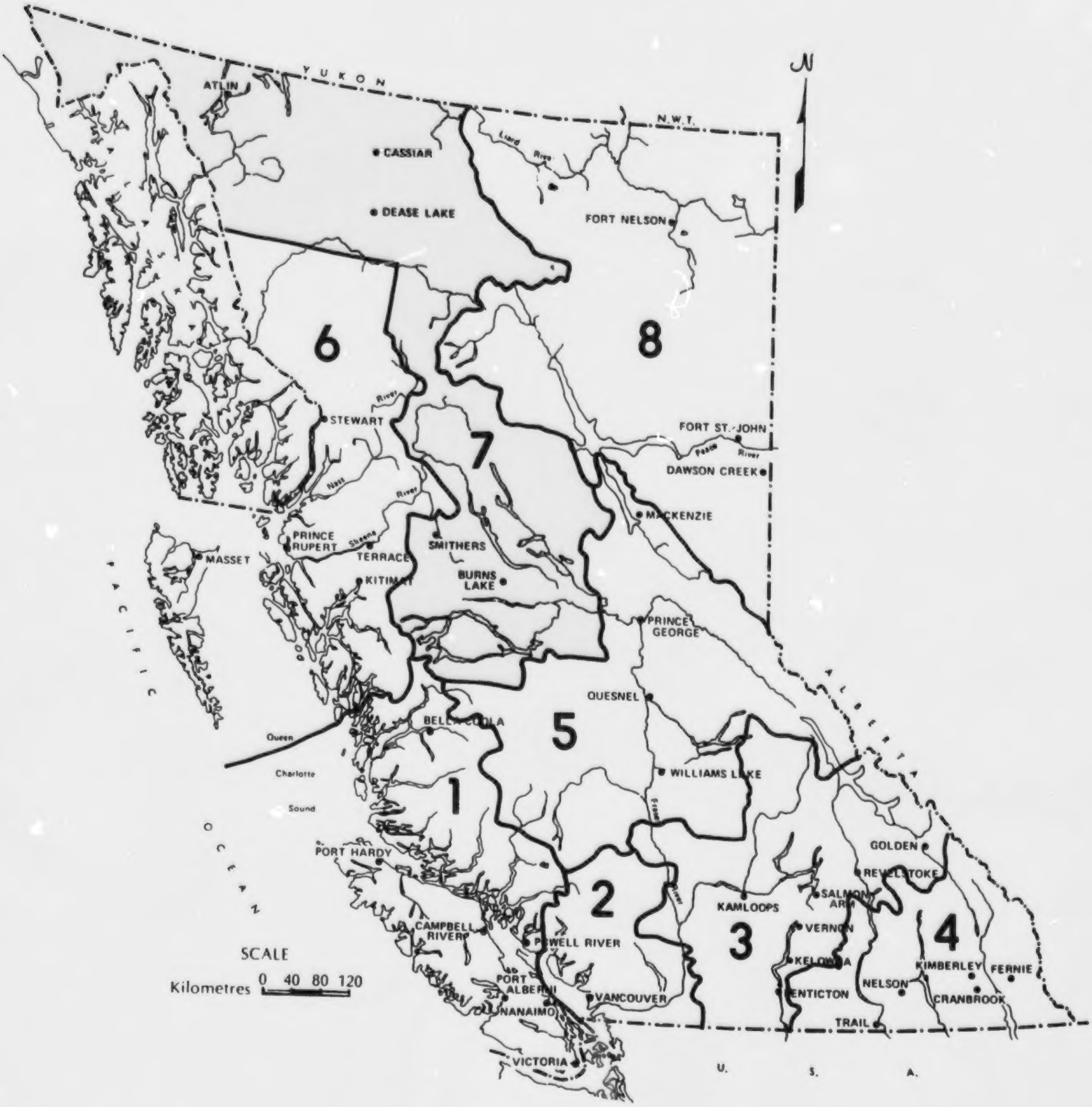
Incorporated in 1930, Stewart has an area of 53,087.4 ha. By highway the District, at the head of Portland Canal, is 338 km north of Terrace via Kitwanga, 407 km south of Dease Lake and 530 km south of Cassiar.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,355	1,380	1,455	855
Males	755	735	825	460
Females	605	650	630	400
Under Age 15	460	470	425	250
Aged 15 to 64	870	875	1,020	585
Aged 65 or Over	25	35	10	30
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	350	410	430	295
Persons per Household	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9
Owned Dwellings	80	120	120	195
Rented Dwellings	270	290	310	95
TOTAL FAMILIES	310	345	340	225
Persons per Family	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.6	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	330	315	200
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	25	25

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,382
1977	1,335
1978	1,302
1979	931
1980	1,309
1981	1,456
1982	1,778
1983	1,748
1984	1,460
1985	897
1986	858
1987	1,008

NECHAKO REGION

British Columbia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MACKENZIE
Nass River
Skeena River
PRINCE RUPERT
MASSET
TERRACE
SMITHERS
KITIMAT
BURNS LAKE
PRINCE GEORGE
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
WILLIAMS LAKE
Fraser River
Queen Charlotte Sound
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALBERTA
PORT HARDY
GOLDEN
REVELSTOKE
KAMLOOPS
SALMON ARM
VERNON
CAMPBELL RIVER
POWELL RIVER
KELOWNA
PENTICTON
NELSON
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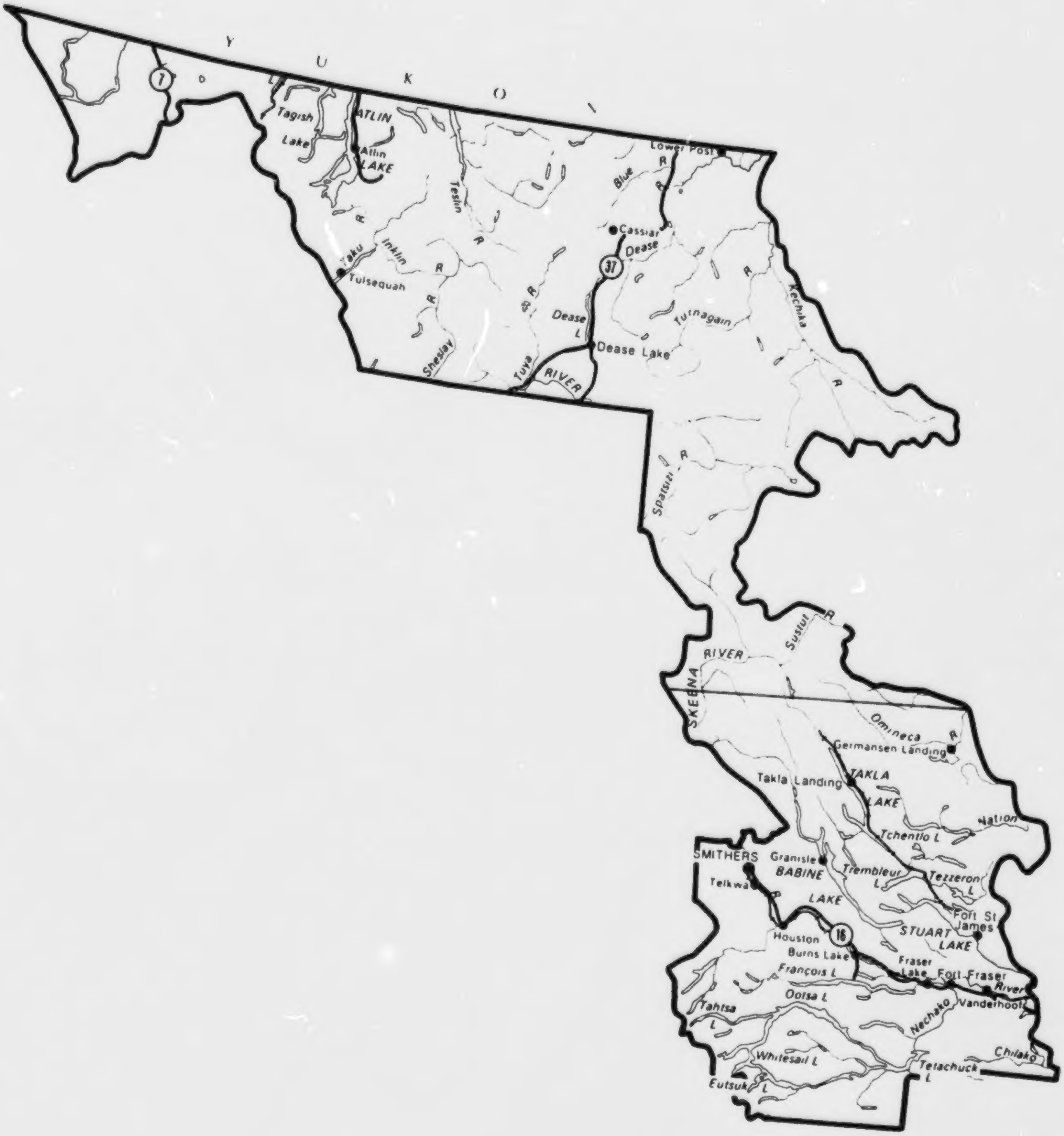
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NECHAKO REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Nechako Region comprises the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako and the unincorporated Stikine Area. With a land area of approximately 18,530,000 ha (46.5 million acres), it represents 21 percent of the Province and is second in size only to the North East Region.

In the northwest corner of the Region lie the St. Elias Mountains, separated from the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains by a connecting series of major valleys which provide an important through route, the Haines cut-off road. Only a small segment of the St. Elias Mountains are in British Columbia. The difference in elevation between valley floors and surrounding peaks is commonly 2,100 metres or more. Rising above a sea of lower peaks are still higher ones, such as Fairweather Mountain, which reaches an elevation of 4,663 metres above sea level and is one of the highest mountains in Canada.

The interior of the northern half of the Region consists of a plateau which extends northward to the Yukon. The Stikine Plateau is centred on the drainage basins of the Stikine and Taku Rivers. It has the appearance of an extensive tableland, the surface of which varies from smooth and level to rolling and broken. In several places there are prominent peaks, some of them cones of extinct volcanoes. Where they cross the plateau, the valleys of the larger rivers are mostly wide, rather deep, and steep-walled.

On the eastern side of the Stikine Plateau lie the Cassiar Mountains, which drop eastward into the northern limits of the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Cassiar Mountains exhibit wide and often flat-topped summit elevations of about 1,700-1,800 metres; they blend gradually westward into the Stikine Plateau at 1,200 metres.

In the southern half of Region, the terrain consists basically of a high rolling, hilly plateau with an average elevation ranging from 670 to 900 metres in the north and up to 1,500 metres in the south. In the southwest the plateau gives way to the Skeena and Hazelton mountains. Between them lies the Bulkley Valley which forms a fairly broad trough varying between 8 and 12 km in width along most of its length. The valley floor is rolling in appearance with cultivated land occupying large patches between the gentle ridges.

East of the Bulkley Valley lies what is commonly referred to as the lakes district. The largest of the natural lakes are Takla, Babine, Stuart and Francois, but these are exceeded in size by the Nechako reservoir. The latter, which provides water for the generation of electricity at Kemano (for the aluminum smelter at Kitimat), consists of a chain of lakes that were flooded to create a continuous body of water. This portion of the plateau has an undulating surface broken by several rugged but low ranges of hills. Most of the district is unsuitable for farming and much of it is too rugged even for ranching.

East of the lakes district the plateau becomes level to rolling. Here the upland surface is dissected by the Nechako and Stuart Rivers which become more deeply entrenched as they proceed towards the Fraser River and on to the sea.

Although it is difficult to generalize about weather conditions, a continental type of climate dominates. Summers in the south are warm and winters are both long and cold. Precipitation is generally moderate (under 100 centimetres) and snowfall is light except at higher elevations and those locations, such as Atlin, where the moderating effect of the west coast climate is often felt. The frost-free season is short and tends to be unreliable. There is little or no commercial forest cover in much of the Stikine Area, but in the Bulkley-Nechako it is extensive and supports a large part of the local economy.

POPULATION TRENDS

		Change	
	Population	Number	Percent
1976*	34,162	--	--
1977	35,046	884	2.6
1978	36,249	1,203	3.4
1979	37,154	905	2.5
1980	38,400	1,246	3.4
1981*	40,262	1,862	4.8
1982	41,387	1,125	2.8
1983	41,500	113	0.3
1984	40,706	-794	-1.9
1985	40,268	-438	-1.1
1986*	39,634	-634	-1.6
1987	38,810	-824	-2.1
1988	38,947	137	0.4

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	21,075	52.4	20,415	52.3
Female	19,120	47.6	18,600	47.7
0- 4	4,425	11.0	4,100	10.5
5- 9	4,040	10.1	3,990	10.2
10-14	3,980	9.9	3,625	9.3
15-19	4,085	10.2	3,350	8.6
20-24	4,085	10.2	3,140	8.0
25-29	4,240	10.5	3,695	9.5
30-34	3,625	9.0	3,755	9.6
35-39	2,645	6.6	3,245	8.3
40-44	2,000	5.0	2,365	6.1
45-49	1,785	4.4	1,795	4.6
50-54	1,525	3.8	1,620	4.2
55-59	1,235	3.1	1,380	3.5
60-64	925	2.3	1,040	2.7
65-69	680	1.7	805	2.1
70+	1,015	2.5	1,190	3.1

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics.**

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	12,190	12,285
Persons per Household	3.2	3.1
FAMILIES		
Total	9,900	9,880
Persons per Family	3.5	3.5
DWELLINGS		
Total	12,170	12,290
Owned	8,875	8,705
Rented	3,305	3,035
Single Detached	8,135	9,510
Apartment and Duplex	1,830	0
Other	2,160	3,395

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	5,630	25.5
$5,000-$9,999	3,160	14.3
$10,000-$14,999	2,330	10.5
$15,000-$19,999	2,000	9.0
$20,000-$29,999	3,660	16.6
$30,000-$39,999	2,990	13.5
$40,000-$49,999	1,520	6.9
$50,000 and Over	840	3.8
Total - All Returns	22,110	100.0
Average Income ($)	18,610	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	322	78.2
Pension Income	15	3.6
Investment Income	21	5.1
Self-employment Income	24	5.8
Other Income	30	7.3
Total Income	412	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	825	4.6
Fishing and Trapping	40	0.2
Logging and Forestry	2,040	11.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	940	5.2
Manufacturing	3,620	20.2
Construction	670	3.7
Transportation and Storage	1,290	7.2
Communication and Utilities	280	1.6
Wholesale Trade	400	2.2
Retail Trade	1,825	10.2
Finance and Insurance	330	1.8
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	145	0.8
Business Service	310	1.7
Government Service	1,090	6.1
Educational Service	1,225	6.8
Health and Social Service	880	4.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,090	6.1
Other Service Industries	900	5.0
Total Experienced Labour Force	17,905	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

For purposes of analysis the Nechako Region has been subdivided into 4 economic areas within the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the unincorporated Stikine. The mining industry is the leading economic support of all communities within the Stikine Area, with forestry and tourism providing minor benefits. The forest industries are of major importance in Smithers-Houston, Burns Lake, and Vanderhoof Areas, and, with the exception of Burns Lake Area, mining activity provides substantial additional support. Agricultural activity is limited by climate and terrain primarily to the Bulkley Valley near Smithers and along the Nechako River around Vanderhoof, although cattle ranches are located south of Burns Lake as well.

The relative importance of various industries is revealed by the employment pattern. In 1986 the Regional labour force numbered 18,565, of which 17,905 or 1.2 percent of the Provincial total, were classed as experienced. The composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 4.6 percent; forestry (logging) 11.4 percent; mines and quarries 5.3 percent; manufacturing (includes wood and paper products) 20.2 percent; construction 3.8 percent; transportation, communications and other utilities 8.8 percent; trade 12.4 percent; government services 6.1 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 27.2 percent. The economy of the Region will continue to benefit from improved utilization of the local forest resources; from increased exploitation of vast, diverse mineral resources; from rising rail and highway traffic volumes; and from the continuing expansion of the tertiary sector in general. Construction of the Kemano Completion power plant, scheduled for 1994 completion, is expected to provide significant short-term benefits as work progresses on the Nechako Reservoir end of the tunnel and the cold water release facility at Kenney Dam. Longer-term benefits may be realized as Alcan develops new markets for the electric power that will be surplus to its own needs.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 2,480 persons, including 24 working owners, or 2 percent of the Provincial total. Of the eight regions, Nechako ranked seventh in shipments and employment, exceeding only the North East Region. Manufacturing activity is dominated by the forest industries; sawmills accounted for 93 percent of employment and 96 percent of factory shipments in 1985. Other manufacturing is confined largely to printing and publishing, metal fabricating, and ready-mix concrete production. All but one of the 62 firms in the Region were located within the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District

Industry	Establish-ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Wood industries	46	2,338	81,036	371,745	177,330
Metal fabricating	3	42	887	2,946	2,111
Ready-mix concrete ind.	3	22	534	1,550	816
Other	9	54	1,149	3,338	2,358
Total	61	2,456	83,606	379,579	182,615

FORESTRY

The Nechako Economic Development Region, which comprises 25.5 percent of the total regulated forest area of the Province, contains 26.1 percent of the total area of mature timber, but only 20.7 percent of the volume of mature timber. The major species harvested is lodgepole pine, followed closely by spruce and balsam. The Region's boundaries encompass all of the Morice and Lakes Timber Supply Area, most of the Bulkley TSA, about two-thirds of the Cassiar TSA, half of the Prince George TSA, and a small part of the Mackenzie TSA. It includes Tree-Farm Licence 42, held by the Stuart-Trembleur Lake Indian Band through Tanizul Timber Ltd. Native groups also hold a direct interest in Babine Forest Products Ltd.'s mill near Burns Lake. Both ventures are unique in the Province.

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	6,577,854	33.8
Immature Timber	2,358,071	12.1
Residual	2,980	0.0
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	593,965	3.0
Non-commercial stands	160,239	0.8
Non-forest	9,795,961	50.3
TOTAL	19,489,070	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	983,402	0.8
Western red cedar	911,677	0.8
Hemlock sp.	1,274,948	1.0
Balsam sp.	30,307,563	25.0
Spruce sp.	35,903,087	29.6
Yellow cedar	332	0.0
Larch sp.	2,062	0.0
Western white pine	0	0.0
Lodgepole pine	47,902,202	39.5
Yellow pine	0	0.0
Whitebark pine	110,796	0.1
Cottonwood sp.	354,446	0.3
Red alder	0	0.0
Broadleaf maple	0	0.0
Birch sp.	103.716	0.1
Aspen	3,416,275	2.8
TOTAL	121,270,506	100.0

As in the other Regions, log and lumber production has risen over the past two decades while direct employment has fallen because of increased mechanization and higher productivity. Virtually all of the sawmilling activity is now concentrated in permanent facilities along the highway-CNR corridor at Smithers, Houston, Burns Lake, Lejac, and Vanderhoof, and on the BCR line at Fort St. James. In 1986 there were 16 primary mills with a combined capacity of 3,715 Mfbm per shift, or 11.8 percent of the Provincial total. A small nursery, a pole yard, and a panelboard plant at Smithers provide additional forest industries employment. With the exception of the fibre resources supplied to the Smithers plant and hog fuel consumed on-site, all of the Region's wood waste flows to conversion plants to the east or west. Nechako is the only one of the eight Development Regions without a pulp mill.

Timber resources in the southern part of the Region are considered to be fully committed at current levels of utilization, which means that the potential for expansion of sawmilling is extremely limited. However, the northern part of the Region contains timber resources that have yet to be fully evaluted in terms of their economic potential. Because infrastructure is lacking, exploitation of these northern resources in the foreseeable future will be limited largely to meeting local needs. Limited amounts of timber may move out to Stewart for processing or trans-shipment, and some may be milled in the far north for Yukon markets.

In the narrow neck between the northern and southern blocks is a currently inaccessible area containing about one-fifth of the timber in the Prince George TSA. If the BCR Dease Lake extension is re-activiated north of Fort St. James, that timber will be allocated to Prince George mills in order to offset future restrictions on the allowable harvest elsewhere in the TSA. If the BCR line is not re-activated it may be more economical to truck that timber westward to Hazelton or Smithers.

AGRICULTURE

In terms of production and employment, agriculture ranks third behind forestry and mining in the Region's economic structure. Farming activity is limited primarily to the southern portion of the Region and is concentrated in the Bulkley Valley near Smithers and an area surrounding Vanderhoof. These two locations exhibit a degree of agricultural diversity although the leading activity there is cattle farming or ranching, as it is elsewhere in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District. Only 5 of the 806 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) reported in 1986 were in the Stikine Area. No information is available for those properties, but they are believed to include horse and forage operations geared to the guiding industry at Atlin and near Telegraph Creek.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

	Bulkley-Nechako
Total number of farms	801
Value of products sold in 1985	
$250,000 and over	11
$100,000 to $249,999	43
$50,000 to $99,999	55
$25,000 to $49,999	87
$10,000 to $24,999	150
$5,000 to $9,999	125
$2,500 to $4,999	97
under $2,500	233
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type	
Dairy	28
Cattle	340
Hogs	8
Poultry	15
Wheat	4
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	37
Field crops, other than small grains	30
Fruits and vegetables	1
Miscellaneous specialty	62
Mixed	43

Land within the 801 farms in the Bulkley-Nechako R.D. in 1986 constituted 1.1 percent of the Region, exclusive of Crown range land. Of 188,152 acres (76,142 ha) classified as improved, the bulk was in improved pasture (53,926 acres), hay land (90,087 acres), other fodder crops (9,111 acres), and grain (14,515 acres). Other crops included 52 acres of potatoes and 34 acres of hardy vegetables.

Dairying is locally significant at Smithers and Vanderhoof, but of the 45,110 cattle reported in 1986, only 6.3 percent were of dairy stock. Other minor numbers of poultry, pigs, and sheep are also raised.

The capital value of all farms land, buildings, machinery, and stock was estimated at $220.6 million in 1986, 3.4 percent of the provincial total. The value of all farm product sales in 1985 was $22.4 million. The industry provided the equivalent of 163 person-years of full-time and part-time employment. Farm operators reported 91,496 days of off-farm work, or the equivalent of 352 full-time jobs.

MINING

All of the Atlin Mining Division, the bulk of Omineca, and the western third of the Liard Division are within the Region. For purposes of statistical analysis, all of the Omineca production is included here because the mines and exploration sites are serviced from within the Region, and because it is virtually impossible to allocate production between two or more Development Regions.

Numerous small mines and placer gold operations (particularly at Germansen Landing, Atlin, and in the Cassiar country) played a significant role in the Region's early development. In 1950 the Cassiar asbestos deposit was discovered and a mine and self-contained community were in place by 1952. Since the mid-1960s, development has been concentrated near the east-west rail-highway corridor at Endako, Granisle, and Houston, where large open-pit mines produce molybdenum, copper, and silver respectively. Small gold and jade mines are in operation or planned at a number of more remote locations.

In terms of value of production, the Region varies in rank between fourth and fifth among the eight Development Regions. Asbestos, silver, gold, copper, and molybdenum together account for most of the output; their relative ranking changing from year to year. Widespread mineral exploration and development is currently dominated by work on precious metals discoveries, but large deposits of base metals and coal (at Mount Klappan and Telkwa) offer tremendous future potential as well. However, most of the present operations are nearing the day when ore reserves will be exhausted, and substantial disruption to local economies can be anticipated as these mines close.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Gold	36,066,227	44,169,586	42,871,006	41,837,751	35,122,106	28,494,466
Silver	3,066,003	65,382,786	89,192,673	68,702,133	58,868,624	35,733,382
Copper	69,819,990	77,887,416	43,609,965	14,181,706	19,416,818	26,220,112
Molybdenum	130,702,891	75,701,654	38,087,962	14,494,825	21,625,538	5,712,488
Jade	1,580,241	133,598	320,861	577,172	1,040,713	706,010
Asbestos	81,688,936	76,770,285	57,032,422	53,395,853	75,295,765	56,715,028
Other industrial minerals	1,740	9,578	--	823,053	1,625,087	289,553
Structural materials	14,446,733	2,045,034	936,402	3,353,457	2,715,671	2,587,941
Miscellaneous metals	25,313	69,357	14,815	55,270	20,606	25,410
Coal	4,874	60,613	12,791	3,380	6,115	8,976
Totals	337,402,948	342,229,907	272,078,897	197,424,600	215,737,043	156,493,366

TOURISM

With a land area equal to one-fifth of the Province and a north-south dimension of almost 800 kilometres, the Region presents an extremely wide range of topography, climate, and wildlife. However, the vast bulk of it is wilderness with little or no surface access. A number of large wilderness parks have been established to protect this invaluable resource. While such measures have not yet had a significant impact on tourism revenues, they hold out the promise of a strong foundation for future development of the industry. Highway No. 37 from Kitwanga to the Alaska Highway near Watson Lake (often referred to as the Stewart-Cassiar) has been undergoing upgrading for some time. The only other public highway in the northern part of the Region is that serving Atlin, an historic gold mining centre of exceptional beauty.

About 90 percent of the current tourism activity is concentrated on or near Highway 16. Attractions range from hunting and fishing to riding, hiking, canoeing, and winter sports centred on Hudson Bay Mt. at Smithers. However, destination tourism remains relatively undeveloped and a large part of the industry's revenues are obtained from services provided to commercial and tourist traffic proceeding to or from other parts of the Province. Accommodations are concentrated at Smithers, and, to a lesser extent, at Burns Lake.

The following tables were derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishment with 4 or more rooms for rent. Although the tables do not include campground accommodation expenditures, they do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist expenditures and the degree of seasonality experienced. In 1987, room rental outlays were $4.61 million, 0.9 percent of the Provincial total. The Nechako Region ranked last of the 8 Development Regions in this regard.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
Nechako Region
($ Million)

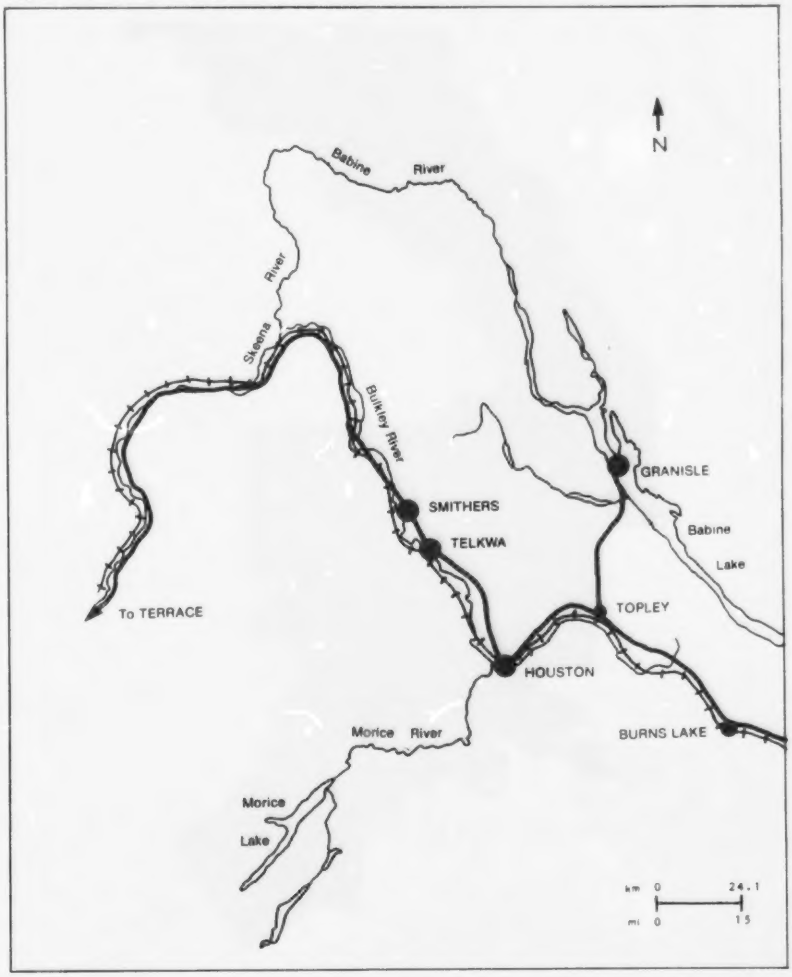
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	0.20	0.21	0.28	0.23	0.30	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.35	0.23	0.16	3.66
1986	0.22	0.21	0.26	0.24	0.28	0.39	0.47	0.49	0.53	0.45	0.27	0.19	4.01
1987	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.36	0.48	0.50	0.55	0.63	0.50	0.35	0.22	4.61

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL DISTRICT
($ Million)

	1985	1986	1987
Bulkley-Nechako	3.22	3.54	4.11
Stikine	0.44	0.47	0.50

SMITHERS - HOUSTON AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Bulkley - Nechako Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,860,000 ha. It includes the Town of Smithers (1986 population 4,713), the District of Houston (3,905), the Villages of Granisle (646) and Telkwa (863), and the communities of Driftwood Creek (406), Topley (361), Topley Landing (41), and Walcott (107).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Smithers - Houston Area was 16,070 persons, a decrease of 2.4 percent from 1981. The local economy is well diversified although resource oriented. The forest industries constitute the leading resource sector followed by mining, agriculture and tourism. The service industries and trade are the largest sources of employment and Smithers is the centre of such activity. The Town is a divisional point for Canadian National Railways which is a major employer. It also houses prospectors, miners, and related personnel who are employed at fly-in operations to the north in other Areas. The Bulkley Valley is widely recognized as the best farming district in the northwest quarter of the Province, and it has the capacity for increased production. Mining activity has been concentrated near Granisle and Houston but additional mineral prospects are widespread and development is proceeding at a number of sites within the Area. Development is also on-going in those mining camps supplied and serviced from Smithers airport. The long-term outlook in all sectors is promising; further growth is anticipated despite short-term adjustments in the resource sectors as mines close and labour productivity rises. Work on the Kemano Completion tunnel should provide significant direct and indirect employment benefits during the period 1989-94.

MANUFACTURING

Sawmills at Houston and Smithers were the major employers in 1987. Other manufacturing included printing and publishing, concrete products, bakeries, woodstoves, particle board, metal fabricating, millwork, machine shops, and a dairy. Principal statistics for Smithers and the balance of the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District in 1984 were as follows:

	Smithers	Balance of Bulkley-Nechako R.D. (excluding Vanderhoof)
Establishments	7	37
Employees	340	966
Wages and salaries	$9,462,000	$31,047,000
Value of shipments	$40,910,000	$139,792,000
Value added	$21,691,000	$68,124,000

FORESTRY

The Area encompasses most of the Bulkley and Morice Timber Supply Areas.

In 1986 there were five permanent sawmills in operation, with a combined 8-hour shift capacity of 1,360 Mfbm. The largest were: Groot Lumber Ltd. (purchased by Repap Industries Ltd. in August 1987) and West Fraser Mills Ltd. (Pacific Inland Resources) at Smithers; Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd. and Houston Forest Products Ltd. at Houston.

A marked expansion of lumber production has occurred at Houston over the past decade. Houston Forest Products Ltd., a joint venture of Eurocan Pulp and Weldwood of Canada, completed a new mill in 1978. This mill processes timber that in the past was moved westward from the Nechako reservoir to Kemano for delivery to the Eurocan pulpmill-sawmill complex at Kitimat. In mid-1985, Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd. completed a major rebuilding project at its Houston mill, with the subsequent loss of about 100 jobs. This mill is the largest in the Area, with a shift capacity of 540 Mfbm.

In 1980, a new thinboard particle board plant was built at Smithers. Operated by Northwest Panelboard Inc., the plant utilizes waste sawdust and shavings from local sawmills. Additional employment is provided by a small nursery at Telkwa, and a pole/post plant at Topley.

AGRICULTURE

The district from Smithers to Houston enjoys the most favourable climate and some of the best soils in the Bulkley - Nechako Regional District. As a result, crop diversity, though limited, is evident. Farm revenue is derived chiefly from the sale of beef cattle. Another important source of income is the production of milk for the Prince Rupert - Smithers market. Milk is shipped from the farms to a dairy at Smithers for processing and packaging. Pigs, chickens, potatoes and vegetables are also grown. In 1986 there were 248 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 45,803 acres of improved land. Most of the 30,347 acres under crops was in forages, but grain, vegetables, and potatoes were also represented. Cattle numbered 13,181 head, of which 1,004 were dairy cows. Farm capital value was estimated at $77.1 million and sales receipts at $6.3 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 94 farms.

MINING

Granisle Copper Ltd. was the original large producer in this Area, with concentrate shipments commencing in 1966. The mine is located on a small island in Babine Lake. Initial employment was 140 workers for whom the community of Granisle was established. In late 1972 the mine completed a program to more than double milling capacity to 12,260 tonnes per day and employment rose to over 300. Granisle Copper closed July 1982 because of low copper prices.

Coming on stream in late 1972 was the Bell Copper Division of Noranda Mines Ltd. (now Noranda Minerals Inc.) This mine, located on Babine Lake a short distance from the Granisle property, employed some 370 workers in 1981, most of whom also resided in the village of Granisle. The Bell mine also closed in 1982 (October) but reopened in September 1985 with 250 workers after various concessions on labour, power and taxation rates were negotiated. Closure is now anticipated in 1992 when reserves are exhausted.

Equity Silver Mines Ltd. began production at Houston in 1980. This has become the Province's premier silver producer. Shipments in 1985 totalled 135 million grams of silver, plus significant quantities of gold and copper, in 37,275 tonnes of concentrates from 2.1 million tonnes of milled ore. Employment currently averages 225 workers. A project to increase milling capacity from 5,300 to 7,680 tonnes per day was completed in mid-1986. Open pit reserves are expected to last until 1992, at which time undergound development will be underway if prices are favorable.

In the spring of 1972 the Silver Queen mine at Owen Lake, south of Houston, began producing silver, copper and gold. This small underground mine, employing about 140 workers, closed in 1973 because of operating losses. Houston Metals Corporation now proposes reactivating this property with milling to commence in 1989. The mine would employ 65 and have a life of 10 years.

Another gold-silver prospect is the Dome Mountain property of Teeshin Resources Ltd. Located east of Smithers, the mine could be in production in 1989 with a workforce of about 80. At 300 tonnes per day, the mine's life would be about five years. There are a number of large prospects to the south-west (Lucky Ship, Berg, Huckleberry, Ox Lake and Poplar), and numerous smaller deposits throughout the Area.

There is a coal bearing zone just west of a line joining Smithers and Houston. One mine has operated intermittently on a small scale. Crows Nest Resources has conducted an extensive drilling program to evaluate the deposits, and has proposed a mine 10 km south of Telkwa to produce 1.5 million tonnes of thermal coal per year and employ 300. However, early development is not anticipated unless markets can be secured.

Smithers is also the main supply and service point for mineral exploration and development in much of that part of the Peace River Region west of the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Baker gold mine (Dupont of Canada) operated there from 1981 to November 1983, and the general area has high potential. The Lawyers Mine (Cheni Gold Mines), with a capacity of 550 tonnes per day, is under construction and should be operational by early 1989. The nearby Al Gold project (Energex Metals Ltd.) is also expected to be developed in 1989, and Multinational Resources is expected to outline a development proposal shortly. Because no permanent housing will be built, all crews will be flown in and out on a rotation basis, probably from Smithers.

TOURISM

Smithers, located halfway between Prince George and Prince Rupert, has developed as a logical overnight or refreshment stop for highway travellers. Traffic volumes continue to grow due to highway improvements and the growing number of ferry passengers embarking or disembarking at Prince Rupert. This Area is well endowed with scenic attractions and there is good fishing in the Bulkley, Babine and Morice rivers and in the many nearby lakes. Moose, caribou, deer, Black bear, and Willow grouse provide excellent sport for the hunter. (The community of Granisle expects to be reactivated as a hunting and fishing resort centre after the Bell Copper mine closes.) Hudson Bay mountain is regarded as one of the best ski sites in north-central British Columbia. This is reflected in an increasing volume of winter tourist trade, primarily from communities within the Prince George - Prince Rupert corridor.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Toboggan Creek pilot hatchery is situated 10 km northwest of Smithers. It is designed to rear steelhead, chinook, and coho. At Fort Babine, at the north end of Babine Lake, a community project utilizes experimental floating troughs to rear coho and chinook. As of March 1988, there were 4 commercial freshwater fish farms licenced.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,450	8,705	7,740	15,985	8,425	7,570
0 - 4	1,765	905	850	1,720	860	845
5 - 14	3,205	1,695	1,480	3,000	1,580	1,385
15 - 24	3,405	1,790	1,625	2,620	1,405	1,225
25 - 34	3,430	1,770	1,625	3,315	1,665	1,610
35 - 44	1,920	1,030	885	2,395	1,275	1,105
45 - 54	1,310	725	565	1,330	760	620
55 - 64	845	420	415	950	505	425
65 and Over	635	305	250	745	340	365

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	535	830	890
2	810	1,280	1,315
3	615	860	930
4	755	1,180	1,195
5	480	550	555
6 and Over	460	385	310
Average per Household	3.5	3.2	3.1

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,415	3,235	3,840
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	440	650	0
Other	805	1,195	1,360
Owned	2,655	3,655	3,750
Rented	1,040	1,445	1,350

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	4,085	158,832	38,882
Private Households	5,160	188,261	36,485

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	310	3.9
Fishing and Trapping	25	0.3
Logging and Forestry	905	11.5
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	450	5.7
Manufacturing	1,460	18.5
Construction	315	4.0
Transportation and Storage	585	7.4
Communication and Utilities	115	1.5
Wholesale Trade	205	2.6
Retail Trade	870	11.0
Finance and Insurance	190	2.4
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	65	0.8
Business Service	145	1.8
Government Service	405	5.1
Educational Service	460	5.8
Health and Social Service	355	4.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	545	6.9
Other Service Industries	440	5.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	7,880	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 54, BULKLEY VALLEY (SMITHERS)

1977-78	2,866	1983-84	3,142
1978-79	2,934	1984-85	3,142
1979-80	2,912	1985-86	3,028
1980-81	3,042	1986-87	2,961
1981-82	3,144	1987-88	2,975
1982-83	3,118		

SCHOOL DISTRICT 55, BURNS LAKE

1977-78	1,967	1983-84	3,142
1978-79	1,959	1984-85	1,666
1979-80	1,979	1985-86	1,665
1980-81	1,916	1986-87	1,687
1981-82	1,928	1987-88	1,679
1982-83	1,859		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Houston	5,363	5,793	2,101	2,163	2,637	1,291	491	824
Smithers	14,257	8,443	2,546	3,805	4,105	1,415	1,673	4,820
Bulkley-Nechako R.D.	--	--	--	--	--	2,929	2,983	2,916

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Houston	1,495	1,448	1,314	1,355	1,374	1,353	1,341	1,387
Smithers	3,139	2,954	2,870	3,018	3,000	3,055	3,163	3,254
COMMERCIAL								
Houston	1,510	1,475	1,450	1,578	1,653	1,620	1,547	1,578
Smithers	2,869	2,590	2,674	2,731	2,711	2,687	2,735	2,855

NEWSPAPERS - Houston Today weekly - circulation 1,302 (September 1987); Smithers Interior News weekly - circulation 4,126 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Bulkley Valley District Hospital, Smithers - 48 beds, 12 bassinets, 7 extended care beds; Houston Health and Human Resources Centre, Houston.

HOUSTON DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1957, Houston has an area of 7,070.9 ha. By highway the District is 81 km west of Burns Lake and 64 km southeast of Smithers.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,230	2,670	3,925	3,905
Males	1,220	1,460	2,110	2,090
Females	1,010	1,215	1,810	1,820
Under Age 15	830	895	1,220	1,195
Aged 15 to 64	1,360	1,700	2,605	2,590
Aged 65 or Over	40	75	100	115
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	580	750	1,235	1,255
Persons per Household	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.1
Owned Dwellings	370	460	780	845
Rented Dwellings	205	285	455	410
TOTAL FAMILIES	500	605	975	990
Persons per Family	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.9	1.5	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	560	890	920
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	50	90	65

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,673
1977	2,637
1978	2,906
1979	3,070
1980	3,184
1981	3,921
1982	3,946
1983	3,932
1984	4,009
1985	4,020
1986	3,905
1987	3,817

SMITHERS TOWN

Incorporated in 1921, Smithers has an area of 1,515 ha. By highway the Town is 64 km northwest of Houston and 68 km southeast of New Hazelton. It is also 371 km west of Prince George and 350 km east of Prince Rupert.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	3,865	3,780	4,570	4,715
Males	1,990	1,925	2,355	2,395
Females	1,875	1,860	2,215	2,320
Under Age 15	1,495	1,205	1,265	1,270
Aged 15 to 64	2,240	2,400	3,035	3,125
Aged 65 or Over	130	175	275	305
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	980	1,110	1,490	1,590
Persons per Household	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	660	775	980	1,055
Rented Dwellings	325	330	510	530
TOTAL FAMILIES	875	880	1,120	1,180
Persons per Family	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.5	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	785	990	1,025
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	95	135	155

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	3,783
1977	3,981
1978	3,974
1979	4,099
1980	4,288
1981	4,570
1982	4,863
1983	4,909
1984	4,963
1985	4,887
1986	4,713
1987	4,624

* Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

GRANISLE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1971, Granisle has an area of 9,094.7 ha. By highway the Village is approximately 50 km north of Highway 16 at Topley, between Burns Lake and Houston.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	n.a.	1,210	1,430	645
Males	n.a.	670	770	340
Females	n.a.	535	660	305
Under Age 15	n.a.	405	435	185
Aged 15 to 64	n.a.	800	990	460
Aged 65 or Over	n.a.	5	5	10
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	n.a.	360	445	225
Persons per Household	n.a.	3.3	3.1	2.9
Owned Dwellings	n.a.	195	235	125
Rented Dwellings	n.a.	165	210	100
TOTAL FAMILIES	n.a.	305	365	165
Persons per Family	n.a.	3.6	3.4	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.4	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	300	355	155
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	5	10	10

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,210
1977	1,285
1978	1,309
1979	1,313
1980	1,408
1981	1,430
1982	1,563
1983	1,049
1984	709
1985	519
1986	646
1987	597

TELKWA VILLAGE

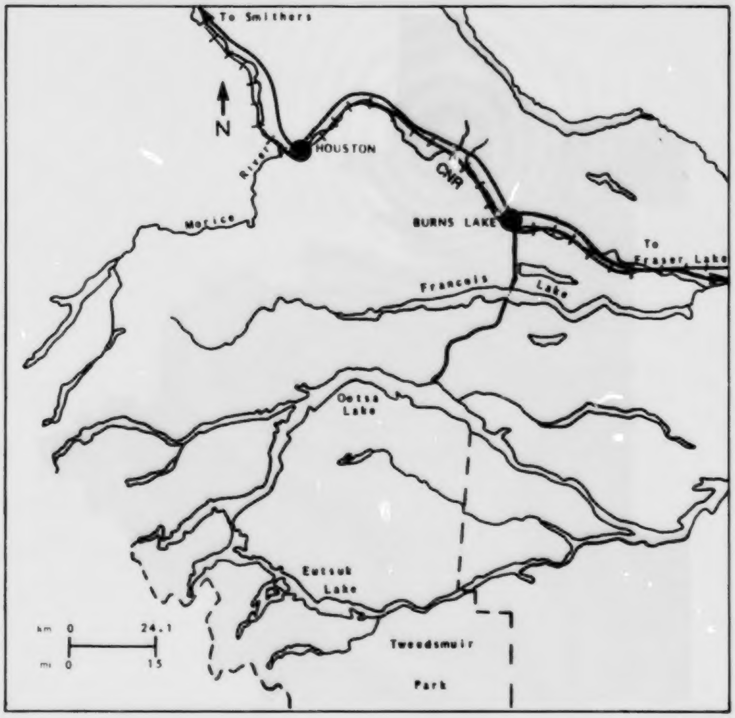
Incorporated in 1952, Telkwa has an area of 379.1 ha. By highway the Village is 18 km south of Smithers.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	710	690	840	865
Males	350	350	440	445
Females	360	345	395	415
Under Age 15	285	230	280	270
Aged 15 to 64	380	420	520	540
Aged 65 or Over	45	40	40	55
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	165	190	245	265
Persons per Household	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.2
Owned Dwellings	125	150	210	230
Rented Dwellings	40	40	35	35
TOTAL FAMILIES	150	160	210	225
Persons per Family	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.5
Children per Family	n.a.	2.0	1.7	1.6
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	145	190	205
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	25	20

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	691
1977	756
1978	767
1979	782
1980	787
1981	840
1982	881
1983	858
1984	876
1985	880
1986	863
1987	837

BURNS LAKE AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of the Bulkley - Nechako Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 2,140,750 ha. It includes the Village of Burns Lake (1986 population 1,723) and the communities of Decker Lake (299), Palling (227), and Tintagel (105).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Burns Lake Area was 6,246 persons, an increase of 1.3 percent from 1981. The economy is based on the forest industries with cattle ranching a distant second. There is no mining in the Area at present but Burns Lake performs some service and trade functions for mine employees in the adjoining Areas. The Village of Burns Lake is the largest commercial centre in the Area. In addition to satisfying the trade and service needs of the local population, it derives considerable revenue from through highway traffic and tourists visiting the surrounding lakes. The outlook is for slow but steady growth in all sectors.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is almost entirely limited to sawmilling. The only other manufacturers reported in 1987 were a newspaper publisher and a producer of ready-mix concrete. No statistics are available (see Smithers-Houston Area).

FORESTRY

The Crown forests are contained within the Lakes Timber Supply Area and portions of the Morice TSA and Prince George TSA. A considerable amount of timber is also obtained from private lands. Over the past two decades the local forest industry has gone through a number of major changes. The trend to large centrally-located processing facilities brought about a gradual reduction in milling in the Area, leading to special efforts to retain wood processing in a number of smaller communities. Thus, the Babine Forest Products Ltd. sawmill near Burns Lake was completed in 1975. This project was a unique venture by Weldwood of Canada, Eurocan Pulp and Paper, Canadian Cellulose (now Westar Timber), and an association of local native groups.

In 1986, there were two permanent sawmills in the Area, with shift capacity totalling 475 Mfbm. The mills, Babine Forest Products Ltd. and Decker Lake Forest Products Ltd., are located east and west, respectively, of Burns Lake on the CNR main line. Decker Lake Forest Products Ltd. also operates a post plant at Burns Lake.

AGRICULTURE

Beef cattle and the associated production of forage account for most of the agricultural activity on both commercial farms and part-time enterprises. Almost all farms are located in a narrow belt along Highway 16 and in scattered pockets south of Burns Lake to the Nechako reservoir (Ootsa Lake). In 1986 there were 124 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 20,430 improved acres, of which 13,909 were under crops. Hay and oats or barley for fodder accounted for 96.6 percent of the crops grown. Cattle totalled 6,464 head. Farm capital value was estimated at $35.1 million and sales receipts at $2.6 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 54 operators.

TOURISM

Burns Lake is the hub of what is known as the "lakes district", which encompasses hundreds of lakes, both large and small. It is also the northern gateway to rugged and spectacular Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Moose, Willow grouse, ducks, deer, Black bear, and caribou are hunted in season. Rainbow and Lake trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden are in plentiful supply. Tourism has expanded with development of the Alaska and Vancouver Island - Prince Rupert ferry systems and with improvements to the Provincial highways network.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Babine Lake spawning channels and river flow control facilities were initiated in 1962 on Fulton and Pinkut Creeks north of Burns Lake. The project was designed to produce an additional 100 million sockeye fry. Production has averaged 120 million sockeye fry annually, and special fisheries on-site have been permitted in the past to prevent damage to spawning channels from excess returning fish. Commercial freshwater fish farming is also represented in the Area, with 7 licences issued as of March 1988.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,170	3,200	2,965	6,100	3,135	2,960
0 - 4	675	330	325	605	300	290
5 - 14	1,260	620	620	1,215	590	605
15 - 24	1,175	605	590	1,030	540	505
25 - 34	1,075	550	540	1,055	530	500
35 - 44	690	365	310	830	435	390
45 - 54	555	300	260	580	290	250
55 - 64	405	200	205	440	245	190
65 and Over	335	195	135	360	200	165

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	240	260	365
2	340	445	475
3	225	330	290
4	305	375	445
5	175	200	210
6 and Over	245	200	160
Average per Household	3.6	3.3	3.1

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	1,150	1,345	1,475
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	60	160	0
Other	305	320	520
Owned	1,190	1,395	1,415
Rented	360	430	480

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,530	53,849	35,195
Private Households	1,935	62,688	32,397

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	155	5.7
Fishing and Trapping	5	0.2
Logging and Forestry	400	14.7
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	0	0.0
Manufacturing	500	18.3
Construction	65	2.4
Transportation and Storage	235	8.6
Communication and Utilities	40	1.5
Wholesale Trade	35	1.3
Retail Trade	345	12.6
Finance and Insurance	35	1.3
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	25	0.9
Business Service	60	2.2
Government Service	130	4.8
Educational Service	210	7.7
Health and Social Service	150	5.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	155	5.7
Other Service Industries	150	5.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,730	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 55, BURNS LAKE

1977-78	1,967	1983-84	3,142
1978-79	1,959	1984-85	1,666
1979-80	1,979	1985-86	1,665
1980-81	1,916	1986-87	1,687
1981-82	1,928	1987-88	1,679
1982-83	1,859		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Bulkley-Nechako R.D.	--	--	--	--	--	2,929	2,983	2,916

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Burns Lake	1,725	1,583	1,555	1,645	1,608	1,654	1,642	1,719
COMMERCIAL								
Burns Lake	1,958	1,763	1,743	1,805	1,832	1,832	1,821	1,878

NEWSPAPERS - Lakes District News (Burns Lake) weekly - circulation 1,624 (September 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Burns Lake and District Hospital, Burns Lake - 36 beds, 12 bassinets, 6 extended care beds.

BURNS LAKE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1923, Burns Lake has an area of 851.4 ha. By highway the Village is 226 km west of Prince George and 81 km east of Houston.

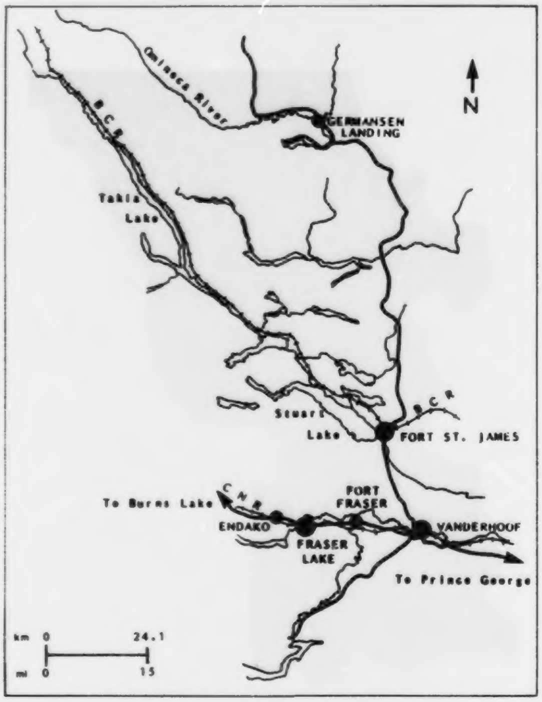
	1971	1976*	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,255	1,435	1,780	1,720
Males	640	735	905	835
Females	620	695	875	885
Under Age 15	435	430	520	520
Aged 15 to 64	760	910	1,160	1,085
Aged 65 or Over	60	95	95	110
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	350	440	590	585
Persons per Household	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	210	270	335	320
Rented Dwellings	145	165	260	265
TOTAL FAMILIES	275	330	445	425
Persons per Family	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.5	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	295	385	355
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	35	60	75

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,433
1977	1,440
1978	1,516
1979	1,637
1980	1,718
1981	1,777
1982	1,772
1983	1,847
1984	1,774
1985	1,761
1986*	1,723
1987	1,701

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

VANDERHOOF AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Bulkley - Nechako Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 3,209,000 ha. It includes the Villages of Fort St. James (1986 population 1,983) and Fraser Lake (1,182), the District of Vanderhoof (3,505), and the communities of Endako (99), Germansen Landing (57), and Fort Fraser (405).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Vanderhoof Area was 15,154 persons, a decrease of 3.3 percent from 1981. Part of this change was attributable to continued rationalization of the forest industries, the major support of the local economy. The molybdenum mine at Endako steadily expanded following initial production in 1965, prompting commensurate expansion of Fraser Lake where most of the employees reside. However, the mine closed in 1982 awaiting improved market conditions, and did not re-open until 1986 at a greatly reduced scale. The agriculture sector continues to expand as new land is brought into production; Vanderhoof is at the centre of farming activity. Vanderhoof is also the largest commercial centre in the Area. The former Village meets the basic trade and service needs of the local population and caters to travellers on Highways 16 and 27 as well. Fort St. James was transformed from little more than a trading post to a growing industrial community with the advent of rail service in the late 1960s. Subsequent extension of the rail line north of Fort St. James created considerable economic activity, not only in construction but also in mineral exploration and forest industries development adjacent to the rail corridor. Further expansion of the Area's economy on a broad front is anticipated, with a development surge anticipated should a proposed pulp mill near Vanderhoof become a reality. Re-activation of the BCR line north of Fort St. James (closed in the early 1980s as logging activity shifted to beetle-killed stands east of Prince George) will also provide an economic boost.

MANUFACTURING

Sawmills were the major employers in 1987. Other manufacturing was limited to printing and publishing, and machine works. Principal statistics for Vanderhoof in 1984 were as follows (see also Smithers-Houston Area):

	Vanderhoof
Establishments	16
Employees	1,030
Wages and salaries	$36,664,000
Value of shipments	$162,660,000
Value added	$70,008,000

FORESTRY

The Crown forest resources are within the Prince George Timber Supply Area. Some timber is also obtained from private lands. There were 9 permanent sawmills operating in 1986, with total 8-hour shift capacity of 1,880 Mfbm. Mills are concentrated at Fort St. James (5), Vanderhoof (3), and Lejac (between Fort Fraser and Fraser Lake). Major operators include: Stuart Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.; Westar Timber Ltd.; Apollo Forest Products Ltd.; Bond Brothers Sawmill Ltd.; L & M Lumber Ltd; Eurocan Pulp & Paper Ltd.; Canadian Forest Products Ltd.; and Brink Forest Products Ltd.

The forest industry at Fort St. James began to develop in earnest with the advent of rail service in 1968. Further expansion was feasible as the rail line was extended to Takla Lake, opening up new sources of timber. In the mid-1970s a number of small logging-sawmill communities were established on Takla Lake but operations were later curtailed. High production costs and weak markets also led to the closure of the Takla Forest Products Ltd. veneer plant at Fort St. James in 1982. In 1982, Tanizul Timber Ltd., owned by the Stuart-Trembleur Lake Indian Band, was awarded Tree Farm Licence No. 42 over 54,000 hectares of Crown land about 50 km west of Fort St. James. Included in the licence is some Indian Reserve land. The licence holder is not allowed to build a sawmill, so must sell all its log harvest on the open market. In late 1987, L & M Lumber Ltd. was offered a licence to harvest 250,000 cubic metres of timber annually for 10 years in stands of overcrowded lodgepole pine. Harvesting and processing this timber, which is small even by Interior standards, will create some 50 seasonal woods jobs. The proposed re-opening of the BCR Takla Lake extension will provide considerable logging employment and also enhance the future prospects of mills in the Area. Additional job creation will be realized if Alcan is successful in its efforts to encourage development of a pulp mill near Vanderhoof.

AGRICULTURE

A large acreage of almost flat land surrounding Vanderhoof is recognized as among the most favourable for farming in the northern Interior. Most of the land is used to produce hay, grain and other fodder crops for beef and dairy cattle, which provide the bulk of agricultural income. Milk is trucked to Prince George dairies for processing and packaging. Also of considerable importance are sheep and swine. In 1986 there were 429 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 121,919 acres of improved land. Forages accounted for most of the 69,697 acres under crops, but 12,276 acres of grain (wheat, barley, oats, and rye) were also reported, as were 20 acres of vegetables and potatoes. Cattle numbered 25,465 head in 1986, of which 1,301 were dairy cows and heifers. Farm capital value was estimated at $108.4 million and sales receipts at $13.5 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 198 farms.

MINING

The Endako molybdenum mine (Placer Dome Ltd.) opened in 1965 and went through a number of expansion programs over the years. Capacity for roasting molybdenite to produce molybdenum trioxide was also increased over time, and in 1980 a refining plant was added in order to produce molybdenum disulphide, a lubricant additive. The instant town of Fraser Lake was established to house the mine workers, who numbered approximately 635 in 1981. In June 1982, the mine closed for an indefinite period in response to weak markets, although the roaster continued to operate, processing concentrates from other mines as well as from its own stockpile. In June 1986, the Company announced that production would resume at a level substantially below the previous rate, and with a substantially smaller work force. In April 1988, production was raised to 80 percent of capacity, but employment in the first quarter averaged only 142.

Rising world demand for mercury prompted Cominco Ltd. to re-open the Pinchi Lake mine near Fort St. James in 1968. It had originally operated during World War II. The mine employed approximately 100 workers at full production but employment was reduced in the early 1970s because of reduced demand for mercury. Mining was suspended in late 1975.

In 1968 a large deposit of jade was discovered near the south end of Takla Lake and other discoveries have been reported since. The jade is cut into blocks for shipment to Vancouver where it is exported in raw form or fashioned into jewellery and ornaments. A number of promising mineral occurrences, primarily gold deposits, have been found in the vicinity of Germansen Landing, north of Vanderhoof, where mechanized placer mining on a fairly large scale has been undertaken. A resource road from Fort St. James has recently been extended north to the very active Toodoggone camp in the North East Region. Heavy equipment and operating supplies will be moved by road rather than air, and this should have an impact on the local economy.

TOURISM

Rainbow and Lake trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden attract fishermen to the Area while moose, Black bear and Willow grouse provide good hunting in season. One attraction in the southern portion is the Kenney Dam, which created the Nechako reservoir to make possible the production of power at Kemano for the Alcan aluminum smelter at Kitimat. Another is the huge Endako open-pit molybdenum mine which provides regular tours. Interesting remnants of the gold rush period are found in the Germansen Landing - Manson Creek district near the northern boundary. In the middle is historic Fort St. James, the oldest settlement in British Columbia. Restoration of the Hudson's Bay buildings at the Fort commenced in 1973, a program that has been of benefit to the tourist trade that has been growing steadily with improvements in the Provincial highways network.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Stuart River hatchery at Fort St. James is operated by the Necoslie Indian Band.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	15,680	8,130	7,515	14,995	7,795	7,180
0 - 4	1,775	870	890	1,590	840	760
5 - 14	3,185	1,615	1,565	3,015	1,525	1,500
15 - 24	3,245	1,645	1,585	2,585	1,345	1,235
25 - 34	2,885	1,520	1,355	2,670	1,390	1,315
35 - 44	1,760	915	855	2,005	1,070	965
45 - 54	1,290	740	580	1,315	705	615
55 - 64	820	435	400	940	505	455
65 and Over	675	365	315	835	380	390

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	505	745	705
2	870	1,060	1,095
3	575	805	795
4	760	975	1,000
5	485	540	530
6 and Over	550	440	455
Average per Household	3.6	3.3	3.2

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	2,580	3,210	3,645
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	225	345	0
Other	1,005	1,075	1,295
Owned	2,800	3,470	3,185
Rented	1,000	1,210	990

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	3,735	125,549	33,614
Private Households	4,545	145,150	31,936

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	350	5.6
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.2
Logging and Forestry	705	11.3
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	90	1.4
Manufacturing	1,645	26.3
Construction	245	3.9
Transportation and Storage	375	6.0
Communication and Utilities	110	1.8
Wholesale Trade	150	2.4
Retail Trade	545	8.7
Finance and Insurance	100	1.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	55	0.9
Business Service	90	1.4
Government Service	465	7.4
Educational Service	470	7.5
Health and Social Service	355	5.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	335	5.4
Other Service Industries	265	4.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	6,255	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 56, NECHAKO

1977-78	3,418	1983-84	3,352
1978-79	3,348	1984-85	3,276
1979-80	3,314	1985-86	3,172
1980-81	3,347	1986-87	3,164
1981-82	3,399	1987-88	3,133
1982-83	3,462		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Fort St. James	1,283	1,277	202	1,507	713	1,319	2,966	518
Vanderhoof	950	4,893	1,634	4,451	2,338	1,890	684	1,158
Bulkley-Nechako R.D.	--	--	--	--	--	2,929	2,983	2,916

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Fort St. James	994	888	845	936	964	990	990	1,014
Vanderhoof	2,903	2,723	2,685	2,815	2,794	2,776	2,816	2,884
COMMERCIAL								
Fort St. James	1,066	942	996	1,095	1,122	1,101	1,135	1,167
Vanderhoof	3,083	2,769	2,784	2,961	2,920	2,840	2,907	2,925

NEWSPAPERS - Caledonia Courier (Fort St. James) weekly; Omineca Express-Bugle (Vanderhoof) weekly - circulation 2,241 (June 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Stuart Lake Hospital, Fort St. James - 25 beds, 4 bassinets; St. John Hospital, Vanderhoof - 45 beds, 8 bassinets; Fraser Lake Diagnostic and Treatment Centre.

FORT ST. JAMES VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1952, Fort St. James has an area of 2,352 ha. By highway the Village is 62 km north of Vanderhoof and 159 km northwest of Prince George.

	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,485	2,110	2,285	1,985
Males	780	1,130	1,185	1,030
Females	700	980	1,100	955
Under Age 15	605	720	740	600
Aged 15 to 64	845	1,340	1,485	1,315
Aged 65 or Over	35	50	55	65
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	360	570	680	595
Persons per Household	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3
Owned Dwellings	215	330	430	390
Rented Dwellings	145	240	250	200
TOTAL FAMILIES	310	460	540	480
Persons per Family	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.6
Children per Family	n.a.	1.9	1.8	1.7
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	415	465	405
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	45	75	70

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	2,110
1977	2,122
1978	2,202
1979	2,230
1980	2,238
1981	2,284
1982	2,249
1983	2,235
1984	2,140
1985	2,091
1986	1,983
1987	1,987

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

FRASER LAKE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1966, Fraser Lake has an area of 484.3 ha. By highway the Village is 71 km east of Burns Lake and 58 km west of Vanderhoof.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,290	1,430	1,545	1,180
Males	730	775	810	615
Females	560	655	730	565
Under Age 15	475	495	465	340
Aged 15 to 64	800	910	1,040	780
Aged 65 or Over	15	25	40	45
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	300	370	490	370
Persons per Household	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.1
Owned Dwellings	145	200	285	260
Rented Dwellings	155	170	205	115
TOTAL FAMILIES	290	340	390	315
Persons per Family	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.7	1.5	1.6
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	320	355	270
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	30	40

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,430
1977	1,469
1978	1,513
1979	1,487
1980	1,473
1981	1,543
1982	1,599
1983*	1,539
1984	1,398
1985	1,309
1986	1,182
1987	1,196

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

VANDERHOOF DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1926, Vanderhoof has an area of 5,762.9 ha. By highway the District is 97 km west of Prince George and 129 km east of Burns Lake.

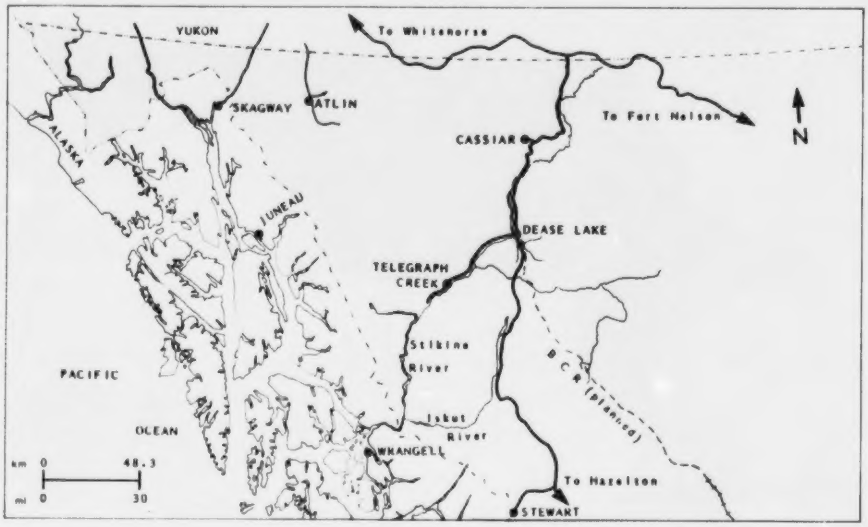
	1971	1976	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,655	1,990	2,320	3,505
Males	850	1,005	1,140	1,745
Females	805	980	1,185	1,760
Under Age 15	555	615	620	1,055
Aged 15 to 64	1,020	1,270	1,525	2,210
Aged 65 or Over	80	105	180	250
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	455	610	770	1,120
Persons per Household	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0
Owned Dwellings	315	425	485	805
Rented Dwellings	135	185	280	315
TOTAL FAMILIES	385	495	585	895
Persons per Family	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.4
Children per Family	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	450	515	765
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	45	75	125

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,990
1977	2,011
1978	2,036
1979	2,115
1980	2,289
1981	2,323
1982	2,421
1983*	3,542
1984	3,590
1985	3,557
1986*	3,505
1987	3,329

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

STIKINE AREA

The Area comprises the Stikine Census Division as defined for the 1986 Census, plus a small part of the Peace River-Liard Census Division that was excluded when the new Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District was incorporated in 1987, Total land area is approximately 11,618,800 ha. It includes the communities of Atlin (1986 population 506), Cassiar (921), Dease Lake (271), Good Hope Lake (89), and Lower Post (142).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Stikine Area was 2,164 persons, an increase of 4.2 percent from 1981. This is by far the largest Area described in the Index, yet it contains the smallest population. The only significant industrial operation at the present time is the Cassiar asbestos mine which employs a large part of the Area's labour force. Other sources of employment include placer and lode gold mining, mineral exploration, big game outfitting and guiding, highway construction and maintenance, and the provision of basic trade and service functions. Upgrading of Highway 37 is opening up the entire northwestern corner of the Province. Tourism is a growing activity and forestry development holds some potential, but the economic future of the Area will be closely tied to mineral development. A number of mineral deposits have been delineated and will come into production when market conditions are favourable. Interest has been focussed on anthracite coal at Mount Klappan in the southern part of the Area, the Midway lead-zinc deposit on the Yukon border, and the Windy Craggy copper-gold property in the far northwest. However, the earliest development will be the Golden Bear gold-silver project, 80 km northwest of Telegraph Creek, with a proposed production startup in 1989. Also underway is a $39 million project to shift asbestos production at Cassiar underground by 1991.

FORESTRY

Crown-regulated forest resources are contained largely within the Cassiar Timber Supply Area. There is also a zone along the incomplete BCR Dease Lake extension which is part of the Prince George TSA. Milling activity is mainly geared to local demands for building materials and fuel, and provides short-term employment for a few persons. Increased forestry activity can be anticipated as the population increases and as access improves, although it is not possible at this time to indicate the scale and type of development possible. A high percentage of the timber is not of sufficient quality for lumber and high transportation costs limit development prospects. Nevertheless, there are various localities which support timber of acceptable quality.

AGRICULTURE

Topography and climate restrict farming activity to the Stikine River Valley near Telegraph Creek and around Atlin. The primary activity is believed to be the raising of horses, and forage to support them, for the guiding industry. In 1986 there were 5 census farms reported, for which data have been included with statistics for the Hazelton Area.

MINING

The mining industry is the only activity in much of the Area and the major component of the local economy. Cassiar Mining Corporation's asbestos mine is the only major mine currently in production although exploration is widespread. The Cassiar mine has been in operation since 1952 and has undergone a series of expansions and improvements. In 1985 the mill produced 89,350 tonnes of fibre valued at $56.7 million. The Cassiar mine also produces a small quantity of nephrite jade. Until the Stewart-Cassiar road was completed the fibre was hauled by truck to Whitehorse or Fort Nelson for transfer to rail cars. Now shipments move primarily via truck to Stewart and then by barge to Vancouver. The Cassiar orebody will be depleted by early 1991 but another (the McDame) has been delineated contiguous to the original. Development will require an underground mine whereas the present operation is open pit. The $39 million project will extend the life of the mine to at least the year 2000 and create 70 new jobs.

The Atlin district experienced a gold rush around the turn of the century (as did the Cassiar district in 1875) and placer-mining is still conducted there on a small scale. A number of small lode-gold mines are in production around Cassiar. Erickson Gold Mining Corp. (now Total Erickson Resources) has operated continuously since 1979, consolidating various holdings and steadily increasing output, which in 1985 reached 62,446 tonnes milled with a gross metal content of 634,000 grams gold and 506,000 grams silver. Taurus Resources Ltd. processed 38,111 tonnes containing 174,218 grams gold in 1985. Together they now employ almost 150 workers. A new gold-silver mine, the Golden Bear (North American Metals) is under construction 80 km northwest of Telegraph Creek. It is expected to employ 140 workers, who will likely reside at Telegraph Creek and Dease Lake, and should achieve production in 1989.

This is a very large Area with numerous known mineral deposits and the potential for even more discoveries. Three areas of great interest at this time are the far northwest corner, the northeast corner, and the 'panhandle', 150 km southwest of Dease Lake. In the northwest is the Windy Craggy property, a major discovery containing copper, gold, cobalt, silver and zinc. The Midway high-grade lead-zinc orebody is much smaller but appears to be a possible prospect for development. Located on the British Columbia-Yukon boundary some 80 km west of Watson Lake, this property is much more accessible than many others. The third prospect is the Mt. Klappan anthracite coal property which is currently the subject of detailed study. Shipments were undertaken in 1985 and 1986 via Stewart to test market acceptance and transportation options. Mt. Klappan could be in operation by 1991 with up to 700 jobs provided in mining and transport functions at full production.

TOURISM

This is one of the finest big-game trophy hunting districts in North America, and the bulk of tourist revenues in the past has been obtained from guiding. Late in 1972 the last links were completed in the Stewart-Cassiar highway and the connecting private forestry road to Terrace (later replaced by a public highway north from Kitwanga). This connection between the Yellowhead and Alaska highways, which continues to be upgraded, opens up a huge new area of dramatic scenery, abundant wildlife and sport fishing to tourists. It also offers an alternate route for Alaska-bound travellers. Of particular interest is the recent creation of three large new Provincial wilderness parks in the Area, Atlin, Spatsizi and Mount Edziza, and an international park along the famous White Pass route to the Yukon goldfields. These parks are not easily accessible, but their presence will tend to focus greater public attention on the Area. Hunting (with either gun or camera) and fishing will continue to be major attractions; the Area contains bear, Thinhorn sheep, deer, moose, caribou, grouse, ptarmigan, Cut-throat trout, Rainbow trout, Arctic grayling, Lake trout, Dolly Varden and northern pike. Atlin, site of a major gold rush at the turn of the century, is becoming an increasingly popular destination; community efforts are directed towards maintaining Atlin's historical buildings and unique character.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,960	1,040	900	2,090	1,135	960
0 - 4	210	100	105	200	110	100
5 - 14	370	185	180	415	230	190
15 - 24	345	185	160	285	150	135
25 - 34	475	240	225	435	225	215
35 - 44	275	155	125	390	235	150
45 - 54	155	100	80	205	135	70
55 - 64	90	45	25	90	50	30
65 and Over	50	25	15	55	30	35

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	75	95	150
2	110	160	190
3	80	95	105
4	95	165	165
5	45	55	60
6 and Over	45	35	40
Average per Household	3.2	3.2	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	320	345	585
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	15	10	0
Other	115	235	265
Owned	265	355	355
Rented	175	220	215

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	535	20,858	38,987
Private Households	700	25,589	36,556

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	15	1.4
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	30	2.8
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	400	36.9
Manufacturing	15	1.4
Construction	50	4.6
Transportation and Storage	95	8.8
Communication and Utilities	15	1.4
Wholesale Trade	10	0.9
Retail Trade	65	6.0
Finance and Insurance	5	0.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Service	15	1.4
Government Service	110	10.1
Educational Service	90	8.3
Health and Social Service	20	1.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	55	5.1
Other Service Industries	60	5.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,085	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 87, STIKINE

1977-78	529	1983-84	599
1978-79	538	1984-85	591
1979-80	588	1985-86	575
1980-81	617	1986-87	496
1981-82	582	1987-88	493
1982-83	620		

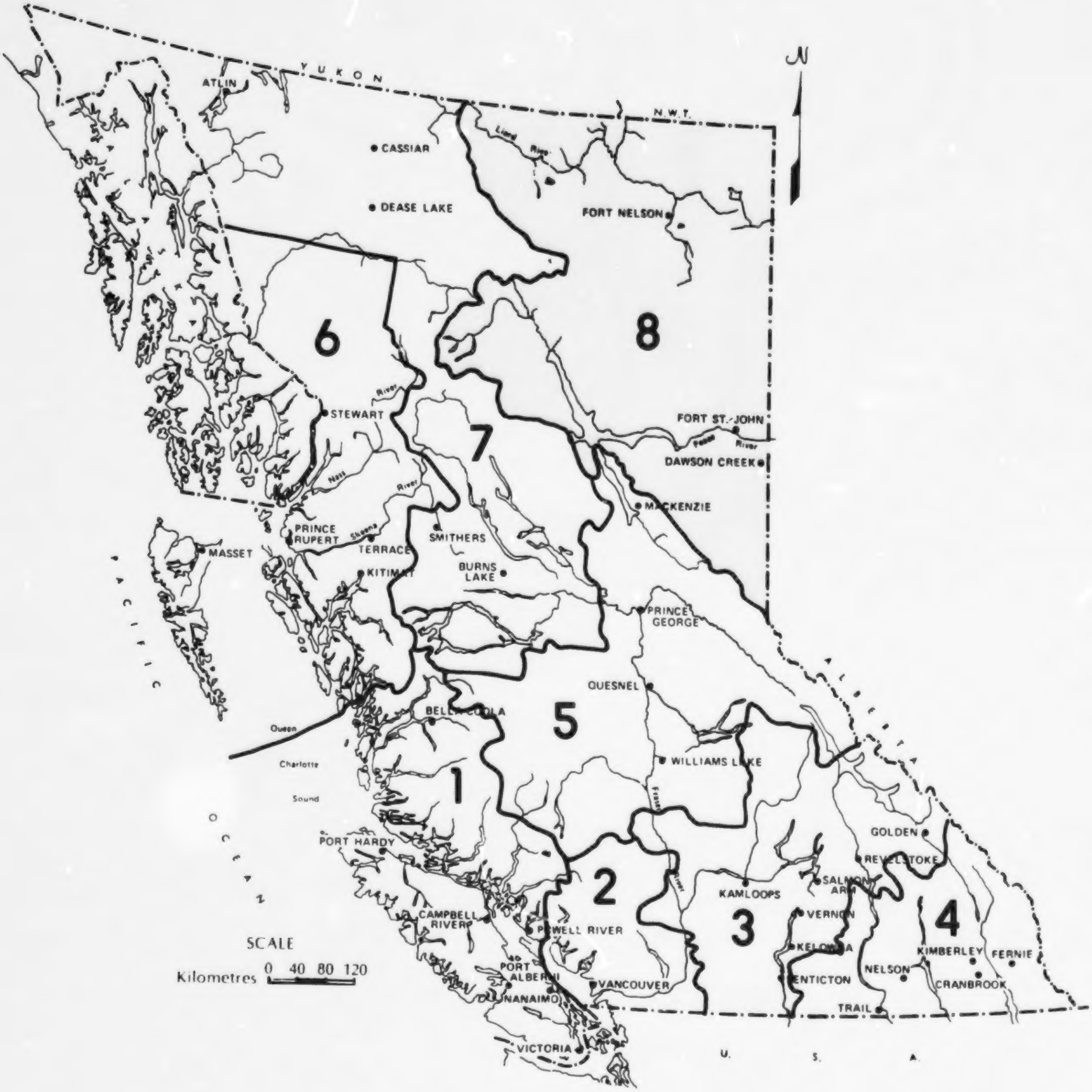
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Cassiar Mines	360	317	334	343	334	316	300	281
COMMERCIAL								
Cassiar Mines	470	370	407	392	365	326	295	296

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Red Cross Outpost Hospital, Atlin - 3 holding beds; Cassiar Hospital, Cassiar - 6 beds, 2 bassinets.

NORTH EAST REGION

British Columbia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TERRACE
SMITHERS
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KITIMAT
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PRINCE GEORGE
PACIFIC OCEAN
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
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Queen Charlotte Sound
WILLIAMS LAKE
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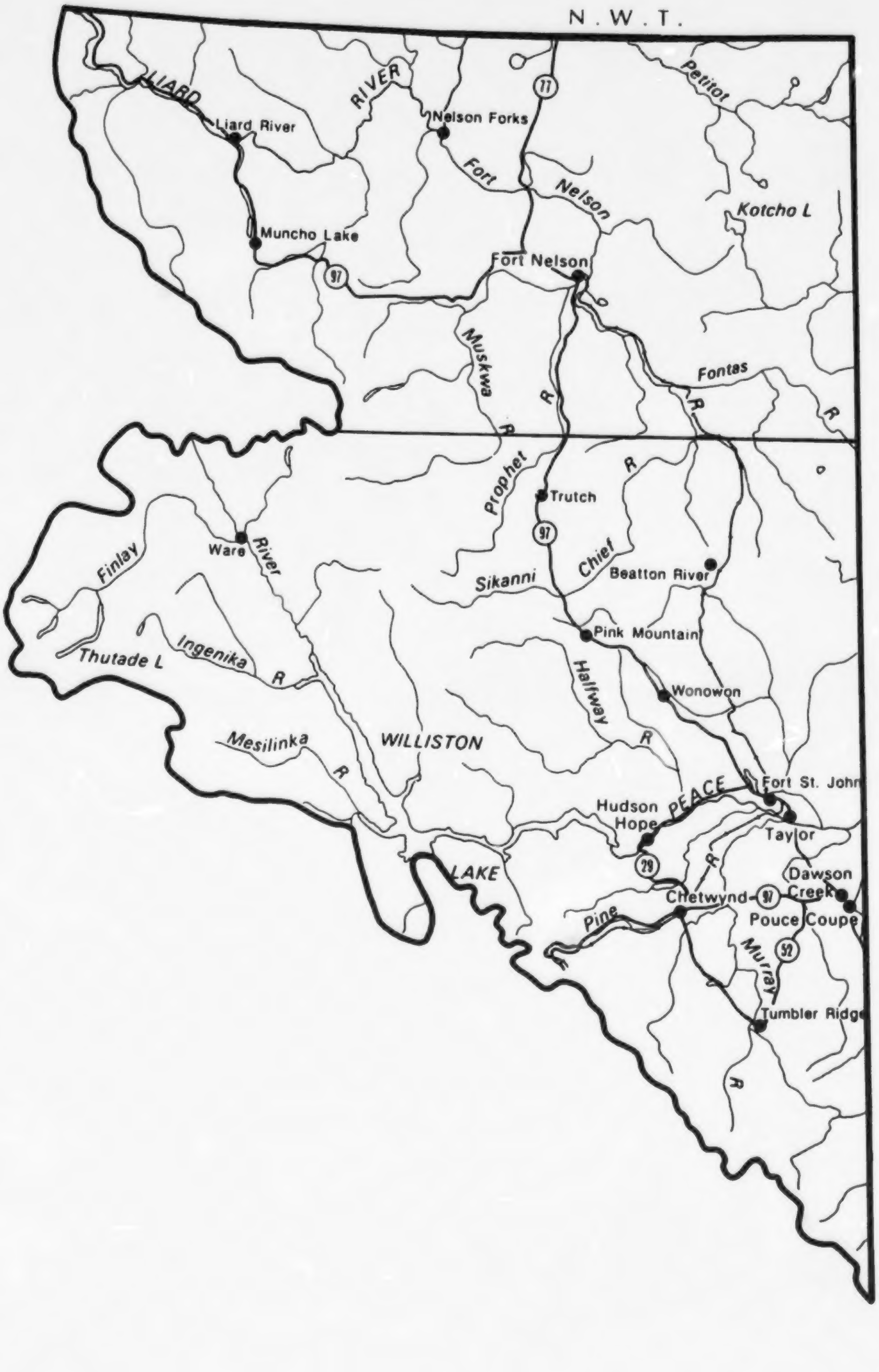
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Pink Mountain
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NORTH EAST REGION

INTRODUCTION

The North East Region, comprises two new Regional Districts: Peace River, and Fort Nelson-Liard. It covers a land area of approximately 19,205,000 ha (47.5 million acres). This represents 21.5 percent of the land area of the Province, making the Region the largest of the 8 Development Regions. The border with Alberta forms the eastern boundary and that with the Yukon and North West Territories the northern limits. The Region is bounded on the west by the Nechako Region and on the south by the Cariboo.

The Region includes that section of the Rocky Mountain Trench lying between the 56th and 58th parallels of latitude. The Trench is a great valley directly to the west of the Rocky Mountains and extending over 1,400 km from below the Canada-United States Border northward almost as far as the Yukon-B.C. Border. Within this Region the flat-bottomed, steep-sided trench varies from 8 to 16 km in width and contains two principal rivers, the Finlay and the Parsnip which come together to form the Peace River. The immense W.A.C. Bennett Dam, which stretches 2 km across the Peace River Valley, has created a huge lake in the Rocky Mountain Trench. The area of the reservoir (Lake Williston) is 5 times the size of Okanagan Lake, forming by far the largest lake in the Province.

The Region is composed of 2 distinct sections. The western section is rolling to mountainous in character and is similar to the rest of the Province. The eastern section, which extends to the Alberta Border, resembles the Interior Plains of North America, being, except for the deeply cut valleys of the larger rivers, flat and almost featureless. Except where it crosses the northern edge of the Rocky Mountains, the Alaska Highway is an approximate dividing line between the mountains and the plains. West of the Highway lie the foothills and main ranges of the Rocky Mountains and the Rocky Mountain Trench; east of the Highway there lies an undulating to rolling plain of between 300-900 metres elevation.

The section of the Rocky Mountains in this Region is, on the whole, less rugged than that to the south. Although averaging only 1,800-2,100 metres in elevation in the vicinity of the Peace River, the Rockies become bolder to the north and a few peaks exceed 2,700 metres. They are flanked on the east by a series of ridges known as the Rocky Mountain foothills. Eastward across the plains the relief slowly diminishes and the dips of underlying layers of sedimentary rock become flatter. In places the bedrock is a source of petroleum and natural gas and the foothills south of the Peace River contain large deposits of coal.

The major rivers in the Region, gathering the drainage of many tributaries and sub-tributaries, are the Liard, which drains northward into the Northwest Territories, and the Peace, which flows eastward into Alberta. A peculiarity of the Peace River is that it is the only river in North America which flows through the Rocky Mountains. Both the Peace and Liard rivers occupy deep valleys, the Peace being 240 metres below the valley-rim at Fort St. John. Poorly established drainage and large areas of swamp and muskeg dominate hundreds of square miles of the plains surface.

The climatic characteristics are similar to those of northern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Precipitation averages 50-100 centimetres annually in the western mountains, decreasing to 40-50 centimetres on the plains. Temperature ranges between the warmest and coldest months are large. Summer temperatures are comparable to those prevailing in central British Columbia, and up to 18 hours of daylight increases the benefit to plant growth. Boreal forest prevails in this part of the Province; forest cover is extensive but trees of commercial size are confined primarily to the southern portion of the Region and major river valleys in the north.

POPULATION TRENDS

	Population	Change	
		Number	Percent
1976*	44,842	--	--
1977	45,814	972	2.2
1978	46,525	711	1.6
1979	48,848	2,323	5.0
1980	52,085	3,237	6.6
1981*	55,463	3,378	6.5
1982	55,785	322	0.6
1983	56,648	863	1.5
1984	57,555	907	1.6
1985	57,861	306	0.5
1986*	57,136	-725	-1.3
1987	55,801	-1,335	-2.3
1988	54,455	-1,346	-2.4

*Census years.

POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	28,820	51.9	29,550	51.8
Female	26,660	48.1	27,485	48.2
0- 4	5,595	10.1	5,935	10.4
5- 9	5,070	9.1	5,345	9.4
10-14	5,180	9.3	4,845	8.5
15-19	5,935	10.7	4,870	8.5
20-24	6,530	11.8	5,165	9.1
25-29	5,780	10.4	6,225	10.9
30-34	4,710	8.5	5,430	9.5
35-39	3,620	6.5	4,475	7.8
40-44	2,960	5.3	3,360	5.9
45-49	2,555	4.6	2,740	4.8
50-54	2,190	3.9	2,420	4.2
55-59	1,760	3.2	1,980	3.5
60-64	1,200	2.2	1,545	2.7
65-69	900	1.6	1,025	1.8
70+	1,475	2.7	1,730	3.0

NOTE: See Appendix - **Population Statistics.**

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS

	1981	1986
HOUSEHOLDS		
Total	17,400	19,005
Persons per Household	3.1	3.0
FAMILIES		
Total	13,700	14,700
Persons per Family	3.4	3.3
DWELLINGS		
Total	17,335	18,960
Owned	11,805	12,015
Rented	5,610	6,670
Single Detached	11,300	13,360
Apartment and Duplex	3,415	25
Other	2,725	5,850

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

TAXATION STATISTICS - 1986

Number of Returns by Income Group

	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	8,130	25.1
$5,000-$9,999	5,070	15.6
$10,000-$14,999	4,010	12.4
$15,000-$19,999	3,000	9.3
$20,000-$29,999	4,900	15.1
$30,000-$39,999	3,400	10.5
$40,000-$49,999	2,360	7.3
$50,000 and Over	1,550	4.8
Total - All Returns	32,410	100.0
Average Income ($)	18,404	

Sources of Income	Income ($millions)	Percent
Employment Income	483	80.9
Pension Income	19	3.2
Investment Income	28	4.7
Self-employment Income	20	3.4
Other Income	47	7.9
Total Income	597	100.0

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	2,540	8.9
Fishing and Trapping	50	0.2
Logging and Forestry	875	3.1
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	3,370	11.9
Manufacturing	2,180	7.7
Construction	2,045	7.2
Transportation and Storage	2,040	7.2
Communication and Utilities	1,060	3.7
Wholesale Trade	1,135	4.0
Retail Trade	3,475	12.2
Finance and Insurance	620	2.2
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	245	0.9
Business Service	595	2.1
Government Service	1,365	4.8
Educational Service	1,725	6.1
Health and Social Service	1,280	4.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	2,280	8.0
Other Service Industries	1,590	5.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	28,390	100.0

GENERAL ECONOMY

For purposes of analysis the North East Region has been subdivided into 3 economic areas within 2 Regional Districts. In the Dawson Creek Area the economy traditionally has been based primarily on agriculture and forestry. Since 1981 development of coal deposits south west of Dawson Creek has made mining the largest resource component of the Area economy. The oil and gas industry has played a minor role south of the Peace River, but in the Fort St. John Area services related to oil and gas exploration and development are the leading source of employment. Agriculture and forestry are also important sectors in the Fort St. John Area. Hydro-electric projects on the Peace River have had an impact on both Areas. The economy of the Fort Nelson Area was originally transportation oriented, then grew rapidly to accommodate the oil and gas industry. More recently the forest resources surrounding Fort Nelson have provided further growth and diversity.

Some indication of the relative importance of various industries can be obtained from the numbers employed in each. In 1986 the Regional labour force numbered 29,165, of which 28,390 persons or 2.0 percent of the Provincial total, were classed as experienced. The composition of the experienced labour force was as follows: agriculture 8.9 percent; forestry (logging) 3.1 percent; mines, quarries and oil wells 11.9 percent; manufacturing 7.7 percent; construction 7.2 percent; transportation, communications and other utilities 10.9 percent; trade 16.2 percent; government services 4.8 percent; and other tertiary (service) industries 29.3 percent.

The economy of the North East will be stimulated by further development over the longer term of vast coal resources in the Rocky Mountain foothills; by increased utilization of local forest resources, particularly the hardwoods; by expansion and diversification in the agricultural sector; by further oil and gas exploration and development, including petrochemicals; by further development of hydro-electric power potential; and by resource projects in the Yukon, N. W. T. and Alaska that utilize the natural transportation corridor through the Region.

MANUFACTURING

In 1985, manufacturing industries provided employment for 1,335 persons, including 7 working owners, or 1.1 percent of the Provincial total. Of the eight Regions, the North East ranked last in terms of employment and factory shipments. Manufacturers of wood products comprised the bulk of employment and output. Detailed statistics for some categories are unavailable due to confidentiality requirements, but the agriculture and oil and gas industries represented most of the balance in the "Other Industries" category in the following table.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS 1985 (Preliminary)

Industry	Establish-ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Value of Shipments ($000)	Value Added ($000)
Sawmills and planing mills	12	917	31,141	139,350	61,565
Printing and publishing	7	32	929	2,218	1,306
Metal fabricating	8	95	2,373	6,510	4,053
Other	16	284	11,370	209,224	19,331
Total	43	1,328	45,813	357,302	86,255

Taylor, which boasts a large sawmill, a refinery, a natural gas liquids plant, and a sulphur plant as well as a number of other industrial activities, is the leading manufacturing centre; unfortunately, statistics are available only for Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. The latter held a slight edge in terms of employment and the former, in terms of shipments in 1984, but neither accounted for more than 6 percent of the Regional employment total or more than 2 percent of the total value of shipments.

FORESTRY

The North East Economic Development Region comprises 25.2 percent of the total regulated forest area of the Province and contains 19.9 percent of the total area of mature timber but only 15.2 percent of the volume of mature timber. The Regional boundaries encompass the Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, and Fort Nelson Timber Supply Areas, about three-quarters of Mackenzie TSA, and a small fraction of Cassiar TSA. It includes one newly-designated Tree-farm Licence and a Pulpwood Agreement designed to provide a secure wood supply to the panelboard industry. Several more Pulpwood Agreements are under consideration for the rapidly expanding pulp industry.

FOREST COVER AREA CLASSIFICATION

Class	Area (hectares)	Percentage Distribution
Mature Timber	5,019,136	26.0
Immature Timber	3,963,614	20.5
Residual	8,661	0.0
Not Satisfactorily Restocked	686,859	3.6
Non-commercial stands	1,082,124	5.6
Non-forest	8,558,887	44.3
TOTAL	19,319,281	100.0

ESTIMATED MATURE TIMBER VOLUME BY SPECIES

Species	Estimated Volume (10 m3)	Percentage Distribution
Douglas fir	0	0.0
Western red cedar	0	0.0
Hemlock sp.	0	0.0
Balsam sp.	9,175,155	10.3
Spruce sp.	37,037,846	41.5
Yellow cedar	0	0.0
Larch sp.	117,114	0.1
Western white pine	0	0.0
Lodgepole pine	22,199,264	24.9
Yellow pine	0	0.0
Whitebark pine	0	0.0
Cottonwood sp.	3,019,668	3.4
Red alder	0	0.0
Broadleaf maple	0	0.0
Birch sp.	1,536,331	1.7
Aspen	16,180,009	18.1
TOTAL	89,265,387	100.0

Log production, although fluctuating from year to year, has increased markedly over the past 25 years. Lodgepole pine and spruce are the major species cut, followed by balsam. Logging in the northern district has traditionally been highly seasonal, being largely restricted to the winter months when the muskeg is frozen. However, in the southern part of the Region, more all-weather haul roads are being built and the logging season has been extended to the point where it is virtually year-round.

Most of the lumber sawn in this Region is produced by larger, more permanent sawmills which are centrally located at Fort Nelson, Fort St. John, Taylor, and Chetwynd. In 1986 there were 5 major sawmills operational, with a total 8-hour shift capacity of 1,320 Mfbm, or 4.2 percent of the Provincial total. These were as follows: at Fort Nelson - Tackama Forest Products Ltd.; at Fort St. John - Canadian Forest Products Ltd.; at Taylor - Peace Wood Products Inc.; and at Chetwynd - Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and Chetwynd Forest Industries Ltd.

Tackama Forest Products Ltd. operates a plywood plant at Fort Nelson with the capacity in 1986 to produce 166 million square feet (3/8 inch basis) per year. In 1984-85 the original veneer plant was expanded to manufacture the finished product. The range of forest products manufactured in the Region has broadened considerably with the addition of a waferboard plant which began production in the spring of 1987. The Dawson Creek plant, owned by Louisiana Pacific Panel Products Ltd., utilizes aspen, previously of little commercial value.

Further diversification into pulp production has become a reality with the 1987-88 construction of a $170 million BCTMP mill at Taylor by Fibreco Export Co. Ltd. Fibre resources in the Region are sufficient to support additional conversion facilities. In March 1988, aspen timber was offered to Fibreco for a second 500 tpd pulpmill at Taylor, and to Louisiana Pacific for a 450 tpd pulpmill near Chetwynd. An aspen wood supply was also offered to Makin Pulp and Paper Co., which would build a chipping plant in the Region to supply a coated paper mill on the Lower Mainland. Reallocation of the aspen timber resources around Fort Nelson is also being examined and should lead to further development in that Area.

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. was recently awarded a Tree-farm Licence covering forest lands supplying the Company's Chetwynd mill. This development is expected to mean additional employment in forest management activities.

AGRICULTURE

The importance of agriculture is indicated by the fact that the farm population exceeds 10 percent of the Regional population. This proportion is the highest of the 8 development regions. Improved farm acreage has been growing at a steady pace and in 1986 represented 45.3 percent of the Provincial total while the amount of land under crops was 46.6 percent of the total in that category. Between 1981 and 1986 the number of farms decreased by 2.5 percent but improved farm acreage rose 8.2 percent. Of 1,824 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) approximately half were classed as grain farms. Although this is the primary grain district in British Columbia, considerable diversity is evident. Beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, honey and forage production are of considerable importance. These activities are often integrated with grain operations, with the result that the classifications (by dominant activity) in the following table may be misleading.

CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SALES AND PRODUCT TYPE - 1986 CENSUS

Total number of farms	1,824
Value of products sold in 1985	
$250,000 and over	47
$100,000 to $249,999	139
$50,000 to $99,999	185
$25,000 to $49,999	248
$10,000 to $24,999	379
$5,000 to $9,999	200
$2,500 to $4,999	217
under $2,500	409
Farms with sales of $2,500 or more by product type	
Dairy	25
Cattle	407
Hogs	17
Poultry	12
Wheat	90
Small grains (excluding wheat farms)	549
Field crops, other than small grains	86
Fruits and vegetables	4
Miscellaneous specialty	106
Mixed	119

Farm land in 1986 totalled approximately 4.5 percent of the Region; 1,008,644 acres (408,183 ha) were classified as improved. This is one of the few remaining districts where additional agricultural land is available for development. Grain and oilseeds are the leading crops; 373,526 acres were planted in 1986 and a further 167,362 acres were summerfallowed for weed control and moisture conservation practices. The land in grain and oilseeds was 88 percent of the Provincial total for those crops.

Forages (primarily tame hay) are the other major crops with 247,324 acres reported in 1986. An additional 35,882 acres of forages were grown specifically for seed production. Traditionally, hay was produced to feed local cattle but over the last 15 years it also became an important cash crop for delivery to a local dehydration plant or shipment in baled form to other parts of British Columbia.

Cattle numbered 77,302 on June 1, 1986. The dairy industry, with 2,414 milk cows and heifers, almost equally split between the north and south Peace districts, supplies the local market. The swine and sheep industries are not large in comparison with other local endeavours, but they do have regional significance, with 12,192 and 7,028 head, respectively, reported in 1986. Livestock and poultry inventories were valued at $49.0 million.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery and stock was estimated at $604.1 million in 1986, 9.3 per cent of the total for British Columbia. The industry provided the equivalent of 382 person-years in full-time and part-time employment. Farm operators reported 180,602 days of off-farm labour, or the equivalent of 695 full-time jobs. The value of all farm product sales in 1985 was $73.4 million.

MINING

The bulk of the Liard Mining Division and a small part of the Omineca Mining Division around Lake Williston are within the Region. However, for purposes of statistical analysis, that part of the Region west of the Rocky Mountain Trench has been excluded as it is accessed from the Nechako Region and no benefits flow to this part of the Province.

The mineral industry is the leading component of the local economy. All of the oil and natural gas discoveries in the Province to date have been made here. In addition to direct employment in exploration and development, the industry supports numerous service and manufacturing companies engaged in a wide range of activities.

Oil production peaked in 1970 and then trended downward at a fairly steady pace to around 2 million cubic metres per year, where it has remained during the 1980s. Natural gas production reached a peak in 1973, but subsequent variations in output are attributable to production problems or market weakness rather than to a diminishing resource base as is the case with petroleum. High prices led to intense exploration and drilling activity in the last half of the 1970s, only to be followed by a sharp drop brought about by the combination of a world-wide slump in energy demand and a new federal energy policy that discouraged investment. There are now indications that the sector is beginning to expand once again in response to various incentives, growing energy demand, and fewer constraints on exports.

Coal for heating purposes was produced around Hudson's Hope until the market was lost to natural gas. Extensive exploration work in the 1970s resulted in the discovery of a large number of promising deposits in a belt extending from Williston Lake to the Alberta border. Shipments from two mines near the new community of Tumbler Ridge began at the end of 1983, and other properties are expected to be developed as markets permit.

A number of promising metallic mineral deposits have been outlined. These are concentrated in the western part of the Region and most will have little impact here if developed.

In ranking the eight Development Regions in terms of their value of output, the North East slipped to second place in 1975 because of rapid expansion of the East Kootenay coal industry. It regained the lead position in 1976 and by 1985 accounted for almost 44 percent of total Provincial mineral output. Between 1980 and 1985 the North East recorded an increase of 93 percent in mineral production values. Much of this increase was realized in 1984, as a result of the first full year of coal shipments.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ($), 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Crude oil	184,347,641	236,170,548	333,892,930	402,075,887	434,600,112	427,610,933
Natural gas	546,911,784	616,795,096	542,664,470	455,187,128	518,683,014	575,184,893
Condensates	17,262,866	16,517,295	23,102,468	23,636,476	27,950,349	28,903,861
Butane	7,350,486	9,953,076	9,436,236	12,897,946	11,076,111	10,957,997
Propane	5,190,597	5,080,069	3,806,451	5,553,842	5,440,470	6,889,250
Sulphur	8,864,110	19,291,184	16,174,261	12,525,187	17,005,353	32,796,280
Structural materials	9,012,362	6,022,708	5,114,496	11,922,081	7,119,935	9,133,789
Coal	--	998,350	--	--	322,192,046	413,181,484
Barite	--	--	--	--	542,500	685,276
Totals	778,939,846	910,828,326	934,191,312	923,798,547	1,344,609,890	1,505,343,763

TOURISM

The travel industry does not play a very large role in the regional economy although it is crucial to the welfare of some communities or settlements along the Alaska Highway. The Region is not yet a major destination for tourists and a large percentage of tourist revenues are obtained from those travelling through on their way to or from the Yukon and/or Alaska. Efforts are being made to capitalize on the Region's many attributes in developing its tourist industry; current major attractions are the excellent hunting and fishing, the Northeast coal development, the Peace River power development, and a number of parks located along the Rocky Mountains in areas of scenic beauty west of Fort Nelson and south-west of Dawson Creek. The accommodation sector derives considerable off-season income from the temporary housing requirements of oil and natural gas exploration and development activities. At present, the Region ranks seventh of the 8 Development Regions in terms of room rental expenditures.

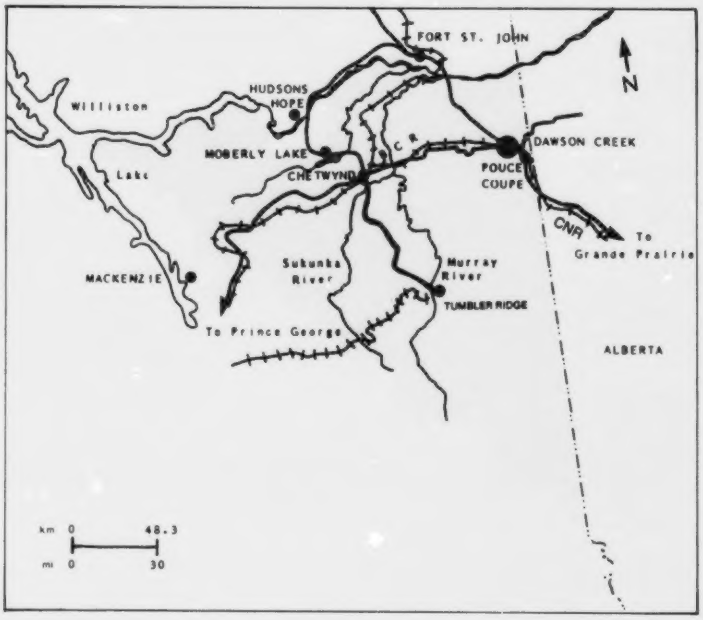
The following table is derived from hotel and motel room tax collections, and include any establishment with 4 or more rooms for rent. Although campground rental fees are not included. the statistics do provide a reasonable basis for estimating the level of total tourist expenditures and the degree of seasonality experienced. In 1987, room rental outlays in the North East Region reached $8.36 million, or 1.6 percent of all such expenditures in the Province.

ROOM RENTAL EXPENDITURES
North East Region
($ Million)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1985	0.75	0.66	0.76	0.57	0.64	0.92	1.00	0.96	0.81	0.71	0.69	0.45	8.89
1986	0.63	0.59	0.60	0.52	0.60	0.81	0.95	0.79	0.81	0.70	0.55	0.44	7.99
1987	0.51	0.51	0.69	0.47	0.63	0.83	0.97	1.03	0.86	0.78	0.61	0.47	8.36

DAWSON CREEK AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision C of the Peace River-Liard Census Division and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 3,060,000 ha. It includes the City of Dawson Creek (1986 population 10,544), the Districts of Chetwynd (2,774) and Tumbler Ridge (4,387), the Village of Pouce Coupe (813), and the communities of Moberley Lake (265), Rolla (70), Tomslake (33), Tupper (49), and Lone Prairie (134). Subdivisions B and C now comprise the Peace River Regional District (see also Fort Nelson Area).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Dawson Creek Area was 27,294 persons, an increase of 16.5 percent from 1981. This made it the fourth-fastest growing Area in the Province during the period. However, the rate of increase was the highest of any Area outside of the Lower Mainland. The economy is based on agriculture, forestry, and mineral exploration and development. During the late 1950s and early 1960s the Area underwent extremely rapid expansion resulting from construction of the British Columbia Railway and the massive Peace River hydro-electric project. This was followed by an outflow of construction workers and related services upon completion of the W.A.C. Bennett Dam, and a shift in the economic base of Dawson Creek brought about by transportation improvements and industrial growth north of the Peace River. The City retains an important trade and services function and is now looking southward to newly-developed oil, gas, and coal resources to enhance this role. Since 1981 growth has been extremely rapid in the Area with the new District of Tumbler Ridge as the focal point.

Pouce Coupe was the first commercial centre established in the Area; however, Dawson Creek has gradually assumed most functions performed by the Village. Chetwynd was a small farming community prior to 1958 but is now an important rail and highway junction as well as being the site of a major forest products industry. Chetwynd benefitted to some extent from construction work on the Peace River dams and, in the 1980s, from the massive North East Coal development. The long-term outlook for the Area is excellent, with the emphasis on mineral and forest resources.

MANUFACTURING

Sawmills constituted the leading manufacturing activity at Chetwynd in 1987, but greater diversity was evident at Dawson Creek. Manufacturing in the Area included concrete products, sulphur, ironwork, bakeries, upholstering, meat packing, printing and publishing, a dairy, metal fabricating, sheet metal, machine shops, steel pipe, and woodworking. Principal statistics for the City of Dawson Creek in 1984 were as follows (see also Fort St. John Area):

	Dawson Creek
Establishments	14
Employees	78
Wages and salaries	$1,811,000
Value of shipments	$7,216,000
Value added	$3,127,000

FORESTRY

Crown-regulated forest resources are contained within the Dawson Creek Timber Supply Area, including the newly created TFL 48, operated by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and a small part of the Mackenzie TSA. Private holdings are extensive and provide a substantial volume of timber as well. Chetwynd is currently the centre of the industry, although Dawson Creek also plays an important role since the Louisiana Pacific Panel Products Ltd. waferboard plant became operational in early 1987. Although a few small mills continue to operate, only the Canadian Forest Products Ltd. mill (8-hour shift capacity of 305 Mfbm in 1986), and the Chetwynd Forest Industries Ltd. mill (8-hour shift capacity of 305 Mfbm) are permanent sawmills operating on a year-round basis.

Further expansion in forestry activity will be primarily limited to developments that efficiently utilize the Region's vast hardwood component. The first such undertaking was the $40 million waferboard plant which utilizes aspen purchased from private lands, as well as wood obtained from Crown land under Pulpwood Agreement Number 10. The second is a $170 million BCTMP pulpmill being built at Taylor (in the Fort St. John Area) by Fibreco Export Co. Ltd. In March 1988, a wood supply was offered to Louisiana Pacific which had proposed a CTMP mill of 450 tpd near Chetwynd as well as waferboard plants near Chetwynd and Dawson Creek. The three plants could create 310 direct jobs, plus over 600 jobs in timber harvesting. Work on the pulp mill must commence in the spring of 1989. The company is reported to be re-examining its wood supply position and market prospects, and may not proceed with the waferboard plants as originally proposed.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has always played a major role in the local economy. The main farming district is the north-eastern corner of the Area, extending eastward from Chetwynd. Grain farms are most important but other types of enterprise are well represented. Hay farms are a relatively recent development, and a substantial amount of land is now devoted to the production of alfalfa. Cattle ranches are located primarily on the margins of the main farming district, but some hay and grain producers have diversified into cattle and other livestock. Dairying is concentrated near Tupper while potatoes and vegetables are grown mostly on the Peace River flats south of Taylor and near Pouce Coupe. Pigs and sheep are raised in quantity for outside markets but poultry production is geared to local demand. In 1986 there were 922 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) containing 453,292 acres of improved land. Of 305,453 acres under crops, 136,993 acres were in grain, 45,108 in canola, 95,779 in hay, and 15,868 in oats or barley for fodder. An additional 11,301 acres were in forage seed, 40 were in vegetables, and 52,073 acres were being summerfallowed. Cattle numbered 38,476 head, and pigs, 8,714. Total farm capital value was estimated at $293.6 million and sales receipts at $37.7 million. Sales of $10,000 or more were reported by 488 operators.

MINING AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

Although the first gas field in the Province was discovered near Pouce Coupe in 1921, and Dawson Creek became the main administrative centre for exploration and development firms for a number of years, the Area is not currently a major producer. The Grizzly and Grizzly North fields south of Dawson Creek were first tapped in late 1978 by a major new pipeline originating at Chetwynd. As much of the gas is sour a sulphur extraction plant was built near Chetwynd. The corrosive nature of the sour gas apparently contributed to rapid deterioration of portions of this pipeline, resulting in delivery interruptions. However, these fields are part of the Deep Basin, a gas-bearing zone of immense proportions and potential. The leading developer of the Deep Basin, Canadian Hunter, has proposed drilling 250 wells in the area by 1997, as well as building a gas cleaning plant on the Heritage Highway and a pipeline link. In late 1988, the company announced significant oil and natural gas discoveries that are expected to lead to substantial investment in pipeline and processing facilities.

Coal is now the major revenue producer in the Area. On November 1, 1983 the first trainload of coal left Tumbler Ridge for Ridley Island terminal at Prince Rupert, following completion of the BCR branchline to serve the new Bullmoose (Teck Corporation) and Quintette (Denison Mines Ltd.) coal mines. In 1985, raw coal production was 12.1 million tonnes and clean coal, 7.7 million tonnes, of which 7 million tonnes was metallurgical. Employment at the two mines averaged just under 2,000 workers.

Weak markets may delay other proposed mines in the Peace River coalfields, but the modern infrastructure will undoubtedly enhance their development prospects in the longer term. Coal shipments from the Area may eventually exceed those from the Fernie Area.

TOURISM

Dawson Creek is strategically located from a tourism standpoint because all traffic over the Alaska Highway from the east and most of the traffic from the west passes through the city. Construction of Highway 29 from Chetwynd to Fort St. John has created an alternate route for John Hart-Peace River Highway travellers that bypasses Dawson Creek; however, the drawing power of the huge hydroelectric power developments at Hudson's Hope is believed to have more than compensated for any traffic diversion. Various special events, such as canoe races on the Peace River and gold panning contests, are now being held to encourage visitors to stay longer in the Peace River country. The Area has long relied on excellent hunting, particularly for moose, to attract visitors. Sharp-tailed grouse, ducks, deer, Mountain goat and bear also provide good shooting. Fishing is good with Rainbow trout, Lake trout, Arctic grayling, Dolly Varden and Rocky Mountain whitefish present in abundance. New Provincial parks at Gwillim Lake and Monkman Lake-Kinuseo Falls are becoming significant attractions as well.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23,430	12,015	11,415	27,210	14,110	13,130
0 - 4	2,140	1,140	1,015	2,720	1,375	1,345
5 - 14	4,165	2,145	2,080	4,605	2,360	2,235
15 - 24	5,085	2,585	2,530	4,740	2,450	2,300
25 - 34	4,115	2,085	2,080	5,545	2,880	2,745
35 - 44	2,735	1,430	1,305	3,735	2,005	1,760
45 - 54	2,215	1,160	1,055	2,545	1,350	1,200
55 - 64	1,535	770	730	1,805	1,015	860
65 and Over	1,410	740	710	1,570	790	785

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	930	1,425	1,720
2	1,430	1,985	2,605
3	955	1,420	1,635
4	1,180	1,600	1,980
5	760	750	905
6 and Over	685	495	375
Average per Household	3.3	3.0	2.9

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	4,575	5,355	6,785
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	405	905	0
Other	1,000	1,385	2,475
Owned	4,530	5,350	6,205
Rented	1,475	2,265	2,965

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	7,140	259,745	36,379
Private Households	9,240	309,525	33,498

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,040	7.6
Fishing and Trapping	20	0.1
Logging and Forestry	390	2.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	2,115	15.6
Manufacturing	980	7.2
Construction	930	6.8
Transportation and Storage	695	5.1
Communication and Utilities	360	2.6
Wholesale Trade	625	4.6
Retail Trade	1,785	13.1
Finance and Insurance	265	1.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	140	1.0
Business Service	260	1.9
Government Service	680	5.0
Educational Service	815	6.0
Health and Social Service	645	4.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	1,090	8.0
Other Service Industries	760	5.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	13,595	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 59, PEACE RIVER SOUTH

1977-78	5,540	1983-84	5,648
1978-79	5,463	1984-85	6,002
1979-80	5,364	1985-86	5,826
1980-81	5,293	1986-87	5,690
1981-82	5,224	1987-88	5,567
1982-83	5,346		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Dawson Creek	9,506	8,528	6,274	2,548	6,799	2,944	4,806	3,092
Peace River-Liard R.D.	15,468	11,132	6,396	3,176	3,672	1,592	4,713	1,933
Tumbler Ridge	--	--	22,044	48,985	18,298	5,428	479	293
Pouce Coupe	275	2,227	159	123	168	23	28	970
Chetwynd	--	--	--	--	405	34	4,488	--

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Dawson Creek	6,147	5,555	5,440	5,903	6,208	6,436	6,407	6,406
COMMERCIAL								
Dawson Creek	6,068	5,331	5,384	5,890	5,884	5,863	5,745	5,751

NEWSPAPERS - Peace River Block News (Dawson Creek) daily - paid circulation 3,376 (January 1988); Peace River Block News Regional Weekly - circulation 10,400 (March 1987); Dawson Creek Mirror weekly; The Northern Horizon (Dawson Creek) weekly - circulation 40,500 (March 1987); Chetwynd Echo weekly - circulation 2,761 (November 1987); Chetwynd Pioneer weekly - circulation 1,401 (May 1987); Tumbler Ridge Weekly Record weekly.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Chetwynd General Hospital, Chetwynd - 18 beds, 4 bassinets; Dawson Creen and District Hospital, Dawson Creek - 77 beds, 20 bassinets, Pouce Coupe Community Hospital, Pouce Coupe - 54 extended care beds; Tumbler Ridge Health Care Centre, Tumbler Ridge.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES - Northern Lights College, total 1986/87 enrolment - 1,016.

DAWSON CREEK CITY

Incorporated in 1936, Dawson Creek has an area of 2,006.7 ha. By highway the City is 412 km northeast of Prince George, 586 km northwest of Edmonton and 73 km southeast of Fort St. John.

	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	11,885	10,525	11,375	10,545
Males	5,995	5,230	5,655	5,230
Females	5,890	5,300	5,715	5,310
Under Age 15	4,186	3,005	2,830	2,595
Aged 15 to 64	7,144	6,770	7,695	7,060
Aged 65 or Over	555	750	850	885
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	3,160	3,280	4,055	3,940
Persons per Household	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.6
Owned Dwellings	2,060	2,275	2,535	2,415
Rented Dwellings	1,100	1,010	1,520	1,525
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,660	2,615	2,935	2,775
Persons per Family	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.1
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.3	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	2,250	2,490	2,335
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	365	445	440

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	10,528
1977	10,364
1978	10,112
1979	10,265
1980	11,208
1981	11,373
1982*	11,404
1983	11,477
1984	11,380
1985	10,870
1986*	10,544
1987	10,599

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

CHETWYND DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1962, Chetwynd has an area of 1,529.9 ha. By highway the District is 180 km east of Mackenzie and 102 km west of Dawson Creek.

	1971	1976	1981*	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,260	1,485	2,555	2,775
Males	635	765	1,360	1,455
Females	625	725	1,190	1,315
Under Age 15	500	560	795	825
Aged 15 to 64	740	895	1,700	1,905
Aged 65 or Over	20	30	60	50
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	290	390	765	910
Persons per Household	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0
Owned Dwellings	160	240	400	435
Rented Dwellings	130	145	370	475
TOTAL FAMILIES	270	340	615	725
Persons per Family	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	2.0	1.6	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	285	530	625
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	50	80	100

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,487
1977	1,552
1978	1,661
1979	1,884
1980	2,071
1981	2,553
1982	2,783
1983	2,924
1984	2,929
1985	2,808
1986	2,774
1987	2,710

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

POUCE COUPE VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1932, Pouce Coupe has an area of 208.6 ha. By highway the Village is 10 km south of Dawson Creek.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	595	775	825	815
Males	315	400	415	400
Females	280	375	405	410
Under Age 15	185	250	215	190
Aged 15 to 64	340	440	515	475
Aged 65 or Over	70	85	95	155
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	150	205	240	225
Persons per Household	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1
Owned Dwellings	110	170	190	175
Rented Dwellings	40	35	50	50
TOTAL FAMILIES	130	165	190	180
Persons per Family	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.6	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	150	150	145
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	20	35	30

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	776
1977	793
1978	787
1979	824
1980	819
1981	821
1982	811
1983	854
1984	851
1985	829
1986*	813
1987	800

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

TUMBLER RIDGE DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1981, Tumbler Ridge has an area of 154,873.5 ha. By highway the District's commercial core is 105 km southeast of Chetwynd.

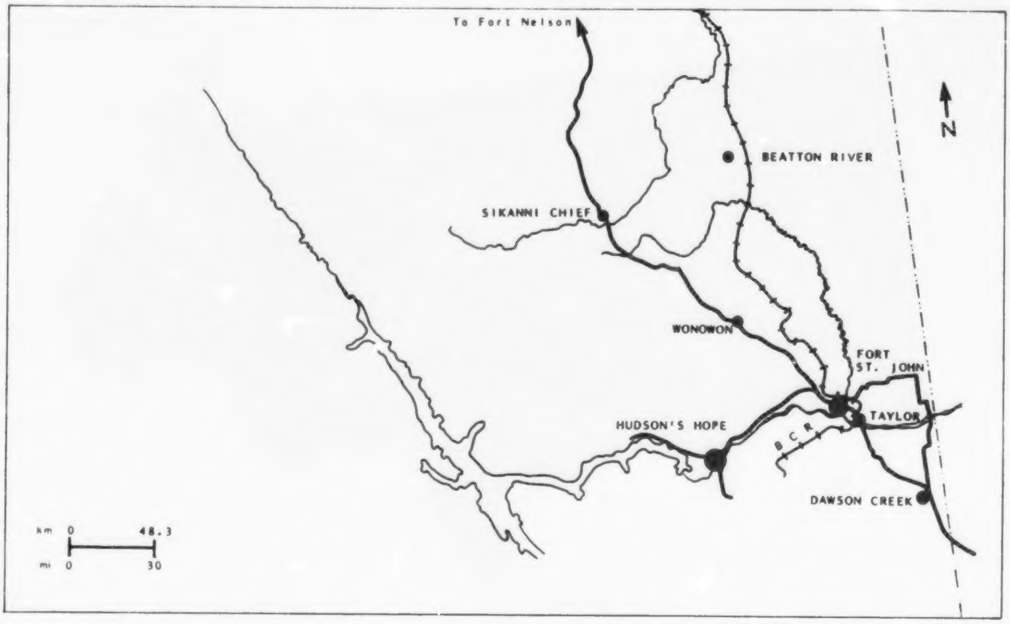
	1971	1976	1981	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	--	--	--	4,390
Males	--	--	--	2,400
Females	--	--	--	1,985
Under Age 15	--	--	--	1,345
Aged 15 to 64	--	--	--	3,025
Aged 65 or Over	--	--	--	20
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	--	--	--	1,370
Persons per Household	--	--	--	3.2
Owned Dwellings	--	--	--	825
Rented Dwellings	--	--	--	545
TOTAL FAMILIES	--	--	--	1,115
Persons per Family	--	--	--	3.4
Children per Family	--	--	--	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	--	--	--	1,060
Lone-Parent Families	--	--	--	50

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	--
1977	--
1978	--
1979	--
1980	--
1981	--
1982	--
1983	--
1984	--
1985	4,147
1986*	4,387
1987	4,108

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

FORT ST. JOHN AREA

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Peace River-Liard Census Division and local municipalities, with a total land area of approximately 7,895,000 ha. It includes the City of Fort St. John (1986 population 13,355), the District of Hudson's Hope (1,158), the Village of Taylor (711), and the communities of Baldonnel (128), Charlie Lake (168), and Wonowon (129). Subdivisions B and C now comprise the Peace River Regional District (see also Fort Nelson Area).



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Fort St. John Area was 24,702 persons, a decrease of 7.9 percent from 1981. Between 1958, when the BCR reached Fort St. John, and 1971, population growth was extremely rapid. Agriculture, forestry, and the oil and gas industry, which together constitute the basis of the local economy, all underwent rapid expansion when transportation costs were reduced. Also contributing to the advance during this period was the huge Peace River power project at Hudson's Hope. Following a period of modest growth in the years 1971-76, a high rate of economic activity was again experienced during the second half of the 1970s as a result of construction work at the Peace Canyon Dam and a surge of drilling activity prompted by high energy prices. However, as the recent population figures clearly illustrate, this advance was not sustained.

Hudson's Hope serves largely as the residential base for permanent employees at the two Peace River power plants. Taylor, the other incorporated municipality in the Area, is the site of a refinery, sulphur plant, natural gas and oil pumping stations, a large sawmill, and a pulpmill. Because of its proximity to Fort St. John it serves as that City's heavy industrial suburb.

The population decline since 1981 is attributable primarily to a sharp drop in activity in the oil and gas industry. This situation arose because of a rapid shift in energy market conditions rather than resource depletion, and the long-term outlook for the sector remains positive. There is also the potential for further hydro-electric projects on the Peace River near Fort St. John (Site C) in the next decade, expansion of the forest industries, and development of a petrochemical industry.

MANUFACTURING

Heavy manufacturing activity is concentrated at Taylor where Peace Wood Products Ltd. has a large sawmill, Petro-Canada Products Inc. operates a refinery, Westcoast Transmission Co. produces sulphur and natural gas liquids, and Fibreco Export Co. Ltd. completed building a pulpmill in 1988. Other manufacturing reported at Fort St. John in 1987 included a sawmill, printing and publishing, machine shops, cement products, metal fabricating, a dairy, and honey processing. Principal statistics for the City of Fort St. John and the balance of the Regional District (excluding Dawson Creek) in 1984 were as follows:

	Fort St. John	Other Peace River excluding Dawson Creek
Establishments	11	18
Employees	79	1,285
Wages and salaries	$1,982,000	$40,019,000
Value of shipments	$5,846,000	$336,073,000
Value added	$2,881,000	$66,665,000

FORESTRY

Crown-regulated forest resources are contained within the Fort St. John Timber Supply Area, the bulk of the Mackenzie TSA, and the southwest corner of the Fort Nelson TSA. Private holdings, primarily agricultural, are extensive in the vicinity of the Peace River.

A number of small sawmills, most of them portable, operate on an intermittent basis, often in conjunction with land clearing for agriculture. In 1986 there were only 2 large permanent operations, Canadian Forest Products Ltd. at Fort St. John (280 Mfbm per shift capacity), and Peace Wood Products Ltd. at Taylor (280 Mfbm per shift). Fibreco Export Co. Ltd. in late 1988 completed a $170 million BCTMP pulpmill at Taylor, with a capacity of 180,000 tonnes per year. In March 1988, Fibreco was offered sufficient wood to build a second 500 tpd pulp mill. The mill, on which work must start by the spring of 1990, would create 50 direct jobs plus up to 100 in timber harvesting. Additional jobs in the woods will be provided if projects proposed by Louisiana Pacific Panel Products and Makin Pulp and Paper Co. for the Dawson Creek and Squamish Areas, respectively, proceed as proposed.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a major factor in the local economy and continues to expand. Grain growing is concentrated near Fort St. John with cattle ranches spread over a large area to the north and west. Pigs, sheep and beef cattle are raised in conjunction with grain operations and a number of large community pastures have been established to provide summer grazing for livestock. Forage seeds are important as they can be grown in relative isolation to ensure purity of seed strains. Poultry and dairy farms are located near the market provided by Fort St. John. Most of the best farm land has been alienated from the Crown but this is still a pioneering district where many operators are trying to create viable units. In 1986 there were 879 census farms (those with sales of $250 or more) reported. Statistics for a further 23 farms in Fort Nelson Area are included in the following summary. The 902 farms contained 555,352 acres of improved land in 1986. Of 352,056 acres under crops, 132,499 acres were in grain, 58,926 in canola, 115,023 in hay, 20,654 in oats or barley for fodder, and 24,581 in forage seed. An additional 115,289 acres of summerfallow were reported. Cattle numbered 38,826 head. Farm capital value was estimated at $310.5 million and sales receipts at $35.8 million. Sales of $10,000 or more in 1985 were reported by 510 operators.

MINING AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

This is the main source of natural gas in the Province and, until now, the only source of oil. There is a small refinery at Taylor as well as facilities to clean natural gas before it is pipelined south to markets. One plant extracts sulphur and a $65 million plant to extract propane, butane and condensate was completed in late November 1985. A $1 billion ethane-based petrochemical plant at Taylor has recently been proposed, subject to confirmation of cost estimates and other critical factors.

The mining industry could become of some importance in future. A lead-zinc discovery was made late in 1971 at Robb Lake, about 80 km west of Pink Mountain, and in 1979 the Cirque lead-zinc prospect was discovered at the north end of Williston Lake. The latter appears the most promising but development will not occur until metal prices rise to levels sufficient to offset the high cost of operating in such an isolated area.

Precious metals mineralization around the Toodoggone River, in the far western part of the Area, has prompted a great deal of interest and one mine (Baker) was in production from 1981 to late 1983. The Lawyers gold-silver property is being readied for production by early 1989 and two more small mines may quickly follow once road access is complete. However, exploration and development there is primarily of benefit to communities in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District because of existing transportation facilities.

TOURISM

Although it is still regarded as an "adventure road", a significant number of tourists travel over the Alaska Highway which traverses the Area. Before construction began on the huge Peace River power project in the early 1960s most visitors were on their way to or from Alaska, or they came to the Area for the excellent big-game hunting. To these must now be added the thousands of tourists who drive north to view the dams at Hudson's Hope and complete their journey with a circle trip through Fort St. John and Dawson Creek. Ongoing upgrading of the Stewart-Cassiar Highway opens up the prospect of a large circle tour through the northern half of the Province and further growth in tourism, although initially some traffic may be diverted from the Alaska Highway. Special attractions such as gold panning contests and canoe races on the Peace River are designed to encourage more people to regard this as a destination rather than a stop-over point. The Area has long been held in high regard by hunters seeking record-book moose, bear, Mountain goat, caribou and elk. Sharp-tailed grouse, Rainbow trout, Lake trout, Arctic grayling, Dolly Varden and Rocky Mountain whitefish also provide excellent sport. Adding to the long-term tourist potential is the recent creation of two large Provincial Parks (Tatlatui and Kwadacha wilderness) in the far western portion of the Area. The two parks, covering 273,366 hectares, are not accessible by surface vehicles at present.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	26,835	14,085	12,775	24,575	12,680	11,880
0 - 4	2,865	1,535	1,355	2,520	1,310	1,195
5 - 14	5,120	2,555	2,550	4,650	2,385	2,245
15 - 24	6,140	3,185	2,995	4,385	2,245	2,145
25 - 34	5,270	2,805	2,475	4,820	2,445	2,415
35 - 44	3,230	1,705	1,565	3,435	1,775	1,680
45 - 54	2,130	1,185	870	2,225	1,215	1,050
55 - 64	1,225	635	545	1,485	835	640
65 and Over	905	475	390	1,105	565	590

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	695	1,190	1,505
2	1,130	2,095	2,170
3	915	1,480	1,440
4	1,160	1,815	1,750
5	780	980	795
6 and Over	705	660	420
Average per Household	3.6	3.2	3.0

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	3,985	5,105	5,560
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	455	1,180	25
Other	1,000	1,865	2,590
Owned	4,100	5,595	5,010
Rented	1,340	2,575	2,970

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	6,220	212,976	34,241
Private Households	8,090	258,965	32,011

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1,410	11.7
Fishing and Trapping	20	0.2
Logging and Forestry	350	2.9
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	1,155	9.6
Manufacturing	830	6.9
Construction	920	7.6
Transportation and Storage	995	8.3
Communication and Utilities	510	4.2
Wholesale Trade	445	3.7
Retail Trade	1,350	11.2
Finance and Insurance	305	2.5
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	95	0.8
Business Service	305	2.5
Government Service	505	4.2
Educational Service	780	6.5
Health and Social Service	510	4.2
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	965	8.0
Other Service Industries	675	5.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	12,055	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 60, PEACE RIVER NORTH

1977-78	5,791	1983-84	5,733
1978-79	5,866	1984-85	5,460
1979-80	5,953	1985-86	5,422
1980-81	6,126	1986-87	5,314
1981-82	5,995	1987-88	5,247
1982-83	5,921		

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Fort St. John	41,050	15,753	9,320	3,576	1,126	2,448	1,912	5,130
Peace River-Liard R.D.	15,468	11,132	6,396	3,176	3,672	1,592	4,713	1,933

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Alaska Highway	3,456	3,191	3,122	3,067	2,746	2,777	2,860	2,915
Fort St. John	7,485	6,886	6,405	6,419	6,174	6,271	6,366	6,446
Hudson's Hope	1,649	1,501	1,548	1,684	1,649	1,701	1,679	1,645
COMMERCIAL								
Alaska Highway	3,586	3,263	3,348	3,425	3,131	2,972	3,031	3,125
Fort St. John	9,815	8,406	8,056	7,705	7,285	7,345	7,364	7,184
Hudson's Hope	1,880	1,562	1,795	1,924	1,818	1,832	1,741	1,745

NEWSPAPERS - Alaska Highway News (Fort St. John) daily - paid circulation 3,182 (September 1987). Regional Alaska Highway News weekly - circulation 9,600 (November 1987); The Fort St. John Town & Country weekly - circulation 9,000 (November 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Fort St. John General Hospital, Fort St. John - 85 beds, 19 bassinets, 11 extended care beds; Hudson's Hope Gething Diagnostic and Treatment Centre.

FORT ST. JOHN CITY

Incorporated in 1947, Fort St. John has an area of 1,931 ha. By highway the City is 464 km north of Prince George via Hudson's Hope, 74 km northwest of Dawson Creek and 408 km south of Fort Nelson.

	1971	1976*	1981*	1986*
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	8,260	8,945	13,890	13,355
Males	4,265	4,530	7,260	6,805
Females	4,000	4,415	6,630	6,555
Under Age 15	3,085	2,935	3,785	3,740
Aged 15 to 64	4,930	5,725	9,660	8,980
Aged 65 or Over	245	285	445	630
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2,165	2,610	4,595	4,745
Persons per Household	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.8
Owned Dwellings	1,280	1,760	2,705	2,460
Rented Dwellings	885	845	1,880	2,290
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,860	2,135	3,455	3,410
Persons per Family	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.4	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	1,910	3,100	2,895
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	225	350	520

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	8,947
1977	8,969
1978	9,526
1979	10,462
1980	11,627
1981	13,891
1982*	14,059
1983	14,359
1984	14,192
1985	13,384
1986*	13,355
1987	13,072

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

HUDSON'S HOPE DISTRICT

Incorporated in 1965, Hudson's Hope has an area of 93,894.4 ha. By highway the District is 89 km west of Fort St. John and 65 km north of Chetwynd.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	1,745	1,330	1,365	1,155
Males	925	685	715	615
Females	815	650	650	540
Under Age 15	670	450	415	295
Aged 15 to 64	1,045	840	890	775
Aged 65 or Over	30	40	65	70
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	435	395	425	400
Persons per Household	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.9
Owned Dwellings	270	235	265	255
Rented Dwellings	160	160	165	145
TOTAL FAMILIES	385	325	355	315
Persons per Family	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.3
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	310	335	290
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	25	25	25

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	1,330
1977	1,581
1978	1,629
1979	1,610
1980	1,517
1981	1,365
1982	1,229
1983	1,306
1984	1,298
1985	1,189
1986	1,158
1987	1,159

TAYLOR VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1958, Taylor has an area of 1,548.4 ha. By highway the Village is 16 km south of Fort St. John on the north bank of the Peace River.

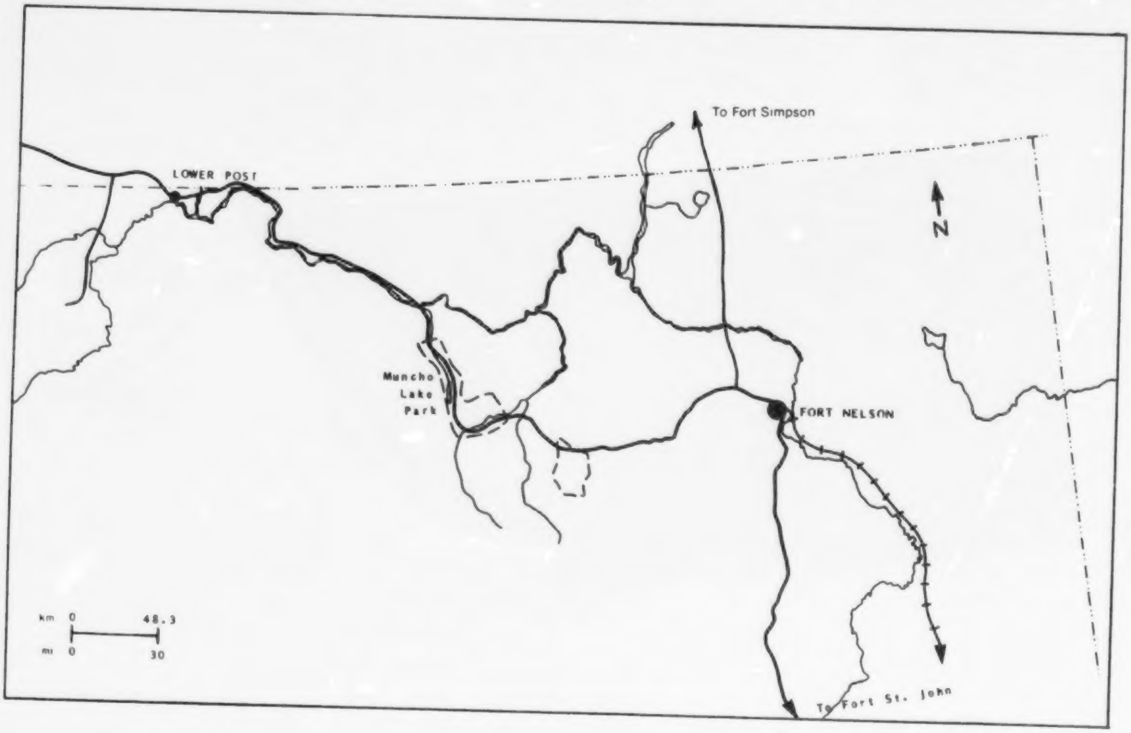
	1971	1976*	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	605	650	965	710
Males	295	340	490	360
Females	310	310	475	350
Under Age 15	275	260	325	215
Aged 15 to 64	320	370	620	480
Aged 65 or Over	10	20	15	20
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	150	170	285	230
Persons per Household	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.1
Owned Dwellings	100	125	195	160
Rented Dwellings	40	45	95	70
TOTAL FAMILIES	140	150	240	180
Persons per Family	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
Children per Family	n.a.	2.1	1.7	1.6
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	135	220	165
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	15	20	20

TOTAL POPULATION	
1976	649
1977	655
1978	684
1979	791
1980	896
1981	966
1982	913
1983	851
1984	807
1985	718
1986	711
1987	651

*Indicates a boundary change from previous Census (or previous year of estimate).

FORT NELSON AREA

The Area comprises the bulk of Subdivision A of the Peace River-Liard Census Divison and local municipalities, with a total land area of approximately 8,250,000 ha. It includes the Village of Fort Nelson (1986 population 3,729) and the community of Muskwa Camp (96). It excludes the northwest corner of Subdivision A which was transferred to the Stikine Area when the Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District was incorporated in 1987.



GENERAL ECONOMY

In 1986 the population of the Fort Nelson Area was 5,140 persons, an increase of 1.3 percent from 1981. The Area has grown on the strength of developments in the forest industries and the petroleum and natural gas sector. These industries and services related to the transportation sector constitute the basis of the local economy. Several small highway maintenance and service centres along the Alaska Highway also serve as outfitting points for hunters and fishermen. However, most of these activities are concentrated at Fort Nelson which is strategically located with respect to all transportation services. Completion of the British Columbia Rail extension from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson in 1971 played a very large role in the Area's subsequent expansion. Despite recent setbacks resulting from rationalization of forestry operations and changing energy markets, the outlook is for further growth in the resource sectors and in trade and services as the Fort Nelson economy continues to mature.

The Fort Nelson - Fort Simpson highway, completed in 1984, should enhance resource development potential, encourage greater tourist traffic, and reinforce Fort Nelson's service role. Agriculture may become a significant contributor to the local economy in the future, given the availability of large areas of potentially arable land. The electric power potential of the Liard River is well known and long term plans suggest possible development after the year 2000.

MANUFACTURING

The forest industries constitute the leading manufacturing activity in the Area followed by Westcoast Transmission Co.'s sulphur plant. In 1987 the only other manufacturing reported was a newspaper publisher, a machine shop, and a producer of ready-mix concrete. No statistics are available (see Fort St. John Area).

FORESTRY

The forest resources are contained within the bulk of Fort Nelson Timber Supply Area, plus small adjoining portions of the Peace and Cassiar TSAs. Logging is generally restricted to the winter months while the mills operate all year. Log production has increased very sharply over the past two decades as new milling capacity has been built. In fact, a recalculation of the Allowable Annual Cut indicates that the timber resource cannot be maintained in perpetuity without a substantial reduction in the AAC.

In 1986, there was one major firm in operation, Tackama Forest Products Ltd. (sawmill, veneer, and plywood plant). The sawmill had an 8-hour shift capacity of 150 Mfbm, and the plywood plant, built in 1984-85, was capable of turning out 166 million square feet (3/8 inch basis) per year. A former major operator at Fort Nelson, Fort Nelson Forest Industries Ltd. closed in 1983 because of financial difficulties. That company's timber holdings have been reallocated, but the Ministry of Forests and Lands is currently examining various options with respect to allocating extensive deciduous wood resources.

The potential for expansion of the forestry sector has been limited by high costs associated with a short logging season and transportation difficulties. However, as available fibre resources elsewhere become more limited, interest in the Area has been growing. Construction of a pulp mill is a future possibility, but awaits development of an appropriate power supply, either through connection to the Provincial power grid or utilization of local natural gas or hydro resources.

AGRICULTURE

The small local market and distance to outside markets have retarded the development of agriculture. Potentially arable land in the vicinty of Fort Nelson is substantial; some 140,000 acres of land are classed as having Class 4 soils or better. Crop production until recently has been limited largely to grain and forages for use on local farms. Other revenue sources include forage seeds, livestock, and honey. An estimated 20,000 acres have been cleared and broken, but only about 10 percent is being cultivated. In 1986, 23 farms were reported; however, all data have been combined with the statistics for the Fort St. John Area. Late in 1982 a planned agricultural development 30 km north of Fort Nelson was officially opened following construction of an access road and powerline. If this first stage proves successful, additional parcels will be opened up for settlement.

MINING AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

In 1964, a pipeline was built to Fort Nelson from the main Westcoast Transmission pipeline at Chetwynd to tap newly discovered natural gas fields. The gas gathering system has since been extended even farther north and now reaches into the Yukon. A large processing plant at Fort Nelson removes sulphur and other impurities from the gas before it is pipelined south. An oil discovery in the Desan field, north east of Fort Nelson, led to substantial drilling activity to prove up the find and in late 1984 an all-weather road was built to permit year-round access from Fort Nelson. However, development has not proceeded further.

Churchill Copper Corporation Ltd. began shipping copper concentrates from the Magnum mine, located 160 km south-west of Fort Nelson, in 1970. The mine was forced to close late in 1971 because of low copper prices. It was re-opened in late 1973 but closed again at the end of 1974 as reserves were depleted. Total output of the mine was 13.6 million kilograms of copper valued at $19.1 million. A proposal to co-ordinate operations with the nearby Davis-Keays property was subjected to feasibility studies but never acted upon. The mineralized area is remote and mines require high grade ore and/or high metal prices to be viable.

TOURISM

This Area benefits from the thousands of tourists travelling the Alaska Highway each year, and the increasing public interest in "the north" (aided in part by the creation of new Federal and Provincial parks and major road, rail and resource developments) should be reflected in future traffic flows. Most summer visitors only travel through the Area but when hunting season opens this is a popular destination for sportsmen from around the world. Thinhorn sheep (Dall, Stone, and Fannin's), moose, bear, Mountain goat, caribou and deer are sought, and guiding is an important source of income to many local residents. Fishermen can also experience excellent results with Northern pike, Arctic grayling, Rocky Mountain whitefish and Lake trout in abundance. The annual Trapper's Rendezvous held each winter attracts many visitors.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	1981			1986		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,205	2,720	2,470	5,100	2,685	2,405
0 - 4	590	275	315	680	360	315
5 - 14	965	475	500	905	445	480
15 - 24	1,240	620	590	880	445	445
25 - 34	1,105	590	520	1,265	660	620
35 - 44	615	330	270	655	345	310
45 - 54	400	215	160	375	220	165
55 - 64	200	155	55	235	140	95
65 and Over	60	45	30	80	55	25

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Persons	1971	1976	1981
1	150	265	290
2	240	410	375
3	205	305	310
4	280	335	420
5	140	205	160
6 and Over	170	140	85
Average per Household	3.6	3.2	3.1

DWELLINGS BY TYPE AND TENURE

	1976	1981	1986
Single Detached	605	840	980
Apartment (inc. Duplex)	100	290	0
Other	500	515	740
Owned	705	860	800
Rented	505	770	735

NOTE: See Appendix - **Dwellings by Type and Tenure.**

INCOME - 1986

	Number	Total Income ($000)	Average Income ($)
Census Families	1,280	48,418	37,827
Private Households	1,630	58,409	35,834

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY - 1986

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	85	3.2
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.4
Logging and Forestry	135	5.0
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	100	3.7
Manufacturing	370	13.7
Construction	190	7.1
Transportation and Storage	350	13.0
Communication and Utilities	190	7.1
Wholesale Trade	65	2.4
Retail Trade	340	12.6
Finance and Insurance	50	1.9
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	10	0.4
Business Service	30	1.1
Government Service	160	5.9
Educational Service	125	4.6
Health and Social Service	125	4.6
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	225	8.3
Other Service Industries	140	5.2
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,695	100.0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT 81, FORT NELSON

1977-78	1,122	1983-84	1,100
1978-79	1,165	1984-85	1,075
1979-80	1,196	1985-86	1,095
1980-81	1,206	1986-87	1,056
1981-82	1,156	1987-88	1,020
1982-83	1,167		

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PASSENGER								
Fort Nelson	1,449	1,246	1,218	1,198	1,158	1,230	1,234	1,204
COMMERCIAL								
Fort Nelson	1,918	1,585	1,586	1,525	1,530	1,544	1,495	1,417

NEWSPAPERS - Fort Nelson News weekly - circulation 2,111 (May 1987).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS - Fort Nelson General Hospital, Fort Nelson - 41 beds, 9 bassinets.

FORT NELSON VILLAGE

Incorporated in 1971, Fort Nelson has an area of 937.8 ha. By highway the Village is 408 km north of Fort St. John and 975 km southeast of Whitehorse, Yukon.

	1971	1976	1981	1986
TOTAL POPULATION (Census Data)	2,290	2,915	3,725	3,730
Males	1,215	1,520	1,945	1,955
Females	1,075	1,395	1,780	1,775
Under Age 15	865	1,020	1,080	1,125
Aged 15 to 64	1,390	1,860	2,600	2,560
Aged 65 or Over	35	35	50	65
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	585	830	1,210	1,245
Persons per Household	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9
Owned Dwellings	310	480	605	575
Rented Dwellings	280	355	610	670
TOTAL FAMILIES	570	670	925	955
Persons per Family	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	n.a.	1.8	1.5	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	n.a.	620	825	830
Lone-Parent Families	n.a.	50	100	125

TOTAL POPULATION

1976	2,916
1977	2,873
1978	2,982
1979	3,338
1980	3,711
1981	3,724
1982	3,795
1983	3,810
1984	3,904
1985	3,734
1986	3,729
1987	3,651

APPENDIX

Major Sources of Information

Material contained in the Regional Index has been obtained from a wide range of sources, including numerous regional economic studies prepared by the Ministry and others. It is not possible, in a publication of this nature, to credit all sources. To do so would greatly increase the size of the report and impair the visual presentation. The following is an attempt to credit the major sources by sector, to explain the manner in which certain estimates were made, and to provide definitions.

Taxation Statistics

Revenue Canada Taxation's annual publication Taxation Statistics and unpublished tabulations received from Revenue Canada Taxation. Note that the figures include both taxable and non-taxable returns.

Manufacturing

Statistics Canada provided the sub-Provincial data and a complete list of firms by type of activity (Standard Industrial Classification). Note that in the Manufacturing Statistics tables employment figures refer to the place of work, not of residence. The columns headed Value of Shipments include only the value of goods of own manufacture, and Value Added referes only to the value added in manufacturing activity.

Forest Industries

Data and assistance in interpretation provided by the British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Lands. Because few of the administrative boundaries used by the Forest Service coincide with those established for purposes of this Index, various allocations between Regions and Areas have been necessary. Information sources include: Forest District Annual Reports; Ministry of Forests Annual Reports; company annual reports; newspaper and magazine articles; and regional economic studies. Individual employment and capacity data were obtained from published sources. Data on sawmills and capacity are limited to primary mills and do not include remanufacturing plants. Production figures are limited to Crown-regulated forest lands; as a result, analysis of trends in employment, output and productivity is difficult, particularly in those parts of the Province where private holdings constitute a significant proportion of forest lands. (Note: in statistics, 'Mfbm' means 'thousand feet board measure', 'MCF' means 'thousand cubic feet', 'm^3' means 'cubic metres', and a 'square' is the amount of roofing material required to cover 100 square feet. In the tables "Estimated Mature Volume by Species", 'sp.' indicates all species included.

Agriculture

Statistics Canada 96-112, 1986 Census of Agriculture, and special sub-Provincial data (not published). Additional information obtained from publications of the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mining

British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Annual Reports and maps detailing known mineral occurrences. Additional information obtained from company annual reports and industry journals such as The Northern Miner.

Fisheries

Estimates of total catch, fishboats and commercial fishermen in each Region and Area, based on data provided by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Data on aquaculture and licensed processing facilities provided by the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Education

British Columbia Ministry of Education. The boundaries in these reports may not coincide with those in the Regional Index. School enrolment is as of September 30 at the beginning of the school year.

Post-Secondary Education Facilities

Data obtained from B.C. Ministry of Education. Institutions are listed by location of main campus, but most colleges provide courses through additional facilities at other locations within the School Districts which they serve.

Building Permits

Statistics Canada 64-203. Data are not available for all municipalities that issue permits. Portions of unincorporated areas are included in data for Regional Districts; these figures may include permits issued within smaller incorporated centres that do not employ their own building inspectors. In this report no attempt has been made to allocate Regional District data to the various Areas covered. A dash indicates that no report was received. Failure to file monthly reports or late filings may result in under-reporting.

Land Area

Data on municipal area obtained from Statistics Relating to Regional and Municipal Governments in British Columbia, Ministry of Municipal Affairs. Data for Area and Regions obtained from Statistics Canada 94-119. The latter are estimates prepared using a digital planimeter, generally exclude large bodies of water, and are provided primarily to indicate relative size and to provide a basis for calculating population densities.

Motor Vehicle Licences

Motor Vehicle Department, Ministry of Transportation and Highways. Statistics are provided for licensed vehicles as of December 31 only; this does not include vehicles on sales lots. Vehicles are allocated to community centres on the basis of the owner's address, not where the licence is purchased; however, this method presents some interpretation problems as there are no data for some Areas. It should be noted that administrative problems associated with an I.C.B.C. strike in 1981 caused an apparent drop in the 1981 statistics, but it does not necessarily mean that the number of vehicles licenced in 1981 actually declined.

Community-Oriented Information

Incorporation data and size from Municipal Statistics, and Statistics Relating to Regional and Municipal Governments in British Columbia, June 1987, published by British Columbia Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

Hospitals

British Columbia Ministry of Health. Data on public hospitals and related facilities as of March 31, 1986.

Newspapers

Canadian Advertising Rates and Data, April 1988.

Population Statistics

Statistics Canada and Central Statistics Bureau (published and unpublished sub-provincial data). Note that all population data (except for total population counts) from the Census of Canada has been subjected to 'random rounding', a technique whereby all last or 'unit' digits in a table (including all totals) are randomly rounded (either up or down) to '0' or '5'. As a result totals do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions.

Data from the 1986 Census was produced from the Central Statistics Bureau's C4 computer system which aggregated enumeration areas (building blocks for all geo-statistical areas) to regions, areas, and municipalities. It should be noted, however, that the enumeration area files supplied by Statistics Canada were subjected to "area suppression", a procedure whereby data for enumeration areas with a total population of less that 40 persons were deleted. As a consequence, the 1986 Census data in this report tends to be understated.

In addition, on 75 Indian reserves in the 1986 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. It is estimated that a total population of 5,840 and 1,884 occupied private dwellings were missed in British Columbia.

Dwellings by Type and Tenure

The 1986 Census data are not comparable to previous years for the following reasons:

Tenure: In the 1986 Census, dwellings on Indian Reserves were not included in the Owned and Rented categories.

Type: Apartment (inc. duplex): In previous years this category included all apartments and duplexes. In the 1986 Census, this category only includes Apartments in a building that has five or more storeys.

Other: In previous years, this category included Row Houses and Movable Dwellings. In the 1986 Census, also included in this category are duplexes, apartments in a building that has less than five stories, and all dwellings on reserves.

Census of Population and Housing Definitions

The Canada Census of Population and Housing is conducted every fifth year, and the most recent Census data included in this publication is from the 1986 Census. Following are definitions for some of the terms used in the tables providing Census data:

Experienced Labour Force - derived by deleting from the total labour force unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980.

Census Family - refers to a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling.

Private Household - refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings.